EaD Comprehensive Lesson Plans

Strand:	Oral language (listening and speaking)	Sub-Strand:	Conversation/everyday
	Reading		discourse
	Grammar Usage		 Comprehension
	Writing		 Grammar
			Production and Distribution
			of Writing



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BASIC 8

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 4

	B8.1.1.1: Demonstrate use of appropriate language orally in specific situations (Oral Language)						
Content Standard:	B8.2.1.1: Demonstrate increasing confidence in independence in reading. (Reading)						
Standaru:	B8.3.1.1: Apply the knowledge of word classes and their functions in Communication (Grammar Usage)						
	B8.4.1.2: Create different paragraphs within a composition on a given topic (Writing)						
Indicator (s)	B8.1.1.1.1. Use appropriate register in everyday communication (informal and formal) with diverse partners on grade-level topics/texts/issues.(Oral Language)						
indicator (b)	B8.2.1.1.2.Use prediction to assess and improve engagement and understanding of non-fiction texts(Reading)						
	B8.3.1.1.2 Demonstrate use of relative pronouns (who/whom, which/that, whose) correctly in speaking and writing (Grammar Usage)						
	B8.4.1.2.1. Record and use different techniques to car	pture the reader's attention in introdu	uctory paragrapl	hs(Writing)			
Week Ending	04-10-2024						
Class	B.S. 8		Class Size:		Dura	ation:	
Subject	English Language						I
	English Language Curriculum, Teachers Resource Pack, Learners Resource Pack, Textbook						
Reference	English Language Curriculum, Teachers Resource Pa	ack, Learners Resource Pack, Textbo	ook				
Teaching /	English Language Curriculum, Teachers Resource Pa Reading Book, Poster, Pictures, Word Chart, Sentence		ook	Core		•	Communication and
Teaching / Learning			ook	Core Competend	cies:	• collabora	
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Teaching / Learning			ook			collabora	ation Personal development and

MONDAY	Strand: Oral Language – Listening and speaking Sub-Strand- Conversation/Everyday Discourse Select a unit reader from the English Reading Textbook involving conversations.	 Select model reader to aloud the reading text to the class. In pairs, Learners brainstorm to read their parts of the conversational reading. Assist Learners to identify formal and informal sentences in the reading text. Informal: The balloon was blown up for the experiment. Formal: The balloon was inflated for the experiment. Informal: The patient got over his illness. Formal: The patient recovered from his illness. 	Reflect on identifying formal and informal sentences in a reading text.
		Formal Full sentences Correct grammar and vocabulary No contractions e.g. I would No idioms Passive voice e.g. The application form is complete. No phrasal verbs e.g. To investigate No abbreviations e.g. As soon as possible No exclamation marks No imperatives. e.g. You may complete the form. Informal Short sentences Lack formal grammar and vocabulary Contractions e.g. I'd Idioms e.g. On point (good) Active voice e.g. I completed the application form. Phasal verbs e.g. Look into Abbreviations e.g. ASAP Exclamation marks Imperatives (start with a verb) e.g. Complete the form.	
TUESDAY	Strand: Reading Sub-Strand- Comprehension Select a non-fiction text from the English Reading textbook for Leaners to read.	 Engage Learners in silent reading for 10 minutes. Assist Learners to use predictions and questioning to improve understanding of reading text. Learners brainstorm to re-read or skim portions of the text to better understand or to recall facts about events 	Through q and answers, conclude the lesson
		Strategies to Improve Reading Comprehension	
		 Have them read aloud. Provide books at the right level. Reread to build fluency. Talk to the teacher. Supplement their class reading. Talk about what they're reading. 	

		READING COMPREHENSION SKILLS **COCABULARY mass stall about damptine from control flowers and stall about damptine from control flowers and stall about damptine from control for the control flowers and stall about damptine from control for the control flowers and damptine from control for the control flowers and damptine from control flowers and damptine for the control flowers and damptine flowers and da	
THURSDAY	Strand: Grammar Usage Sub-Strand- Grammar Review Learners knowledge on the previous lesson.1.	 Demonstrate forming sentences with relative pronouns related to non-human entities. Discuss examples of relative pronouns related to nohuman entities. Learners brainstorm to form sentences with related pronounces. Examples;	Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.
		 The car that was stolen last month was found in a river. An elephant is an animal that lives in hot countries. Let's go to a country where the sun always shines. The house was built by a man, whom many consider to be a great architect. The plant that is on the table has died. The dog whose ball was in the pool was a golden retriever. The fog, which was quite dense, made it hard to drive. The milkshake, which was malted, was delicious. The candle that was on my table burned out. The computer that everyone wants to buy is expensive. 	

FRIDAY	Strand: Writing Sub-Strand- Production and Distribution Writing Review Learners knowledge on Paragraph connectors.	 Assist Learners to explain the meaning of Introductory Paragraph. Learners brainstorm to write paragraphs using different techniques to capture the reader's attention in introductory paragraphs. Discuss with Learners on how to write introductory paragraphs showing how the sentences are organized in a logical sequence to create a coherence appropriate for the text type Introductory Paragraph; The introductory paragraph, or opening paragraph, is the first paragraph of your essay. It introduces the main idea of your essay, captures the interest of your readers, and tells why your topic is important. 	Summarize the lesson.
		Must have Components of an Introductory Attention Topic Main Points Relevance Components of an Introduction Paragraph	
		 Opening Statement or Question – Grabs the Attention. The Topic Statement – Introduces the Topic. Relevance sentence – Validates the Topic. The Main Points – Outlines the Essay's body. Thesis Statement – Gives the Purpose of the essay. 	

The Basic Elements of an Introductory Paragraph	
Topic Sentence(s) Thesis In its guest to reduce motor vehicle accidents and casualties, the British Columbia government has introduced stringent requirements for new drivers. White many appears under any others argue that the new rules are unfair and unnecessary. By examining the transportation needs of young people, the issue of individual responsibility, the costs of driving education, and the accident rates for various age groups, we will see that these new driving regulations are indeed unwarranted and need to be modified.	

Name of Teacher: School: District: