

EaD Comprehensive Lesson Plans



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BASIC 7

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 1

Strand:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Oral language (listening and speaking)• Reading• Grammar Usage• Literature			Sub-Strand:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conversation/everyday discourse• Comprehension• Grammar• Prose, Drama, Poetry		
Content Standard:	B7.1.1.1: Demonstrate use of appropriate language orally in specific situations (Oral language) B7.2.1.1: Demonstrate increasing confidence in independence in reading. (Reading) B7.3.1.1: Apply the knowledge of word classes and their functions in Communication. (Grammar Usage) B7.5.1.1: Demonstrate understanding of how various elements of literary genres contribute to meaning (Literature)						
Indicator (s)	B7.1.1.1.1. Use appropriate register in everyday communication (informal and formal) with diverse partners on grade-level topics/texts/issues (Oral language) B7.2.1.1.1.Read and understand a range of texts using monitoring and mental visualization strategies (Reading) B7.3.1.1.1. Demonstrate command and application of nouns in texts and in speaking (Grammar Usage) B7.5.1.1.1. Identify the primary elements of oral literature and discuss how the elements support the message or theme (Literature)						
Week Ending	13-09-2024						
Class	B.S.7			Class Size:		Duration:	
Subject	English Language						
Reference	English Language Curriculum, Teachers Resource Pack, Learners Resource Pack, Textbook						
Teaching / Learning Resources	Reading Book, Poster, Pictures, Word Chart, Sentence Cards, Cockcrow.			Core Competencies:		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communication and Collaboration• Critical Thinking and	

			Problem Solving • Personal Development and
DAY/DATE	PHASE 1 : STARTER	PHASE 2: MAIN	PHASE 3: REFLECTION
MONDAY	Strand: Oral Language Sub-Strand: Conversation/everyday discourse Discuss the difference between formal and informal language.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assist Learners to identify examples of formal language sentences. 2. Individual language brainstorm to construct formal language sentences. 3. Through Peer-to-Peer conversation, learners to formal language in the conversations. <p>Formal Language;</p> <p>Formal language is less personal than informal language. It is used when writing for professional or academic purposes like university assignments. Formal language does not use colloquialisms, contractions or first-person pronouns such as 'I' or 'We'. Informal language is more casual and spontaneous.</p> <p>Usage of formal and informal language:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal language means the official language that is used in profession or office or school. • It cannot carry emotions. They are plain sentences bringing out the purpose of conveying the idea. • Informal language is the one that is used in our day to day speech. • It is colloquial style which we use to express ourselves freely. 	Summarize the lesson.

		<p>Reason for the other sentences being formal/ informal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Option 1. is informal because we see it expresses an emotion and the word 'dear' will not be used in formal language. • Option 2. is also not formal because it is like an order. It is not polite and so it cannot be used in a formal way. • Option 3. is formal because a question is asked and it is also politely asked. So no emotion is exhibited here. • Option 4. is informal because it expresses an emotion of anger. SO it does not come under formal language. 	
TUESDAY	<p>Strand: Reading</p> <p>Sub-Strand: Comprehension</p> <p>Write examples of narrative texts on the Chalkboard and ask Individual Learners to read.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Learners brainstorm to create mental pictures after reading texts to aid understanding. 2. Assist Learners to read fluently to build confidence. 3. Through peer-to-peer interactions, Learners to use narrative texts for a meaningful interaction. <p>Narrative text is a text that tells about sequence of events in the past.</p> <p>Examples of Narrative Texts;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is a old banyan tree at the bottom of our village. ○ It was quiet unnatural that all the dogs were suddenly disappeared from the society. ○ This year summer season is scorching to even the coldest blooded animals. ○ There is a tailoring shop at the center of the market 	Reflect on the use of narrative texts in conversations.

		<p>place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is a long line of customers at the ration shop. ○ Customers at the grocery shop are shouting because of bad quality of product. ○ I am going to Darjeeling to avoid this most uncomfortable summer season. ○ Maharaja Krishnachandra was a rich but wise king of Nadia. ○ Prof. Rajsen can teach complex concept of mathematics with the help of diagram. 	
THURSDAY	<p>Strand: Grammar Usage</p> <p>Sub-Strand: Grammar</p> <p>Learners brainstorm to explain the meaning of Noun.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss the types of Nouns with the Learners. 2. Assist Learners to identify examples of Common Nouns. 3. Demonstrate forming sentences with Common Nouns. 4. Learners brainstorm to form sentences with Common Nouns. <p>Common Nouns;</p> <p>A common noun is a noun that describes a type of person, thing, or place or that names a concept. Common nouns are not capitalized unless they appear at the start of a sentence, unlike proper nouns, which are always capitalized.</p> <p>Examples;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • book, table, car. • water, milk, oil. • music, art, literature. • dog, woman, teacher. • Water bottle, Woman, Child • Brother, Monkey, Lion, Girl, Boy, Male • City, Beach, Shoes, Book, Pencil, Movie, Car, Game, Family, Day. <p>Example of Common Noun Sentences;</p>	Individual Learners to form more sentences with Common Nouns.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alex is a wonderful player. • Sydney Sixers is the team he plays for. • He was not born in this country. • Sydney is the city he lives in. • He is a man of dream. • He plays cricket with intensity. • Michael Clarke is his mentor. • He has a house across the river. 	
FRIDAY	<p>Strand: Literature</p> <p>Sub-Strand: Prose, Drama, Poetry</p> <p>Discuss with Learners the characteristics of Oral Literature.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assist Learners to identify the types of Oral Literature. 2. Learners brainstorm to explain the meaning of Prose tales. 3. Using a Poster bearing the types of Prose, explain the types of Prose. 4. Discuss examples of Prose with the Learners. <p>Prose Tales; Prose is a form of written or spoken language that follows the natural flow of speech, uses a language's ordinary grammatical structures, or follows the conventions of formal academic writing.</p> <p>Types of Prose;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A prose poem – is a composition in prose that has some of the qualities of a poem. • Haikai prose – combines haiku and prose. • Prosimetrum – is a poetic composition which exploits a combination of prose and verse (<i>metrum</i>); in particular, it is a text composed in alternating segments of prose and verse. It is widely found in Western and Eastern literature. • Purple prose – is prose that is so extravagant, ornate, or flowery as to break the flow and draw 	Learners in small groups to discuss and report to the class on some examples of prose.

		<p>excessive attention to itself.</p> <p>Divisions of prose</p> <p>Prose is divided into two main divisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fiction• Non fiction <p>Refer to the Cockcrow for an example of a Prose tales</p>	
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School:

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