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## SECOND TERM WEEKLY LESSON NOTES GHANAIAN LANGUAGE – B7 WEEK 6

Date: 17 <sup>th</sup> JUNE, 2022		Period:		Subject: Ghanaian Language	
Duration:			Strand: Language & Usa		sage
Class: B7		Class Size:		Sub Strand: Adverbs	
Content Standard: B7.4.3.1 Recognize the use of verbs, adveconjunctions and postpositions/ Preposition sentences				Identify and classify to their various	Lesson: I of 2
Performance Indicator: Learners can use the different types of adverbs in					: ollaboration (CC) CC 9.1: lobal Citizenship (CG) CG
References: Ghanaian La	anguage Cur	riculum Pg. 2	24		
Phase/Duration	Learners	Activities			Resources
PHASE I: <b>STARTER</b>					
	Share the performance indicators and introduce the lesson.				
PHASE 2: <b>NEW</b> <b>LEARNING</b>	Let a learner do an action or activity such as walking or talking.			Word cards, sentence cards, letter cards, handwriting on a manila card and a class library	
	Ask learners to describe the action done by the learner.				,
	Introduce the adverb and explain to learners what it is.				
	Ask learners to mention some adverbs and use them to form sentences.			ı	
	Ask a learner to identify the adverbs and discuss the types of adverbs with learners.				
	Give the different types and allow learners to use them in sentences.				
	Let learners read out their sentences on the board				

PHASE 3: REFLECTION	Use peer discussion and effective questioning to find out from learners what they have learnt during the lesson.	
	Take feedback from learners and summarize the lesson.	

<b>Date:</b> 17 <sup>th</sup> JUNE, 2022		Period:		Subject: Ghanaian Language	
Duration:				Strand: Writing	
Class: B7	Class Size:			Sub Strand: Creative	Writing
Content Standard: B7.5.1.1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the features of a paragraph and the various text types (narrative, descriptive, creative/free writing)		paragraph	Develop a three- essay using the a given text type.  Core Competencies	Lesson: 2 of 2	
Performance Indicator: Learners can write an imaginative longer story on their			r own.	Communication and Collaboration (CC) CC 9.1: Cultural Identity and Global Citizenship (CG) CG	
References: Ghanaian La	nguage Cur	riculum Pg. 2	7	,	1 ( /
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Phase/Duration PHASE I: <b>STARTER</b>		Activities		studied in the previous	Resources
	lesson.  Share the performance indicators and introduce the lesson.				
PHASE 2: <b>NEW LEARNING</b>	Discuss with learners things that are considered in writing a story.  In groups, ask learners to create a short story and read to the class.  Give a few words on the board as a guide for learners to write a short story.			Word cards, sentence cards, letter cards, handwriting on a manila card and a class library	
	Ask a learner to tell a story. Discuss with learners what an imaginative story is.				
	In groups, ask learners to write an imaginative story of about three hundred words and present to the class.				
	the flash	cards to hel <sub>l</sub> ive longer st	p learners to	r own.	ו
PHASE 3: REFLECTION				questioning to find out nt during the lesson.	

Take feedback from learners and summarize the lesson.

Date: 17 <sup>th</sup> JUNE, 2022	Perio	d:	Subject: Ghanaian La	inguage		
Duration:		Strand: Literature				
Class: B7		Size:	Sub Strand: Poetry			
Content Standard: B7.5.1.1 Demonstrate the knowledge and understanding of literature			cuss the components rature (poetry).	Lesson:		
Performance Indicator: Learners can talk about to poetry	the structure and s		Core Competencies Communication and Co	* * *		
References: Ghanaian La	nguage Curriculun	n Pg. 28				
Phase/Duration PHASE I: <b>STARTER</b>	Learners Activities Invite learners to sing a familiar traditional song.			Resources		
	Ask learners if t	the meaning of th hey would to sing sson by sharing th	more songs.			
PHASE 2: NEW LEARNING	Introduce the lesson by sharing the performance indicators.  Revise with learners to explain what oral literature is.  Engage learners to describe the structure of a poetry. Poetry is a kind of writing. It is different than other types of writing because of its structure and form. When you read a poem you see that it usually looks different on the page than a story or an article. It can have long lines or short lines. It can have lots of punctuation or little punctuation. A poem can rhyme, but it does not have to. It usually has some kind of pattern. When writing a poem, you want to think about the words and descriptions you choose. People like to write poems to express emotions. They also like to write poems that make the reader use his or her imagination.  Show learners variety of poetry in different languages and guide learners to analyze the poetry.  Poems often use literary devices like metaphors.  • A metaphor makes a comparison without using 'like' or 'as'. It says that one thing is another. Examples:  - The classroom was a zoo! Meaning: The pupils were behaving like wild animals in the classroom.  - Her brain is a computer. Meaning: She is very clever			S		

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	Encourage learners to appreciate the significance of poetry.	
	Assessment Read the following poem and answer the comprehension questions.	
	How doth the little crocodile Improve his shining tail And pour the waters of the Nile On every golden scale!	
	How cheerfully he seems to grin How neatly spreads his claws And welcomes little fishes in With gently smiling jaws!.	
	I. What is the poem about?	
	2. Which words rhyme in the poem.	
PHASE 3:	Use peer discussion and effective questioning to find out	
REFLECTION	from learners what they have learnt during the lesson.	
	Take feedback from learners and summarize the lesson.	