

SECOND TERM
WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – B8
WEEK 3

Week Ending: 21-04-2023	DAY:	Subject: Creative Arts And Design
Duration: 60MINS		Strand: Performing Arts (Dance and Drama)
Class: B8	Class Size:	Sub Strand: Media And Techniques
Content Standard: B8. 2.1.3. Demonstrate understanding of Ghanaian dance forms	Indicator: B8.2.1.3.9 Experiment and practice by using the techniques of rhythm, dynamics in dance and drama.	Lesson: 1 of 1
Performance Indicator: Learners can experiment and practice by using the techniques of rhythm, dynamics in dance and drama.		Core Competencies: PL5.2: PL6.1: CG5.4: PL6.2: DL5.3
Key words		
Reference: Creative Arts And Design Curriculum P.g. 51		
Phase/Duration	Learners Activities	Resources
PHASE 1: STARTER	Recap of previous lesson using RCA technique. Draw learner's attention to the new lesson's content standard and indicator(s).	
PHASE 2: NEW LEARNING	Engage learners to demonstrate dance movements with different rhythms and dynamics. Apply relevant media and techniques to choreograph a dance or direct a play.	Pictures and Videos
PHASE 3: REFLECTION	Ask learners to do the following by ways of reflecting on the lesson: 1. Tell the class what you learnt during the lesson. 2. Tell the class how you will use the knowledge they acquire during the lesson. 3. Which aspects of the lesson did you not understand?	

Week Ending: 21-04-2023	DAY:	Subject: Creative Arts And Design
Duration: 60MINS		Strand: Performing Arts (Music)
Class: B8	Class Size:	Sub Strand: Media And Techniques
Content Standard: B8. 2.1.2. Demonstrate understanding and apply tempo, dynamics and simple forms in music		Indicator: B8 2.1.2.6 Compare and contrast the benefits associated with soft or loud music
Performance Indicator: Learners can compare and contrast the benefits associated with soft or loud music		Lesson: 1 of 1
Core Competencies: PL5.2: PL6.1: CG5.4: PL6.2: DL5.3		
Key words	Backstage, performance, arrangement, entertainment, masking,	
Reference: Creative Arts And Design Curriculum P.g. 31		
Phase/Duration	Learners Activities	Resources
PHASE 1: STARTER	Recap of previous lesson using RCA technique. Draw learner's attention to the new lesson's content standard and indicator(s).	
PHASE 2: NEW LEARNING	Guide learners to explain Italian terms used in describing the dynamics of music. Examples: <i>Piano - soft</i> <i>Pianissimo - very soft</i> <i>Forte - loud</i> <i>Fortissimo - very loud</i> <i>Mezzo piano - moderately soft</i> <i>Mezzo forte - moderately loud</i> <i>Crescendo - gradually getting louder</i> <i>Decrescendo or diminuendo - gradually getting softer</i> <i>Legato - smooth and connected</i> <i>Staccato - short and detached</i> <i>Largo - slow and broad</i> <i>Adagio - slow and stately</i> <i>Allegro - fast and lively</i> <i>Presto - very fast</i> Guide learners to differentiate between the benefits and harm of loud and soft music <u>Benefits of loud music:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Energy boost: Loud music can stimulate the nervous system and increase heart rate, which can provide a boost of energy and help individuals feel more awake and alert.</i> • <i>Improved focus: Some people find that loud music can help them concentrate by blocking out distractions and increasing their ability to focus on the task at hand.</i> 	Pictures and Videos

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Enhanced mood: Loud music can trigger the release of dopamine, a neurotransmitter associated with pleasure and reward, which can lead to feelings of happiness and euphoria.</i> <p><u>Harms of loud music:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Hearing damage: Exposure to loud music can damage the delicate structures of the inner ear and cause permanent hearing loss over time.</i> • <i>Stress and anxiety: Loud music can be stressful and overwhelming for some people, leading to feelings of anxiety, agitation, and discomfort.</i> • <i>Interference with communication: Loud music can interfere with verbal communication, making it difficult to hear and understand others.</i> <p><u>Benefits of soft music:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Relaxation: Soft music can help individuals relax and unwind, reducing stress and promoting a sense of calm and tranquility.</i> • <i>Improved sleep: Soft music can help individuals fall asleep more easily and improve the quality of their sleep.</i> • <i>Enhanced creativity: Some people find that soft music can help them tap into their creative potential and generate new ideas.</i> <p><u>Harms of soft music:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drowsiness: Soft music can be soothing and relaxing, but it can also make some people feel drowsy or sleepy, which can be dangerous in certain situations (such as driving).</i> • <i>Boredom: Soft music can be too mellow or uneventful for some individuals, leading to feelings of boredom or disinterest.</i> • <i>Lack of stimulation: Soft music may not provide enough stimulation for some people, particularly those who prefer more upbeat or energetic music.</i> 	
<p>PHASE 3: REFLECTION</p>	<p>Ask learners to do the following by ways of reflecting on the lesson:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tell the class what you learnt during the lesson. 2. Tell the class how you will use the knowledge they acquire during the lesson. 3. Which aspects of the lesson did you not understand? 	