

Lesson Plan for GED
Lucille Durrant
Sept 15, 2001

English Review

2-hour time frame

Objective: Review with students basic English usage, commonly confused words and Daily language workout.

Part 1: Daily Language Workout

Students are provided with opportunities to review basic writing and language skills. The sentences contain Mechanics, Usage, and Grammar errors for students to correct. Students will first correct sentences and then look for errors in a paragraph. Level 10 High School 30 minutes.

Sentences

Adverb, Usage (Right Word), Pronoun/Antecedent and Subject/Verb Agreement

A laser beam is a highly concentrated beam of light so narrow focused that they work very good as a delicate surgical tool.

Corrected Sentences

A laser beam is a highly concentrated beam of light so narrowly focused that it works very well as a delicate surgical tool.

Paragraph

When European settlers came to the Americas they discovered that the native inhabitants have a rich knowledge of medicine. Natives use the leaves of certain plants, or the bark of certain trees, to cure ailments common to their region. As part of their defense system, most plants contain chemicals that will poison people or animals. But if someone is sick, those plant defenses can “poison” the person back to health, for example if someone has a heart condition in which their heart beats too fast, doctors might use a chemical from a plant to slow the heart down. Much of modern medicine is based on these basic botanical principles.

Corrected Paragraph

The Healing Power of Plant Poisons

When European settlers came to the Americas, they discovered that the native inhabitants had a rich knowledge of medicine. Natives used the leaves of certain plants or the bark of certain trees to cure ailments common to their region. As part of their defense system, most plants contain chemicals that will poison people or animals. But if someone is sick, those plant defenses can “poison” the person back to health. For example, if someone has a heart condition in which his or her heart beats too fast, doctors might use a chemical from a plant to slow the heart down. Much of modern medicine is based on these basic botanical principles.

Part 2: Basic English Usage

This part of the class will be dealt with Complete sentences, Parts of Speech, Nouns, singular and plural nouns, possessive nouns, verbs, tenses, spelling verb forms, irregular verbs, Subject-verb agreement, pronouns,
1 hour

What is Standard English?

Writing in Complete Sentences

CHARACTERISTICS OF A COMPLETE SENTENCE

1. A complete sentence contains a *complete thought*. It does not leave answered questions.
2. A complete sentence must have a *subject* that tells whom or what the sentence is about.
3. A complete sentence must have a *predicate* that tells what the subject is or does.

Standard written English must have both a subject and a predicate.

EXERCISE 1: SUBJECTS AND PREDICATE

Directions: Match the following actors, actresses, and movies with what they were or did. As you work through the exercise, notice that you are connecting subjects and predicates to make *complete sentences*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| _____ 1. The first Academy Awards | a) costarred in <i>Rain Man</i> , “Best Film of 1988. |
| _____ 2. Julie Andrews | b) were nominated for “Best Film” in 1939. |
| _____ 3. Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy | c) acted together for the last time in 1967’s <i>Guess Who’s Coming to Dinner?</i> |

Etc.

Parts of Speech

BASIC PARTS OF SPEECH

<u>Part of speech</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Examples</u>
noun	names person, place, thing, or idea	John drove to Milwaukee to give a speech about democracy .
pronoun	replaces a noun	Somebody showed him and me a picture of it .
verb	shows action or state of being (is, are, was, were, being, be, been).	Jim is tall. He plays basketball. Lew looked for a job.

conjunction

joins words and
groups of words

Meg was here, **but** she left.
Misha **and** I got home at noon.

What Is a Noun?

A *noun* names a person, place, thing, or idea. Complete the lists of nouns under each of the following headings.

entertainers (people)

a. Bill Cosby

types of buildings (places)

a. school

grocery list (things)

a. tomatoes

qualities of a good leader (ideas)

a. patience

People, places, and things are usually easy to recognize as nouns. Sometimes ideas are a little harder. The following words give a better sense of this category of nouns: *democracy, capitalism, courage, love, time, anger*.

Noun as a Subject

A noun can be the *subject* of a sentence. Think of the subject as the main noun or the *actor* in the sentence. The following sentence contains several nouns, but only one is the subject. Which one?

The **movers** packed the **truck** with **furniture** such as **beds, chairs, and tables**.

What is this sentence about?" Who or what is doing something?" you answer will be "movers." The noun *movers* is the subject of this sentence.

EXERCISE 2: NOUNS AND SUBJECTS

Directions: Underline all of the nouns in each of these sentences; then label the subject of each sentence with an *S*.

S

Example: Since August, my brother has lived in the green house at the end of the block.

1. Bud missed the bus and had to take a cab to the concert.

Singular and Plural Nouns

Singular means “one” (single). *Plural* means “more than one.” Study the following rules for forming plurals correctly and practice each one as you go.

Rules for Forming Plural Nouns

*1. **Add *s* to most nouns,**

cup-----cups

*2. **Add *es* to words ending with *s*, *sh*, *ch*, *x*, and *z*.**

boss-----bosses

*3. **Add *s* to nouns ending in *y* if a vowel comes before the *y*.**

driveway-----driveways

*4. **Change the *y* to *i* and add *es* to a word ending in *y* if a consonant comes before the *y*.**

candy-----candies

*5. **Change the *f* to *v* and add *es* to some words ending in *f* or *fe*.**

loaf-----loaves

For most words ending in *f* or *ff* simply add an *s*.

chief-----chiefs

*6. **A few nouns do no change form when they are made plural.**

deer-----deer

*7. **A few nouns are made plural by changing their spelling.**

goose-----geese

EXERCISE 3: PLURAL NOUNS

Directions: Write the correct plural forms of each of the following words.

Singular	Plural	Number of Rule That Applies
1. country	_____	_____
2. home	_____	_____

Possessive Nouns

Many people confuse possessive nouns and plural nouns. Look at *neighbors* and *neighbor's* in the following sentences. Which shows ownership, or possession?

My neighbors have loud parties on the weekends.
My neighbor's car had to be dragged out of the ditch.

In the second sentence, *neighbor's* shows possession—the neighbor owns a car. Notice the possessive ending: 's.

Study the following rules for forming possessive nouns, filling in the blanks for practice as you go.

Rules for forming Possessive Nouns

***1. Add 's to form most singular possessive nouns.**

desk of the secretary----the secretary's desk

***2. Add ' to plural nouns to form most plural possessive nouns.**

decision of the managers-----the managers' decision

***3. Add 's to plural nouns that do not end in s.**

department for children-----children's department

➔ BE CAREFUL NOT TO USE 's TO FORM PLURALS.

INCORRECT: I saw three bus's at the station.

CORRECT: I saw three buses at the station.

EXERCISE 4: POSSESSIVE NOUNS

Directions: Insert apostrophes wherever they belong in the following sentences. Remember, not all nouns ending in *s* are possessive.

(,)

Example: The girls meeting ended when their votes had been counted.

1. My cats favorite food never stays long in her dish.

Continue through verbs and pronouns as time allows.

The remaining time will be used to work on vocabulary. A word list of 20 words will be given to work on meaning, reading and literature, refining

understanding, multiple meanings, practice for Standardized Tests,
Wordplay, Analyzing Word parts, scrambled words.