



INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE: AMHARIC

DETAILED PLAN AMHARIC INTERMEDIATE LEVEL 5 WEEKS-10 SESSIONS

OBJECTIVES

- Expand Vocabulary: Increase the range of vocabulary in Amharic to express a wider range of ideas and concepts.
- Improve Grammar Skills: Enhance understanding and usage of more complex grammatical structures in Amharic.
- Enhance Conversational Skills: Develop the ability to engage in conversations in Amharic with increased fluency and accuracy.
- Develop Reading and Listening Comprehension: Improve the ability to understand and comprehend intermediate-level written and spoken Amharic.

WEEK	TOPIC	GOALS	LESSON STRUCTURE	ACTIVITY	MATERIALS	OUTCOMES
1	Review and Conversation Practice	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review previously learned vocabulary and grammar. • Practice conversational skills in Amharic. 	<p>STEP 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher does a review of vocabulary and grammar from previous levels <p>STEP 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage in conversational activities and dialogues using the reviewed concepts. <p>STEP 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the formation and usage of sentences using the vowels and proper grammar • Tone drills <p>CONCLUSION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrap up the conversation practice and provide feedback 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage in pair or group conversations on various topics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handouts with conversation prompts, flashcards, audio recordings. 	
	<p>Advanced Greetings & Small Talk</p> <p>In Ethiopia, there are specific protocols used when greeting someone. There is a difference between a formal greeting (meeting an adult, meeting someone for the first time) and an informal greeting (a close friend or relative) upon greeting someone, it is polite to go beyond the simple "Hi. How are you?"</p>	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master formal and informal greetings. • Use transitional phrases & small talk expressions. • Introduce conversational strategies. 	<p>STEP 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher reviews formal greetings from previous lesson. <p>STEP 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class explores informal greetings, transitional phrases, & small talk topics. • Teacher then plays a video of a sample small talk with transcript on at normal speed to solidify students' understanding of small talk. • Teacher asks students to pay attention to the overall structure and the way they talk, such as their topics, the characteristics of small talk, and whether the sentences are formal or informal <p>• Greetings are formed with the past-tense of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion • Interactive Exercises • Vocabulary Building • Practise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pictures • Worksheets • Visual aids • Handouts • Textbooks 	

			<p>these verbs: እንደምን አደርክ-indāmīn addärk?</p> <p>how did you (♂) spend the night?</p> <p>ደህና ልሳኝ አደርክ? walš?</p> <p>How did you (♀) spend the day?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> እንደምን ገንዘብ አጠናቅቅሁ? amäššaččihū? how did you (plural) spend the evening? <p>CONCLUSION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Role-play conversations using learned expressions. 			
2	<p>Describing People & Places</p>	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn vocabulary related to describing people and places in Amharic. Practice using descriptive words and phrases in Amharic to describe people and places. Develop listening and speaking skills through interactive activities focused on describing people and places in Amharic. 	<p>STEP 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greet the students and introduce the topic of the lesson: Describing People & Places in Amharic. Discuss the importance of being able to describe people and places in everyday communication and cultural context. Engage the students by asking them to share their experiences with describing people and places and any cultural aspects they are aware of. <p>STEP 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present vocabulary related to describing people and places in Amharic, including adjectives and phrases. Introduce descriptive words and phrases commonly used in Amharic to describe physical appearance, personality traits, and places. Use flashcards or visuals to practice vocabulary recognition and pronunciation. Play audio recordings or videos with descriptions in Amharic, focusing on listening comprehension. <p>CONCLUSION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conclude the lesson by expressing appreciation for the students' active participation and their progress in learning to describe people and places in Amharic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion Vocabulary Building and Practice Interactive Exercises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flashcard Textbooks Visual aids Worksheets 	

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2	<p>Amharic Months Seasons and the Weather</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethiopians follow the Julian Calendar, which consists of 12 months of 30 days each and a 13th month of five days (six days in a leap year)*. The calendar is seven years and eight months behind the Western (Gregorian) calendar. 	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn the names of the months, seasons, and weather-related vocabulary in Amharic. Understand the cultural significance of seasons and weather in Amharic-speaking regions. Practice using the vocabulary to describe different seasons and weather conditions in Amharic. 	<p>STEP 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greet the students and introduce the topic of the lesson: Amharic months, seasons, and weather. Discuss the importance of understanding seasons and weather in everyday communication and cultural context. <p>STEP 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the names of the months in Amharic, emphasizing pronunciation and spelling. Introduce the different seasons in Amharic and discuss the characteristics of each season. Present weather-related vocabulary in Amharic, including phrases for describing different weather conditions. Use flashcards or visuals to practice vocabulary recognition and pronunciation. Play audio recordings or videos of native speakers pronouncing weather-related phrases in Amharic. Conduct interactive activities where students practice using the vocabulary to describe different seasons and weather conditions in Amharic.. <p>CONCLUSION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarize the key points covered during the lesson, emphasizing the names of the months, seasons, and weather-related vocabulary in Amharic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counting Reading Discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> flashcards Pictures 	
3	<p>Versatility of "ይንኹው" (yinkwan) in Amharic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> express warmth, hospitality, and congratulations 	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the cultural significance of the word /inkwan/ in Amharic welcoming and congratulatory expressions. Learn the appropriate usage of /inkwan/ in different contexts. Practice using /inkwan/ effectively in welcoming and congratulatory expressions in Amharic. 	<p>STEP 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greet the students and introduce the topic of the lesson: The Use of the Word /inkwan/ in Welcoming and Congratulatory Expressions in Amharic. Discuss the cultural significance of using /inkwan/ in Amharic as a way to express warmth, hospitality, and congratulations. <p>STEP 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the basic meaning of "ይንኹው" (yinkwan) as "welcome" or "congratulations". Demonstrate how it can be used in various sentence structures depending on the context (e.g., "ይንኹው ወደ አገር እናጎተ!" - Welcome to the country!, "ይንኹው ለአዲስ ዓመት!" - Happy New Year!). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interactive Discussion Reading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Words/Names Textbook Video Pictures or flashcards Sentence strips 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce variations of "yinkwan" like "ይንኳው በይህና!" (yinkwan bedegna) - Welcome safely! and "ይንኳው ለስኬራ!" (yinkwan lesekerat) - Congratulations on your success!. <p>STEP 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce expressions and phrases commonly used in Amharic that include /inkwan/ in welcoming and congratulatory contexts. <p>CONCLUSION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask students to write a short paragraph or dialogue using "yinkwan" in different contexts, showcasing their understanding of its diverse applications. They can share their creations and explain their choices. 			
	<p>Finding Your Way Around</p> <p>bästä- is a prefix attached to compass points or any object used to indicate relative location and means 'of' or 'towards'.</p>	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask for directions and tell locations of notable landmarks • Locate places in relation to other places using prepositions • Name different modes of transportation • Ask questions about modes of transportation • Ask arrival or departure times 	<p>STEP 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greet the students and introduce the topic of the lesson: Finding Your Way Around in Amharic. • Discuss the importance of being able to navigate and ask for directions in everyday situations. <p>STEP 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present vocabulary and phrases related to giving and receiving directions in Amharic, including words for common locations and directional phrases. • Use flashcards or visuals to practice vocabulary recognition and pronunciation. • Play audio recordings or videos with examples of native speakers using Amharic phrases for finding your way around. • Introduce and write key vocabulary related to directions and locations (e.g., "ቀኝ" - right, "ግራ" - left, "በቀኝ ወገን" - on the right side, "በፊት" - ahead, "አጠፍ" - near). • Focus on prepositions like "ከ..." (ke...) - from..., "ወደ..." (wede...) - to..., "ላይ" (lay) - on..., and "ውስጥ" (wist) - inside. • Introduce basic vocabulary for transportation (e.g., "ባቡር" - bus, "ታክሲ" - taxi, "እግር በእግር" - on foot). <p>CONCLUSION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briefly summarize the key vocabulary and phrases for asking and giving directions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading • Writing • Creating sentences • Grammar Practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Word cards • Handouts • Visual aids • Worksheets 	

4	Storytelling & Narratives	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand and utilize past tense verb conjugations. • Sequence events and express temporal relationships. • Create engaging narratives with descriptive language. • Use definite and direct objects appropriately in the simple past and the compound imperfect tenses 	<p>STEP 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher review past tense verb conjugations <p>STEP 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice storytelling using past tense, time markers, and transitions. Combining ሲያድግ siadīg with the past tense • verb ሆነ honä makes the meaning past, as in, “when he grew up.” <p>CONCLUSION:</p> <p>Students write and share short stories based on personal experiences.</p>	<p>Chain story challenge: Students take turns adding sentences to a story, focusing on using past tense and describing events chronologically</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textbook • Pictures • handouts with past tense verb conjugations, picture prompts 	
	The Plural affix / inn (e) - /	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The affix / inn (e) - / is prefixed to the question word /man/ 'who', 'what' to indicate that the question refers to more than one thing or person. 	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of pluralization in Amharic and the use of the plural affix /inn(e)-/. • Learn the rules and patterns for adding the plural affix to nouns in Amharic. • Practice forming plural nouns using the /inn(e)-/ affix in Amharic. 	<p>STEP 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greet the students and introduce the topic of the lesson: The Plural Affix /inn(e)-/ in Amharic. • Discuss the importance of understanding pluralization in Amharic for effective communication. <p>STEP 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the concept of pluralization in Amharic and the use of the /inn(e)-/ affix to form plural nouns. • Present the rules and patterns for adding the /inn(e)-/ affix to singular nouns in Amharic. • Use flashcards or visuals to practice recognizing and pronouncing singular and plural nouns in Amharic. • Play audio recordings or videos with examples of native speakers using plural nouns in Amharic. <p>CONCLUSION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summarize the key points covered during the lesson, emphasizing the rules and patterns for forming plural nouns using the /inn(e)-/ affix in Amharic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading • Discussion • Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textbook • Audio • Visual aids • Sentence strips

WEEK	TOPIC	GOALS	LESSON STRUCTURE	ACTIVITY	MATERIALS	OUTCOMES
5	<p>Basic Shopping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amharic words and phrases to navigate the bustling world of Ethiopian markets! 	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name items in the market and in shops Ask for, bargain, and buy items from the market or shops Count up to 100 and use cardinals, ordinals, and basic fractions Use basic question words, conjunctions, and definite articles 	<p>STEP 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefly review basic greetings like "ሰላም" (selam) and "እንዴት ነዎ?" (endite newo?). Introduce the theme of the lesson - learning essential Amharic words and phrases to navigate the bustling world of Ethiopian markets! Introduce key vocabulary for common market items (e.g., "ጠቆና" - apple, "እራት" - bread, "ከምባ" - shirt). Focus on essential words related to prices ("ብር" - birr, "ጥቅስ" - price, "ይከብሩ ምን ይሆናል?" - how much is it?). Practice counting numbers in context (e.g., "አንድ ጠቆና, ሁለት እራት", etc.). <p>STEP 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefly discuss Ethiopian marketplace etiquette, bargaining customs, and respectful ways to interact with vendors. Share examples of polite phrases and cultural nuances. There are 9 adverbs of place, which are used according to the degree of proximity and the nature of the place. These are derived from the locative prefixes PA, KU, MU. Show pictures or flashcards depicting actions and ask students to describe them using different adverbs <p>STEP 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show pictures of various market items (fruits, vegetables, clothing, etc.) and elicit vocabulary from students. Discuss different types of vendors and greetings used in marketplaces. <p>CONCLUSION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask students to create a short dialogue between a customer and vendor involving specific items and prices. They can present their dialogues to the class and explain their choices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Break down the words Vocabulary Spotlight worksheets for sentence construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worksheets Flashcards Audio Textbook handouts 	
	<p>Advanced Shopping in Amharic</p>	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn advanced vocabulary and phrases related to describing, comparing, and 	<p>STEP 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greet the students and introduce the topic of the lesson: Advanced Shopping in Amharic. Discuss the importance of advanced shopping skills for effective communication and problem-solving. <p>STEP 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce and practice using a variety of advanced adjectives related to product qualities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brainstorming Preposition building Review and Consolidation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handouts Audio Pictures or flashcards worksheets 	

		<p>contrasting items in Amharic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice using descriptive language to compare and contrast different items in Amharic. Develop the skills to complain about faulty items purchased in Amharic.respectively. 	<p>(e.g., "ከፍተኛ" - high, "እነስተኛ" - low, "ብሩህ" - bright, "ደክሞ" - also).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on descriptive phrases like "ይበልጥ ጥሩ ይመስላል" - seems better, "በጣም ውድ ነው" - is very expensive, and "ይስማማል" - fits well. Practice comparing and contrasting items using these tools in various contexts (e.g., choosing between clothes, evaluating electronics). <p>STEP 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss polite ways to express dissatisfaction with purchased items in Ethiopia. Introduce vocabulary for defects (e.g., "ተሰበሰረ" - broken, "ያልተጠናከረ" - not working properly). Practice using sentences like "ይህ ሙገጥ ተሰበሰረ ነው" - This shirt is broken and "ስልኩ ያልተጠናከረ ነው" - The phone is not working properly. <p>CONCLUSION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefly summarize the key skills learned, highlighting advanced adjectives, complaint vocabulary, and indirect object pronoun usage. 			
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