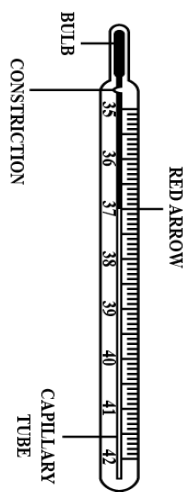


DAY/ DURATION	TOPIC/ SUBTOPIC /ASPECT	OBJECTIVES/RPK	TEACHER LEARNER ACTIVITIES	TEACHER LEARNING MAT.	CORE POINTS	EVALUATION AND REMARKS
	<p><b>TOPIC</b></p> <p>REPRODUCTION AND GROWTH IN HUMANS</p>	<p><b>OBJECTIVES</b></p> <p>By the end of the lesson the pupil will be able to;</p> <p>3.1.3 Outline the various stages of growth and development in humans.</p> <p><b>RPK</b> Pupils have known of growth in human</p>	<p><b>INTRODUCTION (10 mins)</b> Ask pupils how do development occurs in human</p> <p><b>PRESENTATION ACTIVITIES (40 mins)</b> - discuss the stages of development in humans</p> <p><b>CLOSURE (20 mins)</b> - Summarize the salient points. (5 mins) - let pupils copy core points into their notes. (5 mins) - Give exercise pupils for pupils to copy and complete. (10 mins) -Mark exercise and explain mistakes.</p>	<p>Chalkboard illustration.</p> <p>Video and Picture of male reproductive system</p>	<p><b>STAGES OF REPRODUCTION IN HUMANS.</b> The stages of reproduction in humans occur in the order as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Copulation or mating</li> <li>2. Fertilization</li> <li>3. Development of fetus</li> <li>4. Birth</li> </ol> <p><b>COPULATION OR MATING</b> Refers to the act in which the male reproductive organ enters the female reproductive tract. During this act, sperms produced in males are deposited in the vagina.</p> <p><b>FERTILIZATION</b> Is the fusion of the male sperm cell and the female egg cell (ovum) to form a zygote.</p> <p><b>LABOUR AND BIRTH</b> After 40 weeks of pregnancy, the foetus is ready to be born.</p>	<p><b>EXERCISE</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Define the following             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. fertilization</li> <li>ii. copulation</li> <li>iii. ejaculation</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Where must the female egg cell be fertilized and why.</li> <li>3. describe briefly how fertilization occurs in human</li> </ol> <p><b>REMARKS</b></p>

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	<b>TOPIC</b> REPRODUCTION AND GROWTH IN HUMANS	<p><b>OBJECTIVES</b> By the end of the lesson the pupil will be able to;</p> <p>a. Explain the effects of teenage pregnancy.</p> <p>b. outline the causes of teenage pregnancy</p> <p><b>RPK</b> Pupils know about pregnancy</p>	<p><b>INTRODUCTION (10 mins)</b> Revise pupils RPK on previous lesson through question and answers</p> <p><b>PRESENTATION ACTIVITIES (40 mins)</b> - use the Future's Wheel to discuss the effects of teenage pregnancy: Ectopic pregnancy, damaged pelvic bone, under weight babies - discuss abortion, death, increase in population, drop out from school, - invite a Community Health Nurse to talk on teenage pregnancy, its implications and prevention</p> <p><b>CLOSURE (20 mins)</b> - Summarize the salient points. (5 mins) - let pupils copy core points into their notes. (5 mins) - Give exercise pupils for pupils to copy and complete. (10 mins) -Mark exercise and explain mistakes.</p>	Chalkboard illustration. Video and Picture of male reproductive system	<p><b>TEENAGE PREGNANCY</b> Teenage pregnancy is when a woman under 20 gets pregnant. It usually refers to teens between the ages of 15-19.</p> <p><b>CAUSES OF TEENAGE PREGNANCY</b> - poverty - lack of parental care - peer group pressure - ignorance about the methods of protection - lack of communication between parents and children</p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF TEENAGE PREGNANCY</b> - the baby may suffer from underweight - the girl may drop out of school -the girl may die during labour -the teenage may suffer from emotional stress - increase population</p>	<p><b>EXERCISE</b> a. what is teenage pregnancy?</p> <p>b. Mention five causes of teenage pregnancy</p> <p>c. Mention five effects teenage pregnancy.</p> <p><b>REMARKS</b></p>

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	<p><b>TOPIC</b> REPRODUCTION AND GROWTH IN HUMANS</p>	<p><b>OBJECTIVES</b> By the end of the lesson the pupil will be able to;</p> <p>a. indiscriminate sex.</p> <p>b. mention the causes of unprotected sex</p> <p><b>RPK</b> Pupils have seen pregnancy before</p>	<p><b>INTRODUCTION (10 mins)</b> Revise pupils RPK on previous lesson through question and answers.</p> <p><b>PRESENTATION ACTIVITIES (40 mins)</b> - use the 'Future's Wheel' to discuss the dangers of indiscriminate sex.</p> <p>- discuss the effects of having unprotected sex</p> <p><b>CLOSURE (20 mins)</b> - Summarize the salient points. (5 mins) - let pupils copy core points into their notes. (5 mins) - Give exercise pupils for pupils to copy and complete. (10 mins) -Mark exercise and explain mistakes.</p>	<p>Chalkboard illustration.</p> <p>Video and Picture of female reproductiv e system.</p>	<p><b>INDISCRIMINATE SEX.</b> Is having sex with as many people one comes into contact with without regard to the effect it will have on the person.</p> <p><b>DANGERS OF INDISCRIMINATE SEX</b> - unwanted pregnancies on the parts of girls - possible drop out of school - early parenthood for boys and girls - possibility of contracting sexually transmitted diseases including AIDS</p> <p><b>UNPROTECTED SEX</b> Is when one has sex without protection from sexually transmitted infections and pregnancy.</p> <p><b>CAUSES OF UNPROTECTED SEX</b> - peer group pressure - incidence of rape -poor quality health services -ignorance about the methods of protection</p>	<p><b>EXERCISE</b> What is indiscriminate sex?</p> <p>Mention any four dangers of indiscriminate sex.</p> <p><b>REMARKS</b></p>

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	<b>TOPIC</b> HEAT ENERGY	<b>OBJECTIVES</b> By the end of the lesson the pupil will be able to;  4.1.1 Explain the terms heat and temperature.  <b>RPK</b> Pupils know that a metal ladle gets hot when it's placed in hot soup.	<b>INTRODUCTION (10 mins)</b> Ask pupils what happens when a ladle is placed in soup for some time.  <b>PRESENTATION</b> <b>ACTIVITIES (40 mins)</b> Brainstorm pupils to bring out the meaning of temperature and heat. State the differences between them.  <b>CLOSURE (20 mins)</b> - Summarize the salient points. (5 mins) - let pupils copy core points into their notes. (5 mins) - Give exercise pupils for pupils to copy and complete. (10 mins) -Mark exercise and explain mistakes.	Chalkboard illustration. Video and Picture of	<b>HEAT</b> Heat is a form of energy that is transferred from a hot area to a cold area as a result of the differences in temperature between the two areas.  Heat is typically measured in calories or joules.  Temperature is the specific degree of hotness or coldness of the body.  Temperature can be measured in any of the following. Units: degree Celsius ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), degree Kelvin ( $^{\circ}\text{K}$ ) or degree Fahrenheit ( $^{\circ}\text{F}$ ).  <b>APPLICATION</b> Pupils can tell difference between temperature and heat.	<b>EXERCISE</b> State one difference between temperature and heat.  <b>REMARKS</b>

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	<p><b>TOPIC</b> HEAT ENERGY</p>	<p><b>OBJECTIVES</b> By the end of the lesson the pupil will be able to;</p> <p>4.1.1 Explain the terms heat and temperature.</p> <p><b>RPK</b> Pupils have been to the hospitals before.</p>	<p><b>INTRODUCTION (10 mins)</b> Revise pupils RPK on previous lesson.</p> <p><b>PRESENTATION ACTIVITIES (40 mins)</b> Guide pupils to discuss a thermometer.</p> <p><b>CLOSURE (20 mins)</b> - Summarize the salient points. (5 mins) - let pupils copy core points into their notes. (5 mins) - Give exercise pupils for pupils to copy and complete. (10 mins) -Mark exercise and explain mistakes.</p>	<p>Chalkboard illustration. Picture of thermometer</p>	<p>A thermometer is a device</p>  <p>used for measuring temperature</p> <p>Thermometric Liquid This refers to the liquids used in thermometers. The following liquids may be used Alcohol Mercury</p> <p><b>APPLICATION</b> Pupils will know that thermometric liquid should be opaque and have a wide temperature range</p>	<p><b>EXERCISE</b> State one liquid that can be used in a thermometer.</p> <p><b>REMARKS</b></p>

