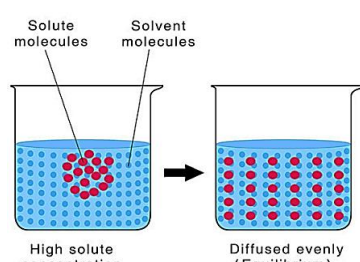
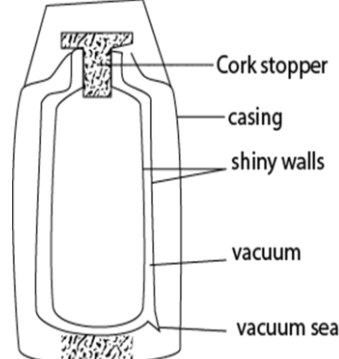


DAY/ DURATION	TOPIC/ SUBTOPIC /ASPECT	OBJECTIVES/RPK	TEACHER LEARNER ACTIVITIES	TEACHER LEARNING MAT.	CORE POINTS	EVALUATION AND REMARKS
	TOPIC HERIDITY	<p>RPK Pupils look like their parents.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES By the end of the lesson the pupil will be able to;</p> <p>3.2.1 Explain the term heredity.</p> <p>3.2.2 Mention some characteristics that can be inherited from parents.</p>	<p>INTRODUCTION (10 mins) Ask pupils which member of the family do they resemble?</p> <p>PRESENTATION ACTIVITIES (40 mins) - Guide pupils brainstorm to bring out the meaning of the term heredity.</p> <p>- Guide pupils to bring out some of the traits or characteristics that can be inherited from parents and relations e.g. height, colour and shape of nose.</p> <p>CLOSURE (20 mins) - 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>APPLICATION Pupils know what makes them resemble their parent and how unique they are from their parents.</p>	Chalkboard illustration.	<p>Heredity is the process whereby certain characteristics or traits are passed on from parents to their offspring's through genes.</p> <p>Genes are particles which carry information on the physical characteristics of parents to offsprings.</p> <p>Inheritable characteristics - skin colour - texture of hair - height - shape of nose - shape of ears</p> <p><i>NB: these characteristics are called physical characteristics..</i></p> <p>Blood type is an inherited characteristics that will not change.</p> <p>Characteristics that cannot be passed from the parent to the offspring are called non-hereditary characteristics.</p> <p>These are normally caused by environmental factors.</p> <p>Dimension Understanding</p>	<p>EXERCISE</p> <p>State 4 inheritable traits a child can get from parent.</p> <p>REMARKS</p>

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	TOPIC DIFFUSION AND OSMOSIS	RPK Pupils have smelled stew from a distance before. OBJECTIVES By the end of the lesson the pupil will be able to; 3.3.1 explain the term diffusion. 3.3.2 demonstrate the process of diffusion.	INTRODUCTION (10 mins) -Revise pupils RPK on previous lesson through question and answers 1. Can any on smell good food from around? Ans; Yes. No 2. Open a container filled with kerosene Que. What is in the bottle? Ans; Kerosene. PRESENTATION ACTIVITIES (40 mins) - Guide pupils to bring out the definition of diffusion. CLOSURE (20 mins) - 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 diffusion.	Diffusion is the movement of particles from a higher region of concentration to a lower region of concentration. Open bottle of kerosene After some time, pupils will be able to smell it from a distance. A drop of ink or crystals of potassium permanganate are carefully dropped to the bottom of a glass of water. Diffusion Solute molecules move from high to low concentration  APPLICATION Pupils understand why they are able to smell strong scented substance from far.	EXERCISE 1. Define diffusion. 2. State one practical example of diffusion. REMARKS

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	TOPIC HEAT ENERGY	<p>RPK Pupils cook food in sauce pans at home.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES By the end of the lesson the pupil will be able to;</p> <p>4.1.2 Demonstrate the modes of heat transfer.</p>	<p>INTRODUCTION (10 mins) Ask pupils what happens when they place water in a sauce pan on fire.</p> <p>PRESENTATION</p> <p>ACTIVITIES (40 mins) Guide pupils to demonstrate conduction by putting one end of a piece of metal in fire and observe by holding the other end of the metal from time to time.</p> <p>Guide pupils to demonstrate convection by dropping crystals of potassium permanganate in warm water and observe movement of coloured column.</p> <p>Guide pupils to demonstrate radiation by holding their hands close to a source of heat.</p> <p>CLOSURE (20 mins) - 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 conduction Convection and radiation	<p>Conduction It is a mode of heat transfer in which heat is transferred from one area of a solid to the other.</p> <p>Convection refers to the transfer of heat through fluids.</p> <p>Radiation It is a way of transferring heat through vacuum.</p> <p>APPLICATION Pupils know the three types of heat transfer</p>	<p>EXERCISE Define the following terms i. Conduction ii. Convection iii. Radiation</p> <p>REMARKS</p>

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	TOPIC HEAT ENERGY	<p>RPK Pupils cook food in sauce pans at home.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES By the end of the lesson the pupil will be able to;</p> <p>4.1.2 Demonstrate the modes of heat transfer.</p>	<p>INTRODUCTION (10 mins) Revise pupils RPK on previous lesson.</p> <p>PRESENTATION ACTIVITIES (40 mins) Guide pupils to discuss the application of heat transfer.</p> <p>CLOSURE (20 mins) - 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 thermos flask</p>	<p>Heat conduction is applied in cooking with metal pot e.g. Aluminum pots. Ironing of clothes with pressing iron.</p> <p>Convection warm air escape from a hot room through its windows and is replaced by cool air from outside by process of convection.</p> <p>Radiation The transmission of electromagnetic waves through the microwave oven.</p>  <p>APPLICATION Pupils know that the thermos flask uses all three modes to prevent heat loss.</p>	<p>EXERCISE Give one application of convection</p> <p>REMARKS</p>

