

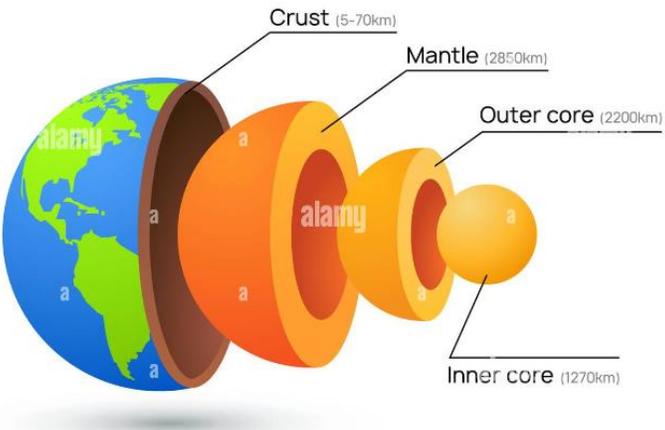
SECOND TERM WEEKLY LESSON NOTES

WEEK 4

Date: 3 rd June, 2022	DAY :	Subject: Science
Duration:		Strand: Systems
Class: B7	Class Size:	Sub Strand: The Solar System
Content Standard: B7.3.2.1 Demonstrate knowledge of the inner planets of the solar system and understand their movement in the system.	Indicator: B7.3.2.1.2 Discuss the properties and the relative motions of the planets Mercury and Venus	Lesson: 2 of 4
Performance Indicator: Learners can state the components of the inner planet of the solar system		Core Competencies: DL 5.1: CC 8.1: CC 8.2: DL 5.3: CP 5.8: CI 5.1: CI 5.3: CI 6.6:
References: Science Curriculum Pg. 19 - 20		
Phase/Duration	Learners Activities	Resources
PHASE 1: STARTER	Revise with learners on what was studied in the previous lesson. Share the performance indicators with learners and introduce the lesson.	
PHASE 2: NEW LEARNING	Guide learners to outline properties peculiar to each of the planets Mercury and Venus. <u>Mercury:</u> Mercury is the closest planets to the Sun. The temperature on it is too high to support life. It takes 88days to orbit the Sun. <u>Venus:</u> Venus is the second planet from the Sun. It is surrounded by an atmosphere of thick gases that traps heat from the Sun, so it is even hotter than Mercury. The distance between the Sun and Venus is 108 million km. It takes 225 days to orbit the Sun <u>Earth:</u> It is the third planet from the sun. The Earth is planet we live on. The distance from the Sun to the Earth is 150 million km. It takes 365 quarter days to orbit the Sun. It is the only planet that has the ability support/sustain life because of; 1. the presence of oxygen 2. the presence of water 3. suitable temperature 4. the presence of the ozone layer that protect plants and animals including humans from the harmful ultra-violet rays from the sun. <u>Mars:</u>	Pi Pictures of the moon, sun, stars and the planets. pictures and Charts

	<p>Mars has a reddish, rocky surface and is sometimes called the red planet. It is the second smallest planet in the solar system after Mercury.</p> <p>Guide learners to describe the movement of the planets Mercury and Venus around the Sun.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mercury spins slowly on its axis and complete one rotation every 59 earth days. But when mercury is moving faster in its elliptical orbit around the sun, each rotation is not accompanied by sunrise and sunset like it is on most other planets. • Most planets rotate on their axes in an anti-clockwise direction, but Venus rotates clockwise in retrograde rotation once every 243 earth days; the slowest rotation compared to any other planet. 	
<p>PHASE 3: REFLECTION</p>	<p>Use peer discussion and effective questioning to find out from learners what they have learnt during the lesson.</p> <p>Take feedback from learners and summarize the lesson.</p>	

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Performance Indicator: Learners can state the components of the inner planet of the solar system		Core Competencies: DL 5.1: CC 8.1: CC 8.2: DL 5.3: CP 5.8: CI 5.1: CI 5.3: CI 6.6:	
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Phase/Duration	Learners Activities	Resources
PHASE 1: STARTER	<p>Revise with learners on what was studied in the previous lesson.</p> <p>Share the performance indicators with learners and introduce the lesson.</p>	
PHASE 2: NEW LEARNING	<p>Guide learners to describe the structure and layers of the planet earth. Example: The Earth is made up of three layers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The crust • Mantle • Core. <p>Using pictures, let learners identify the layers of the earth.</p>  <p>Guide learners to classify satellites into natural and artificial.</p> <p>Engage learners to brainstorm the difference between natural and artificial satellite.</p> <p>Learners to discuss the uses of artificial satellites.</p>	Pi Pictures of the moon, sun, stars and the planets. pictures and Charts

	<u>Assessment</u> 1. What is an orbit with respect to the solar system? 2. What is satellite? Name the planet whose satellite is the moon.. 3. What keeps the earth and other planets in their orbits?	
PHASE 3: REFLECTION	Use peer discussion and effective questioning to find out from learners what they have learnt during the lesson. Take feedback from learners and summarize the lesson.	