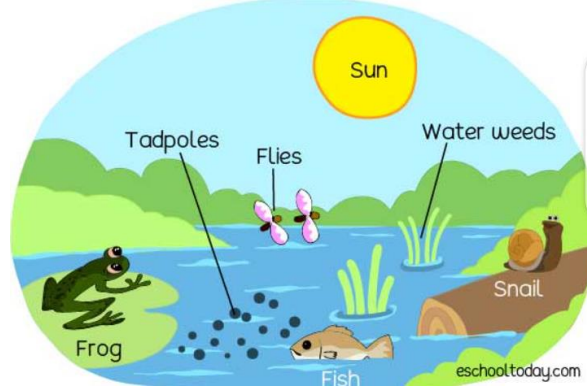


## SECOND TERM WEEKLY LESSON NOTES

## WEEK 5

<b>Date:</b> 10 <sup>th</sup> JUNE, 2022	<b>DAY:</b>	<b>Subject:</b> Science
<b>Duration:</b>		<b>Strand:</b> Systems
<b>Class:</b> B7	<b>Class Size:</b>	<b>Sub Strand:</b> Ecosystem
<b>Content Standard:</b> B7.3.3.1 Recognize the components of and interdependences in an ecosystem, and appreciate their interactions	<b>Indicator:</b> B7.3.3.1.1 Analyze the components of ecosystems and identify the interactions within	<b>Lesson:</b> 1 of 3
<b>Performance Indicator:</b> Learners can analyze the components of ecosystems and identify the interactions within		<b>Core Competencies:</b> CC 9.6: CC 8.1: CC 8.4: DL 5.5: DL 5.6: CP 5.1:
<b>References:</b> Science Curriculum Pg. 21-22		
<b>Phase/Duration</b>	<b>Learners Activities</b>	<b>Resources</b>
<b>PHASE 1: STARTER</b>	Using questions and answers, review to find out what learners already know about ecosystem.  Share learning indicators and introduce the lesson.	
<b>PHASE 2: NEW LEARNING</b>	Describe an ecosystem as a self-sustaining unit in which components interact. E.g. a pond, a forest and many others. <i>Ecosystem: An ecosystem is defined as the interactions between living and non-living things in a given area.</i>  Guide learners to identify some other terminologies in Ecology. Example: Population: <i>A population refers the total number of a particular species living in a habitat.</i> Community: <i>A community refers to all of the populations of different species that live in a particular habitat.</i>  Guide learners to discuss what Habitat means and types. <i>A habitat is the natural dwelling place of an organism.</i>	Pictures and Charts



Have learners group ecosystems into terrestrial, aquatic and arboreal categories.

**Aquatic habitat:** *This refers to water as the natural dwelling place of an organism. The water bodies like rivers, lakes, seas, oceans. The organisms that live in water are aquatic animals. It is mainly of three kinds: freshwater, marine, coastal and estuarine*

**Terrestrial habitat:** *This refers to the land as the natural home of an organism. Examples of terrestrial habitats include rainforest, grassland, desert and arboreal.*

*Identify and list the components, such as biotic and abiotic, of each category of ecosystem.*

**Assessment**

1. What is Ecosystem?
2. Explain the following terms used in ecology.
  - a. Environment
  - b. Population
  - c. Community
  - d. Ecosystem

**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.

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<b>Class:</b> B7	<b>Class Size:</b>	<b>Sub Strand:</b> Ecosystem	
<b>Content Standard:</b> B7.3.3.1 Recognize the components of and interdependences in an ecosystem, and appreciate their interactions		<b>Indicator:</b> B7.3.3.1.1 Analyze the components of ecosystems and identify the interactions within	<b>Lesson:</b> 2 of 3
<b>Performance Indicator:</b> Learners can analyze the components of ecosystems and identify the interactions within		<b>Core Competencies:</b> CC 9.6: CC 8.1: CC 8.4: DL 5.5: DL 5.6: CP 5.1:	
<b>References:</b> Science Curriculum Pg. 21-22			
<b>Phase/Duration</b>	<b>Learners Activities</b>		<b>Resources</b>
<b>PHASE 1: STARTER</b>	<p>Using questions and answers, review with learners what was studied in the previous lesson.</p> <p>Share learning indicators and introduce the lesson.</p>		
<b>PHASE 2: NEW LEARNING</b>	<p>Engage learners to discuss the interactions between Abiotic and Biotic Factors.</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Reptiles sit on hot rocks in the sunlight to warm their bodies.</i></li> <li>• <i>Animals such as termites, ants and rabbits dig or burrow in the ground for shelter.</i></li> </ul> <p>Learners to research on the Interdependence of Living Organisms in The Ecosystem.</p> <p>Example:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Snakes rely on the leaves and ground coloration to camouflage themselves from predators.</i></li> <li>2. <i>Animals use plants as a form of shelter within their environment. For example, many birds reside within nests on the trees. They build their nests from twigs and sticks.</i></li> </ol> <p>Have learners demonstrate the terms predation, parasitism, competition, commensalism and mutualism in relation to how organisms interact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Predation: In these interactions, one organism benefits while the other is negatively affected.</i></li> <li>• <i>Parasitism is a relationship in which one organism is helped while the other is harmed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Competition: Both organisms are negatively affected in some way due to their interactions</i></li> <li>• <i>Commensalism: In this interaction one organism benefits while the other is neither harmed nor gains.</i></li> <li>• <i>Mutualism: Both organisms benefit from their interactions.</i></li> </ul> <p>Guide learners to explain how the components of the different ecosystems affect one another.</p>		Pictures and Charts

	<p><u>Assessment</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. State the components of an ecosystem</li> <li>2. What is a species?</li> <li>3. Give three examples of organisms living in each of the following habitats             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Land</li> <li>b. sea</li> <li>c. pond</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	
<p>PHASE 3: <b>REFLECTION</b></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>	