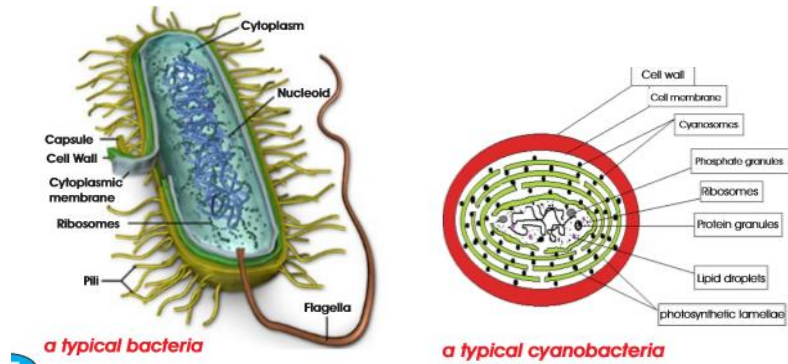


SECOND TERM
WEEKLY LESSON NOTES
WEEK 2

Week Ending: 14-04-2023	DAY:	Subject: Science
Duration: 100mins		Strand: Diversity Of Matter
Class: B8	Class Size:	Sub Strand: Structure Of Prokaryotic & Eukaryotic Cells
Content Standard: B8.1.2.1 Demonstrate an understanding of the types of cells and their structure in relation to different organisms	Indicator: B8.1.2.1.1 Examine and describe the structure of prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.	Lesson: 1 of 2
Performance Indicator: Learners can examine and describe the structure of prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells		Core Competencies: DL 5.3: CI 6.8: DL 5.1: CI 6.6:
References: Science Curriculum Pg. 54		

Phase/Duration	Learners Activities	Resources										
PHASE 1: STARTER	Revise with learners on the previous lesson. Share learning indicators and introduce the lesson.											
PHASE 2: NEW LEARNING	Revise with learners on the definition of a cell. Guide them to explain the concepts in the learner's book. Brainstorm learners to explain the terms; A prokaryotic cell is a type of cell that lacks a membrane-bound nucleus and other membrane-bound organelles, such as mitochondria, endoplasmic reticulum, and Golgi apparatus. An eukaryotic cell is a type of cell that has a membrane-bound nucleus and other membrane-bound organelles, such as mitochondria, endoplasmic reticulum, and Golgi apparatus. Compare and contrast prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Prokaryotes</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Eukaryotes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I. Prokaryotic cells are the type old of cells</td> <td>I. Eukaryotic cells are the cells modern/new which came from the prokaryotic cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>They have do not a definite nucleus</td> <td>They have a definite shape</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The chromatin bodies remain scattered within the cytoplasm</td> <td>The chromatin bodies are enclosed by a nuclear membrane</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asexual reproduction like binary fission occurs in prokaryotes</td> <td>Both sexual and asexual reproduction occurs in eukaryotes</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Create a table to show a chart or a slideshow depicting images and labels of the types of cells. Identify their differences and similarities after observation.	Prokaryotes	Eukaryotes	I. Prokaryotic cells are the type old of cells	I. Eukaryotic cells are the cells modern/new which came from the prokaryotic cells	They have do not a definite nucleus	They have a definite shape	The chromatin bodies remain scattered within the cytoplasm	The chromatin bodies are enclosed by a nuclear membrane	Asexual reproduction like binary fission occurs in prokaryotes	Both sexual and asexual reproduction occurs in eukaryotes	Pictures and charts
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Put learners into groups, let them draw and label a prokaryotic cell and a eukaryotic cell and make a presentation on what is observed.



Guide learners to discuss the importance of prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.

- Most enzymes in the digestive system that assist in the breakdown of food are in the form of prokaryotes.
- Pathogenic microbes are forms of prokaryotes that from harmful protect us micro-organisms.
- Some prokaryotes help our immune system to function properly.
- Plants are eukaryotic organisms that provide humans with most of the requirements of life like; oxygen, food, medicine, etc.
- Lower class organisms like; worms' termites play active roles in the decay of organic matter into humus; which is ready form of plant food.

Assessment

Describe briefly how prokaryotes are different from eukaryotes. Name two [2] single bound membrane organelles in eukaryotic cells

**PHASE 3:
REFLECTION**

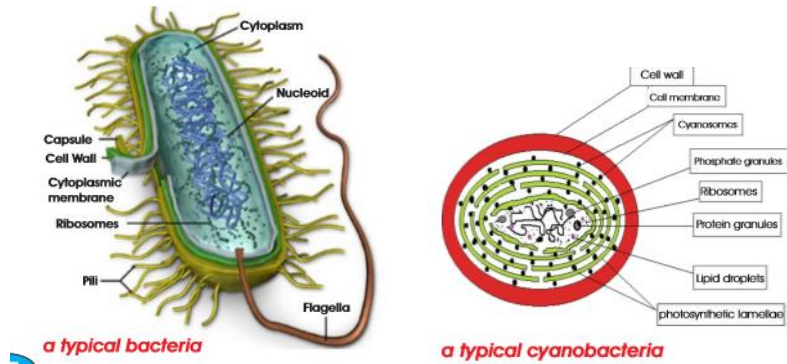
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Take feedback from learners and summarize the lesson.

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Performance Indicator: Learners can examine and describe the structure of prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells		Core Competencies: DL 5.3: CI 6.8: DL 5.1: CI 6.6:
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