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 a types of cells and their different organisms	ng of the ation to	g of the tion to prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.			ure of	Lesson: I of 2		
Performance Indicator Learners can examine a eukaryotic cells	e structure of prokaryotic and Core Compete DL 5.3: CI 6.8: D			ncies: L 5.1: CI 6.6:				
References: Science Cu	ırriculum Pg. 5	4						
Phase/Duration	Loarnors Act	ivitios					Besources	
PHASE I: STARTER	Revise with learners on the previous lesson					Resources		
	Share learnin	g indicators	s and introc	duce the	lesson.			
PHASE 2: NEW LEARNING	Revise with learners on the definition of a cell.Pictures and chartsGuide 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.EukaryotesI. ProkaryotesEukaryotesI. Prokaryotic cells are the type old of cellsI. Eukaryotic cells are the cells modern/new which came from the prokaryotic cellsThey have do not a definite nucleusThey have a definite shape							
	The chroma scattered w Asexual rep binary fissio prokaryotes Create a tabl labels of the after observa	atin bodies ithin the cy production I n occurs in s e to show a types of cel ition.	remain rtoplasm like a chart or a lls. Identify	The chro enclosed membrai Both sex reproduc eukaryot a slidesho their diffe	omatin l by a n ne cual anc ction o ces ow dep erence:	bodies are uclear I asexual ccurs in icting images and s and similarities		

	Put learners into groups, let them draw and label a prokaryotic cell and a eukaryotic cell and make a presentation on what is observed.
	Capsule Cell Wall Cell Wall Cipitosmic membrane Ribosomes Pli of the fage flat of the fage
	 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.
	<u>Assessment</u> Describe briefly how prokaryotes are different from eukaryotes. Name two [2] single bound membrane organelles in eukaryotic cells
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.

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:			Indicator			•		Lesson
B8.1.2.1 Demonstrate a	ng of the B8.1.2.1.1 Examine and describe the structure			escribe the struct	ure of	Lesson.		
types of cells and their	ation to prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.			tic cells.		2 of 2		
Performance Indicator								
Learners can examine a	e structure of prokaryotic and			ncies:				
eukaryotic cells		DL 5.3: CI 6.8: D			. 5.1: CI 6	.6:		
References: Science Cu	ırriculum Pg. 5	4						
Phase/Duration	Learners Activities				Resources			
PHASE I: STARTER	Revise with learners on the previous lesson.							
	Share learnin	gindicators			iesson.			
PHASE 2: NEW	Revise with learners on the definition of a cell. Pictures and					es and charts		
	Guide them to explain the concepts in the learner's book							
	Guide them to explain the concepts in the learner's book.							
	Brainstorm le	earners to e	explain the t	terms;				
	A prokaryotic cell is a type of cell that lacks a membrane-bound							
	nucleus and c	other membrane-bound organelles, such as						
	mitochondria	I, endoplasmic reticulum, and Golgi apparatus.						
An eukaryotic		c cell is a type of cell that has a membrane-bound						
nucleus and c mitochondria		, endoplasmic reticulum, and Golgi apparatus.						
	Compare and contrast prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.			cells.				
	Prokaryotes Eukaryotes							
	I. Prokaryotic cells are the I. Eukaryotic cells are the cel		ells are the cells					
type old of a		cells	modern/new which came from		hich came from			
	They have		not a definite They have		aryouc	li youc cells		
	nucleus		annice snape					
	The chroma	tin bodies	remain ⁻	The chro	omatin	bodies are		
	scattered w	ithin the cy	toplasm e	enclosed	by a n	uclear		
			r	membra	ne			
	Asexual rep	roduction I	like l	Both sex	ual and	asexual		
binary fissio		n occurs in	reproduction occurs in					
prokaryotes		eukaryotes						
	Create a table to show a chart or a slideshow depicting images and							
	labels of the types of cells. Identify their differences and similarities							
	tion.							

	Put learners into groups, let them draw and label a prokaryotic cell and a eukaryotic cell and make a presentation on what is observed.
	Copular Copular Cell Wall Cell Wall Bibosomes Bibosomes Fil Cell Societaria Ribosomes Fil Cell Societaria Fil Cell Societaria Fil Cell Societaria Fil Cell Societaria Fil Cell Societaria Fil Cell Societaria Fil Cell Societaria Fil Cell Societaria
	 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.
	<u>Assessment</u> Describe briefly how prokaryotes are different from eukaryotes. Name two [2] single bound membrane organelles in eukaryotic cells
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.