

SECOND TERM

WEEKLY LESSON NOTES

WEEK 8

Week Ending: 26-05-2023	Day:	Subject: Career Technology	
Duration: 60MINS		Strand: Tools, Equipment & Processes	
Class: B8	Class Size:	Sub Strand: Joining & Assembling Materials, Tools	
Content Standard: B8.3.3.1 Demonstrate understanding of joining and assembling materials, tools and equipment used for making products.		Indicator: B8.3.3.1.2: Use appropriate tools, equipment and techniques to join and assemble patterns/artefacts/products	Lesson: 1 of 2
Performance Indicator: Learners can use appropriate tools, equipment and techniques to join and assemble patterns/artefacts/products.		Core Competencies: CC 8.2: Explain ideas in a clear order with relevant details:	
Reference: Career Technology Curriculum Pg. 58			
Phase/Duration	Learners Activities	Resources	
PHASE 1: STARTER	Revise with learners to review their understanding in the previous lesson. Share performance indicators with learners.		
PHASE 2: NEW LEARNING	Demonstrate the appropriate techniques used in the sewing workshop/ laboratory. <i>1. Straight Stitch: The straight stitch is the basic stitch used for most sewing projects. It involves sewing in a straight line, joining two pieces of fabric together. This stitch can be done by hand or using a sewing machine.</i> <i>2. Backstitch: The backstitch is a strong stitch used for securing seams and preventing them from unraveling. It involves sewing forward a few stitches, then reversing and sewing back over the same stitches before continuing forward again.</i> <i>3. Zigzag Stitch: The zigzag stitch is a versatile stitch that can be used for finishing raw edges, preventing fraying, and adding stretchability to seams. It creates a zigzag pattern as the needle moves from side to side while sewing.</i> <i>4. Basting Stitch: A basting stitch is a long, temporary stitch used for holding fabric layers together before permanent stitching. It helps in fitting adjustments and ensures accurate placement before final sewing.</i> <i>5. Hemming: Hemming is the process of finishing the raw edge of a garment, usually the bottom edge or sleeves, to create a neat and professional appearance. It can be done using various techniques, such as hand stitching, blind hemming, or using a machine.</i> <i>6. Gathering: Gathering is a technique used to create controlled fullness in fabric. It involves stitching long, even stitches along a fabric edge and</i>	Pictures and charts of food	

	<p>then pulling the threads to gather the fabric together. This technique is often used in creating ruffles or adding volume to skirts and sleeves.</p> <p>7. <i>Darts</i>: Darts are used to shape fabric and create a three-dimensional form that fits the body. They are triangular folds of fabric that are sewn in and help contour the fabric to curves such as the bust, waist, or hips.</p> <p>8. <i>Seam Finishing</i>: Seam finishing techniques are used to prevent raw fabric edges from fraying and to give the inside of a garment a clean and professional look. Common seam finishes include serging, zigzag stitching, French seams, or using bias tape.</p> <p>9. <i>Buttonholes</i>: Buttonholes are openings in fabric that allow buttons to pass through, securing garments and creating functional closures. Buttonholes can be sewn by hand or using a sewing machine, depending on the project and available equipment.</p> <p>10. <i>Topstitching</i>: Topstitching is a visible stitch that is sewn on the top side of the fabric, often along the edges or decorative seams. It adds a decorative element and also helps in securing seams or creating structure.</p> <p><u>Assessment</u></p> <p>1. What is the purpose of a basting stitch in sewing, and when is it commonly used?</p> <p>2. Describe two different seam finishing techniques used to prevent fabric edges from fraying.</p> <p>3. How does topstitching contribute to the overall appearance and functionality of a garment? Provide an example of where topstitching might be used.</p>	
<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> <p>Ask learners how the lesson will benefit them in their daily lives.</p>	

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Performance Indicator: Learners can use appropriate tools, equipment and techniques to join and assemble patterns/artefacts/products.		Core Competencies: CC 8.2: Explain ideas in a clear order with relevant details:	
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Phase/Duration	Learners Activities	Resources	
PHASE 1: STARTER	Revise with learners to review their understanding in the previous lesson. Share performance indicators with learners.		
PHASE 2: NEW LEARNING	Demonstrate the appropriate techniques used for joining products made from the following materials. <u>Wood:</u> 1. <i>Butt Joint:</i> In a butt joint, two pieces of wood are joined together by simply placing their ends together and securing them with nails, screws, or dowels. 2. <i>Dovetail Joint:</i> This joint involves interlocking wedge-shaped cuts in the wood, creating a strong and decorative connection. 3. <i>Mortise and Tenon Joint:</i> A mortise (a cavity) is made in one piece of wood, and a corresponding tenon (a projection) is created in the other piece. The tenon is then inserted into the mortise and secured, often with glue. 4. <i>Biscuit Joint:</i> Biscuit joints involve using small, football-shaped wooden pieces (biscuits) that are inserted into slots created with a biscuit joiner. The biscuits help align and strengthen the joint. <u>Metal:</u> 1. <i>Welding:</i> Welding is a common technique for joining metal pieces together by melting the metal and fusing them together. Various welding methods exist, such as arc welding, MIG welding, and TIG welding. 2. <i>Bolting:</i> Bolts and nuts are used to secure metal pieces together. Holes are drilled in the metal, and bolts are passed through the holes and tightened with nuts. 3. <i>Riveting:</i> Rivets are metal fasteners used to join metal sheets or parts together. They are inserted through pre-drilled holes and then deformed or "peened" to create a permanent connection. 4. <i>Soldering:</i> Soldering is a technique that uses a lower melting point metal (solder) to join two metal surfaces together. It is commonly used for electronics and plumbing applications. <u>Bricks/Blocks:</u>	Pictures and charts of food	

	<p><i>1. Mortar Joint: Bricks or blocks are joined together using mortar, which is a mixture of cement, sand, and water. The mortar is applied between the bricks/blocks, creating a strong bond as it cures.</i></p> <p><i>2. Interlocking Joint: Certain types of bricks or blocks have interlocking features that allow them to fit together tightly without the need for mortar, creating a stable structure.</i></p> <p><i>3. Reinforcement: Steel reinforcing bars (rebars) can be embedded in mortar joints to strengthen and stabilize brick or block structures, especially in load-bearing applications.</i></p> <p>Plastics:</p> <p><i>1. Adhesive Bonding: Special adhesives designed for plastics can be used to bond plastic parts together. The adhesive is applied to the surfaces, which are then pressed together and allowed to cure.</i></p> <p><i>2. Thermal Welding: Some plastics can be joined together using heat to melt the surfaces and fuse them together. Techniques like hot plate welding, ultrasonic welding, or friction welding are used.</i></p> <p><i>3. Mechanical Fastening: Plastic parts can be joined using screws, bolts, or plastic clips that are designed to securely hold the pieces together without damaging the material.</i></p> <p>Paper:</p> <p><i>1. Gluing: Paper products are commonly joined together using glue or adhesive. Various types of glue can be used, such as PVA glue, glue sticks, or hot glue, depending on the specific application.</i></p> <p><i>2. Stapling: Staplers can be used to join sheets of paper together by inserting metal staples through the layers, binding them together.</i></p> <p><i>3. Sewing: For thicker or folded paper materials, sewing with a needle and thread or using a sewing machine can provide a secure and decorative way of joining.</i></p> <p>Engage learners to demonstrate in groups.</p> <p>Display specimens and artefacts for appraisal.</p> <p>Assessment</p> <p>1. What are some advantages of using welding as a joining technique for metal materials?</p> <p>2. When would you choose to use an adhesive bonding method instead of mechanical fastening for joining plastic parts?</p> <p>3. What are some common techniques for joining bricks or blocks other than using mortar?</p>	
<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> <p>Ask learners how the lesson will benefit them in their daily lives.</p>	