

NAME OF TEACHER: .....

WEEK ENDING...19-05-2023.....

NUMBER ON ROLL: .....


SUBJECT... PRE-TECHNICAL SKILLS


DURATION: .....







REFERENCE...SYLLABUS(CRDD,2007), PRE-TECH FOR JHS .....

FORM.....BASIC 9.....

WEEK.....7.....

| <b><u>DAY/DURATION</u></b>              | <b><u>TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC/ASPECT</u></b>   | <b><u>OBJECTIVES/R.P.K</u></b>  | <b><u>TEACHER-LEARNER ACTIVITIES</u></b>   | <b><u>T/L MATERIALS</u></b>  | <b><u>CORE POINTS</u></b>   | <b><u>EVALUATION AND REMARKS</u></b>  |
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| <b>TUESDAY</b><br><br><b>16-05-2023</b> | <b>Topic;</b><br>Fastenings<br><br><b>Sub-Topic;</b><br><br>Identifying Fastenings tools, devices and materials. | By the end of the lesson the Pupil will be able to;<br><br>i. Explain the meaning of Fastenings.<br><br>ii. Identify 5 types of Fastenings and their examples | <b>Introduction;</b><br>Present examples of Fastenings to the Pupils to observe<br><br><b>Activities;</b><br><br>1. Discuss the meaning of Fastenings with the Learners.<br><br>2. Pupils brainstorm to identify different types of Fastenings found in their community.<br><br>3. Assist Pupils describe the properties of different types of Fastenings. | Nails, screws, bolt and nuts | <b>Fastenings;</b><br>A fastener or Fastening is a hardware device that mechanically joins or affixes two or more objects together. In general, fasteners are used to create non-permanent joints; that is, joints that can be removed or dismantled without damaging the joining components.<br><br> | <b>Exercise;</b><br><br>1. What are Fastenings?<br><br>2. State 5 types of fastening. |

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|  |   |   | <b>Closure;</b><br>Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.   |  |   |   |
| <b>THURSDAY</b><br><br><b>18-05-2023</b> | <b>Topic;</b><br><br>Fastenings<br><br><b>Sub-Topic;</b><br><br>Uses of Fastening tools, devices and materials. | <b>Objectives;</b><br>By the end of the lesson the Pupil will be able to;<br><br>Identify 5 uses of Fastening tools, devices and materials.<br><br><b>RPK</b><br>Pupils have used Fastening tools before. | <b>Introduction;</b><br>Review Pupils knowledge on the previous lesson.<br><br><b>Activities;</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Learners brainstorm to identify 5 types of Fastening tools, devices and materials and their uses.</li> <li>2. Demonstrate using a Fastening tool, device and material.</li> <li>3. Assist Pupils to practice using Fastening tool, device</li> </ol> |  | <b>Different types of Fasteners</b><br><br>Generally, Fasteners can be divided into three categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temporary Fasteners</li> <li>• Semi-permanent Fasteners</li> <li>• Permanent Fasteners</li> </ul><br><b>Temporary Fasteners</b><br><br>These fasteners are easy to allow unfastening of the parts connected without damaging the full elements.<br><br>Some components are used for temporary Fastening which is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bolt</li> <li>• Screw</li> <li>• Nuts</li> <li>• Washer</li> <li>• Stud</li> </ul> | <b>Exercise;</b><br>Explain the uses of 5 Fastening tools, devices and materials. |

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|  |  |  | <p>and material.</p> <p><b>Closure;</b><br/>Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.</p> | <div><div><p>Bolt</p></div><div><p>Screw</p></div><div><p>Nut</p></div><div><p>Washer</p></div><div><p>Key</p></div><div><p>Pin(Dowel Pin)</p></div></div> <p><i>Bolt</i></p> <p>Bolt has a solid head at one end and is fitted with a thread at the other on which washer and nut are placed to secure it.</p> <p>The important types of bolts are hexagonal-headed bolt, square-headed bolt, round bolt, cylindrical or cheese-headed bolt, T-headed bolt, eye bolt, hook bolt, foundation bolt, and countersunk-headed bolt</p> <p><i>Washer</i></p> <p>A washer is used in between Bolt and nut to give a smooth bearing surface and increase surface contact area by which loading between bolt and nut decreases.</p> <p>The washer also prevents the nut from cutting into the metal and this allows the nut to be tightened to a greater extent.</p> |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  | <p><i>Stud</i></p> <p>A stud is like a screw but it does not have a head.</p> <p>Studs are used in such places where a component is assembled or de-clamped very often.</p> |  |
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***Name of Teacher:***

***School:***

***District:***