

SECOND TERM
WEEKLY LESSON NOTES
WEEK 10

Week Ending: 09-06-2023		DAY:		Subject: Science	
Duration: 100mins				Strand: Humans & The Environment	
Class: B8		Class Size:		Sub Strand: Bacterial Diseases	
Content Standard: B8.5.2.1 Demonstrate knowledge of common communicable diseases, such as Hepatitis, of humans, causes, symptoms, effects and their prevention			Indicator: B8. 5.2.2.1 Explain the nature of bacterial diseases with special emphasis on food poisoning/gonorrhoea/ meningitis their causes, symptoms, effects on humans and prevention		Lesson: 1 of 2
Performance Indicator: Learners can explain the nature of bacterial diseases with special emphasis on food poisoning/gonorrhoea/ meningitis their causes, symptoms, effects on humans and prevention				Core Competencies: DL 5.3: CI 6.8: DL 5.1: CI 6.6:	
References: Science Curriculum Pg. 80					
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		<p>Discuss the nature of bacterial diseases. <i>Bacterial diseases are caused by the invasion and multiplication of pathogenic bacteria in the human body. Bacteria are microscopic organisms that can enter the body through various means, such as ingestion, inhalation, or direct contact with infected individuals.</i></p> <p>Search for information and make presentations on food poisoning, gonorrhea, and meningitis diseases their mode of transmission from person to person, community to community and from country to country.</p> <p>Describe the symptoms, effects and prevention of food poisoning,, gonorrhea, and meningitis diseases.</p> <p>Describe the role of individuals, community members and government in managing food poisoning, gonorrhea, and meningitis diseases.</p> <p>Design and produce a poster to educate their community members on the incidence and control of named bacterial diseases: food poisoning, gonorrhea, and meningitis.</p> <p><u>Assessment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the nature of bacterial diseases? • Name three bacterial diseases discussed in this worksheet. • What are the causes of food poisoning? • List three common symptoms of food poisoning. 			Pictures and charts

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the potential effects of food poisoning on the human body? • Name the bacterium that causes gonorrhoea. • How is gonorrhoea primarily transmitted? 	
<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><u>Homework</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide two symptoms of gonorrhoea in men and women. • What are the potential complications of untreated gonorrhoea? • List three preventive measures for gonorrhoea. • Which part of the body is affected by meningitis? • Name two bacteria that can cause bacterial meningitis. • Name three symptoms of meningitis. • What are the potential effects of meningitis on an individual? • How can meningitis be prevented? 	

Week Ending: 09-06-2023	DAY:	Subject: Science	
Duration: 100mins		Strand: Humans & The Environment	
Class: B8	Class Size:	Sub Strand: Science & Technology	
Content Standard: B8.5.3. 1 Demonstrate an understanding of connections among science, technology, innovation, society and the environment.		Indicator: B8. 5.3.1.1 Examine the relationship among science, technology, innovation and society	Lesson: 2 of 2
Performance Indicator: Learners can examine the relationship among science, technology, innovation and society.		Core Competencies: DL 5.3: CI 6.8: DL 5.1: CI 6.6:	
References: Science Curriculum Pg. 81			

Phase/Duration	Learners Activities	Resources
PHASE 1: STARTER	<p>Revise with learners to review their understanding in the previous lesson.</p> <p>Share performance indicators with learners.</p>	
PHASE 2: NEW LEARNING	<p>Guide learners to explain key terms. That is science, technology and innovation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Science, as a systematic study of the natural world, seeks to understand how things work and why they behave the way they do.</i> • <i>Technology, on the other hand, is the practical application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes.</i> • <i>Innovation, as the outcome of applying scientific knowledge and technological tools, refers to the process of translating new ideas or inventions into practical solutions that address societal needs or create economic value.</i> <p>Guide learners to explain the interrelationship of science and technology and innovation.</p> <p><i>1. Scientific discoveries drive technological advancements: Scientific breakthroughs often pave the way for new technologies. For example, the discovery of the structure of DNA led to advancements in genetic engineering and biotechnology.</i></p> <p><i>2. Technology enables scientific research: Technological tools and instruments enable scientists to observe, measure, and analyze phenomena in ways that were previously not possible. Tools like microscopes, telescopes, and DNA sequencers have revolutionized scientific research.</i></p> <p><i>3. Innovation applies scientific and technological knowledge: Innovators utilize scientific and technological knowledge to create new products, services, or processes that solve problems or meet societal needs. Innovations can range from new medical treatments to renewable energy technologies.</i></p>	Pictures and charts

	<p><i>4. Innovation drives scientific progress: Innovations often uncover new scientific phenomena or challenge existing theories, leading to further scientific exploration and discovery. For example, the invention of the electron microscope opened new avenues in nanotechnology and materials science.</i></p> <p>Learners in groups discuss technological advancements in the world and its impact on the Ghanaian environment.</p> <p><u>Assessment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define science: • Define technology: • Define innovation: • Explain the relationship between science and technology: • How does science contribute to technological advancements? • How does technology support scientific research? • Describe the role of innovation in the interrelationship between science and technology: 	
<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><u>Homework</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give an example of how scientific discoveries have led to technological advancements: • Provide an example of how technology has enabled scientific research: • Explain how innovation applies scientific and technological knowledge: • Describe how innovation can drive scientific progress: • What are some societal and economic benefits of the interrelationship between science, technology, and innovation? 	