

THIRD TERM
WEEKLY LESSON NOTES
WEEK 4

Week Ending: 21-07-2023	DAY:	Subject: Science
Duration: 100mins		Strand: Systems
Class: B8	Class Size:	Sub Strand: Farming Systems
Content Standard: B8.3.4.1 Demonstrate understanding of the different crop, animal and land combinations under various farming systems	Indicator: B8.3.4.1.1 Identify and describe the types of crops, animals and land combinations for the different farming systems	Lesson: 1 of 2
Performance Indicator: Learners can explore the feeding relationships within an ecosystem		Core Competencies: DL 5.3: CI 6.8: DL 5.1: CI 6.6:
References: Science Curriculum Pg. 68		
Phase/Duration	Learners Activities	Resources
PHASE 1: STARTER	<p>Begin the lesson by asking learners about their understanding of farming systems and their importance in agriculture.</p> <p>Explain that farming systems refer to the different methods and approaches used in agricultural practices.</p>	
PHASE 2: NEW LEARNING	<p>Introduce different types of farming systems, such as subsistence farming, commercial farming, mixed farming, and specialized farming.</p> <p>Discuss the characteristics and objectives of each farming system, emphasizing the types of crops, animals, and land combinations used in each system.</p> <p><i>1. Subsistence Farming:</i> Subsistence farming is a farming system in which farmers primarily produce food to meet the needs of their own families or local communities. The focus is on growing crops and raising livestock for personal consumption rather than for sale in the market. It often involves small plots of land and traditional farming methods. The main objective is to ensure food security and self-sufficiency. However, subsistence farming usually yields low productivity and limited surplus for trade.</p> <p><i>2. Commercial Farming:</i> Commercial farming is a farming system in which farmers produce crops and raise livestock primarily for sale in the market. The main objective is profit generation. Commercial farmers often cultivate large areas of land and use modern agricultural technologies, machinery, and practices to maximize yields and meet market demands. They grow cash crops and raise livestock for meat, dairy, or other products to supply the market. Commercial farming is typically characterized by specialization, economies of scale, and market-oriented production.</p> <p><i>3. Mixed Farming:</i> Mixed farming is a farming system that combines both crop cultivation and livestock rearing on the same farm. The integration of crops and livestock allows for the efficient use of resources. For example, livestock can provide manure for fertilizing crops, while crop residues can be used as animal feed. Mixed farming</p>	Images or examples of different farming systems

	<p><i>provides a diversified production system that offers stability and reduces risks. Farmers can benefit from multiple income streams and maximize resource utilization.</i></p> <p>4. Specialized Farming: <i>Specialized farming, also known as monoculture or single-crop farming, focuses on the intensive production of a single crop or a specific type of livestock. Specialization allows farmers to exploit specific market demands or take advantage of favorable growing conditions for a particular crop or livestock species. This farming system often involves large-scale production and the adoption of specialized technologies and practices tailored to the specific crop or livestock. While specialization can lead to increased productivity and profitability, it also poses risks, such as vulnerability to market fluctuations or the spread of diseases that target the specialized crop or livestock.</i></p> <p>Provide examples and descriptions of specific farming systems, focusing on the types of crops, animals, and land combinations used in each system.</p> <p>Discuss the characteristics of crops grown in each system, such as staple crops, cash crops, or specialized crops.</p> <p>Describe the types of animals typically raised in each farming system, considering factors like livestock, poultry, or aquaculture.</p> <p><u>Assessment</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are farming systems? 2. Name three different types of farming systems. 3. What factors are considered when determining the types of crops grown in a farming system? 4. Describe two examples of land utilization in farming systems. 5. How do specialized farming systems differ from mixed farming systems? 	
<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> Assign learners to create posters or presentations on a specific farming system, highlighting its characteristics, examples, and the benefits and drawbacks associated with it.</p>	

Week Ending: 21-07-2023	DAY:	Subject: Science	
Duration: 100mins		Strand: Systems	
Class: B8	Class Size:	Sub Strand: Farming Systems	
Content Standard: B8.3.4.1 Demonstrate understanding of the different crop, animal and land combinations under various farming systems		Indicator: B8.3.4.1.1 Identify and describe the types of crops, animals and land combinations for the different farming systems	Lesson: 2 of 2
Performance Indicator: Learners can explore the feeding relationships within an ecosystem		Core Competencies: DL 5.3: CI 6.8: DL 5.1: CI 6.6:	
References: Science Curriculum Pg. 68			

Phase/Duration	Learners Activities	Resources
PHASE 1: STARTER	<p>Revise with learners on the previous lesson.</p> <p>Share performance indicators with learners and introduce the lesson.</p>	
PHASE 2: NEW LEARNING	<p>Explain how the land is utilized in each farming system, including factors like crop rotation, terracing, or land diversification.</p> <p>Engage learners in a discussion on the advantages and disadvantages of each farming system identified.</p> <p>Ask learners to brainstorm and share the advantages of each system, such as food security, income generation, or resource utilization.</p> <p>Prompt learners to consider the disadvantages as well, including environmental impacts, labor intensiveness, or market risks.</p> <p>Divide learners into small groups and assign each group a specific farming system to focus on.</p> <p>Instruct the groups to research and prepare arguments highlighting the advantages and disadvantages of their assigned farming system.</p> <p>Conduct a debate or group discussion, allowing each group to present their points and counterarguments.</p> <p>Encourage learners to listen actively, take notes, and ask questions to deepen their understanding of each farming system.</p> <p><u>Assessment</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss one advantage and one disadvantage of subsistence farming. 2. What are some advantages of commercial farming? 3. Explain one disadvantage of specialized farming. 4. How does crop rotation benefit farming systems? 5. In what ways can farming systems contribute to food security? 	<p>Images or examples of different farming systems</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><u>Homework</u> Assign learners to create posters or presentations on a specific farming system, highlighting its characteristics, examples, and the benefits and drawbacks associated with it.</p>	
---------------------------------------	---	--