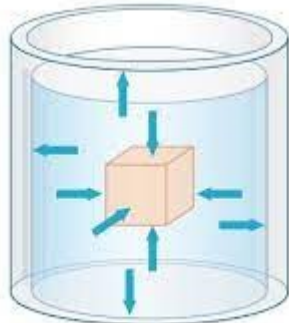


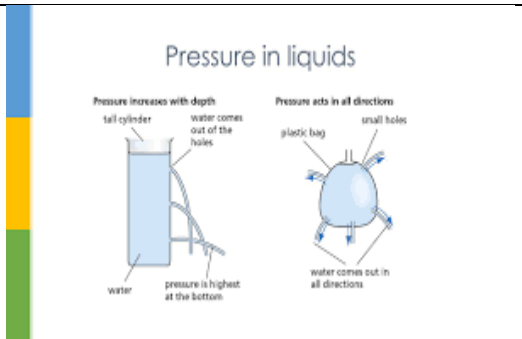
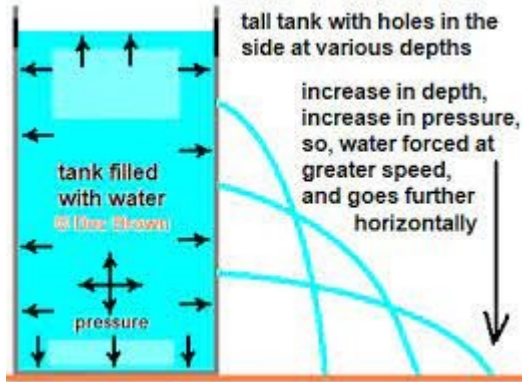
WEEK ENDING.....25/11/2022.....

SUBJECT...INTEGRATED SCIENCE

REFERENCE...SYLLABUS(CRDD.2007), SCIENCE FOR JHS

FORM.....BASIC 8.....WEEK.....11.....

<u>DAY/DURATION</u>	<u>TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC/ASPECT</u>	<u>OBJECTIVES/R.P.K</u>	<u>TEACHER-LEARNER ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>T/L MATERIALS</u>	<u>CORE POINTS</u>	<u>EVALUATION AND REMARKS</u>
TUESDAY 22-11-2022 1:20PM – 2:40PM 80min	Topic; Force and Pressure Sub-Topic; Demonstration of directions of pressure in fluids	By the end of the lesson the Pupil will be able to; demonstrate that pressure acts equally in all directions in fluids. RPK Pupils were taught lessons on Force and Pressure in basic 7	Introduction; Punch holes around the lower section of an empty Milo tin or any suitable container. Fill the tin with water. Activities; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assist Pupils to record their observations after filling the tin with water. 2. Discuss the observations with the Pupils. Closure;	Pair of Scissors, Wheel barrow, knife, Pictures.	The pressure in a liquid is due to the weight of the column of water above. Since the particles in a liquid are tightly packed, this pressure acts in all directions. For example, the pressure acting on a dam at the bottom of a reservoir is greater than the pressure acting near the top.  Figure 1.3 Force due to pressure of a liquid	Exercise; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain Pascal's Principle of directions of pressure in fluids. 2. Draw a diagram to explain the direction of pressure in fluids.

						
THURSDAY 24-11-2022 8:05AM – 9:15AM 70min	Topic; Force and Pressure Sub-Topic; Relationship between fluid pressure and depth	Objective; By the end of the lesson the Pupil will be able to; i. demonstrate that pressure in fluids increases with depth. ii. outline some uses of pressure in fluids. RPK Pupils were taught lessons on Force and Pressure in basic 7	Introduction; Review Pupils knowledge on the previous lesson. Activities; <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Assist the Pupils to punch three holes along one side of an empty tin at different heights.2. Pupils to fill the tin with water and record their observations.3. Discuss with Pupils the uses of fluid pressure in: water	<p>Pressure and depth have a directly proportional relationship. This is due to the greater column of water that pushes down on an object submersed. Conversely, as objects are lifted, and the depth decreases, pressure is reduced. ... The data show a direct correlation between an increase in depth and an increase in pressure.</p> 	Exercise; Explain the relationship between fluid pressure and depth. <	

			<p>pumps, car brakes, pump on dugout wells, syringes for injections, siphon, drinking straw and enema bulb.</p> <p>Closure; Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.</p>			
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