EaD Comprehensive Lesson Flans



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BASIC 8

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 4

Strand:	Systems		Sub-Strand:		Farming Systems				
Content Standard:	B8.3.4.1Demonstrate understanding of the different crop, animal and land combinations under various farming systems								
Indicator (s)	B8.3.4.1.1 Identify at crops, animals and la different farming sys B8.3.4.1.2 Discuss the different crops and at different farming sys	nd combinations tems. The usefulness of the training involved in	for the		anima				describe the ced in their
Week Ending	21-07-2023								
Class	B.S.8	Class Size:			Dura	tion:			
Subject	Science								
Reference	Science Curriculum,	Teachers Resource	ce Pack, L	earners Re	esource	Pack.			
Teaching / Learning Resources	Pictures, Video, Char Presentation.	rts, Power point	Co	Core empetenci	es:	• (Critical Probler	Literacy Thinkin Solvin and Co	ng and
DAY/DATE	PHASE 1 : STARTER	PHASE 2: M	AIN					PHAS REFL	E 3: ECTION
MONDAY	Learners brainstorm to explain what a crop is? Show Learners samples of crops.	 Learners farming Discuss 	Presentat in crop po s brainsto systems i with Learn	ion, explain roduction. rm to iden n Ghana.	n 4 diff tify exa	ferent farr amples of ntages and	t	groups and rep class of for the	rs in small to discuss port to the n strategies various g systems.
		Rather than being plants, this list economic value are 6 types of cornamental, an 5. Food Cr Food plants we and cultivated.	ing a precof crop ty e. Based crops: foo d industreps re histori	cise scient opes descr on the inte d, forage, ial. cally the f	ific cla ribes t ended fiber,	heir uses use, there oil, be harve	and e	1.	State 4 types of crops? Explain 4 different farming systems in crop production.

consumption. Food plants, particularly grains, are strategically important. At the same time, farmers should keep in mind that while industrial food plant cultivation has many benefits, it can also have negative environmental consequences, such as greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

The following are the types of food crops.

Cereals: wheat, rice, barley, millet, oats, rye, **sorghum**, and others

Fruits: apples and pears, citrus, stone fruits, tropical and exotic fruits, berries, and other types. Fruits contain a lot of dietary fiber, vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants, such as flavonoids, which promote good health.

Vegetables are high in water content and low in calories. They are also rich in dietary fiber, antioxidants, minerals, and vitamins (especially A and C). There are several types of vegetable crops:

- 6. root vegetables: *beets, carrots, sweet potatoes, turnips*;
- 7. tubers: potatoes, yams;
- 8. stem vegetables: asparagus, kohlrabi, celery;
- 9. leafy green: lettuce, spinach, silverbeet;
- 10. allium or bulb vegetables: *garlic, leeks, onions, shallots*;
- 11. head or flower vegetables: *artichokes, cabbage, cauliflower*;
- 12. cucumber family vegetables: *pumpkin, cucumber, zucchini*.

13. Forage Crops

Forage, aka feed, plants contain nutrients that animals require for development. They are grown for livestock consumption and are essential in <u>pasture</u> <u>management</u>. Some of the most crucial types of forage crops are <u>sorghum</u>, <u>alfalfa</u>, <u>barley</u>, <u>oats</u>, <u>millet</u>, <u>soybeans</u>, <u>wheat</u>, <u>and maize</u>.

Forage is classified into two types based on how it is processed:

- 14. hay is forage that has been cut, dried in the field, and stored;
- 15. **silage** is produced by harvesting the plants and storing them in conditions that allow them to be split (fermented) into acids. Types of silage crops include perennial and annual grasses and legumes.

16. Oil Crops

Today, the oil type of crops is the second most important determinant of the agricultural economy

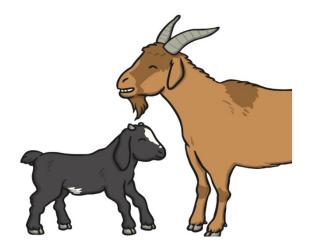
brainstorm to explain Farm Animals with examples. 2. Learners in small groups to discuss about the difference between crop farming and report to the class. 3. Discuss with Learners on examples of Animals reared under each type of farming system. Farm Animals; Farm animals are animals that are raised and kept for	Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.
agricultural purposes. They include cows, chickens, pigs, geese and more. Examples of Farm Animals. Cows Cows are a favourite of many kids. They live on farms and provide us with milk, which is used to make dairy products like cheese, butter, yogurt and ice cream! Cows might also be kept for their beef. Nowadays, farmers tend to either keep dairy cattle or beef cattle, rather than using the same cows for both. Female cows are the ones that give milk, male cows are called bulls, and baby cows are called calves. Horses	Exercise; 1. Explain 3 types of Farming systems in Animal Production. 2. State 2 examples each under each farming system.

Horses also live on the farm and help the farmer with their day to day work. Horses can be used to pull trailers, wagons and ploughs. People also ride horses, and they can travel great distances. A male horse is called a stallion, and a female horse is called a mare.



Goats

Goats are also commonly found on farms. They can be milked just like cows can, and their milk can be used to make cheese, butter, yogurt and even soap. A baby goat is cutely called a kid. They were one of the first animals to be tamed by humans, and historians think they were being herded over 9,000 years ago!



Pigs

		Pigs are reared on farms for their meat – we get pork, bacon and sausages from pigs. Pigs live in a peng which is referred to as a pigsty. They're often seen rolling around in mud, because it helps them keep cool as they can't sweat like other animals. While many people see pigs as slow and lazy animals, they're actually quite quick and can run at speeds of up to 11mph, not bad! Female pigs are called sows, male pigs are called boars and baby pigs are called piglets.	
FRIDAY	Discuss the concept of " sustainable crop productions".	 Learners brainstorm to describe the role of sustainable crop production. Assist Learners to explain the various sustainable agricultural practices. Discuss with Learners about the impact of sustainable Agriculture and farming practices. The Role of Sustainable Crop Production; Sustainable crop production deals with keeping the soil alive with organic matter, integrated pest management and reduction in usage of pesticides, protecting biodiversity, ensuring food safety and food quality, improving nutrient quality, and fertilizing the soil with organic fertilizers. practices of sustainable agriculture Mulching. Crop rotation. Diversified farming. Agroforestry. No-till farming. Contour farming. Organic Animal raising 	Learners in small groups to discuss and report to the class on the importance of sustainable agriculture.

Benefits of sustainable farming
Efficiently use non-renewable resources
Protect public health
Encourage social and economic development and
equity
Economic profitability
Preserve environment

Name of Teacher: School: District: