EaD Comprehensive Lesson Plans



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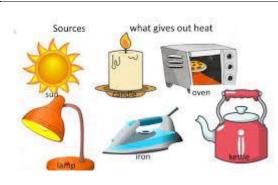
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BASIC 8

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 6

Strand:	Forces and E	ergy Sub-Strand		nd	Energy		
	B8.4.1.3 Demonstrate understanding of the relationship between heat and temperature.						
Content Standard:							
Indicator (s)	B8.4.1.3.1 Discuss the relationship between he the environment	Learners can explain the perature.					
Week Ending	16-02-2024						
Class	B.S.8	Class Size:			Duration:		
Subject	Science						
Reference	Science Curriculum,	Teachers Resource	ce Pack, I	earners Reso	ource Pack, Te	xtbook.	
Teaching / Learning Resources	Poster, Pictures, Vide Presentation.	Core	Competenci	ritical thinking roblem solving rigital Literacy ommunication and ollaboration			
DAY/DATE	PHASE 1 : STARTER						
MONDAY	Discuss the meanings of keywords and terminologies in the lesson. Keywords;	1. Discuss tempera 2. Assist le 3. Demons object v 4. Learner	Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.				
	objects. 1. Heat				Exercise;		
	 Temperature Hotness Coldness Joules Energy. calories 	Heat 1. Heat is one form of energy. It is energy 2. Heat transfer is a reason behindrange 3. Heat is exchangeatire. It can 5-body to another: 4. Total amount of heat present in body carnot be measured. It is measured only during flow or is 5. Heat first behines he bodies, the amount of heat present in 1. 6. Heat is not a fundamental project in 1. 7. Heat (similar to work) is not a phermodynamic system. 8. Heat is a path function.	s the thermal 1.1 d temperature 2.7 ow from one 3.1 i a persoular 4.1 an be 7 do not rely on 5.1 he bodies 9 erty of matter. 6.1 respecty of 7.1	Temperature Temperature is not an energy hermel state of a physical bo comperature variation can be pain or ixes of heat. Comperature variation can be pain or ixes of theat. Comperature is not exchange as be exchanged. The importance of a particular be- hoseaured. Moreover, temperature tow. It is the temperature that decilot heat flow will occur betwee comp. is fundamental propert interpretature is one property on hormodynamic system. Comperature is a point function.	It is the ody (or system), the result of able. Only heat ody can be abler does not sides whether or en two bodies, y of the matter, of	 Tabulate 3 difference between Heat and Temperature. Explain 2 uses of heat. 	

Heat i. Heat is a form of internal energy obtained due to random motion an attractive force of molecules in a substance. ii. Its S.I. unit is joule (J). iii. It is measured by the principle of calorimetry. THURSDAY Review Learners knowledge on the previous lesson. Review Learners knowledge on the previous lesson. THURSDAY Review Learners Sources of Heat; Sources of Heat; Sun. Earth. Chemical energy. The thermoneter matures to the part attractive force of enternal energy. I. Temperature is the quantity which determines the direction of flow of heat between two bodies at different temperatures kept in contact. II. Its S.I. unit is kelvin (K). III. It is measured by the principle of calorimetry. Calorimetry. Review Learners knowledge on the previous lesson. 1. Learners brainstorm to identify 3 sources of heat. Sources of Heat; Sources of Heat; Sources of Heat; Sun. Exercise; 1. State 3 sources of heat. Sources of heat; Sun. Exercise; 1. State 3 sources of heat. Sources of heat; Sun. Exercise; 1. State 3 sources of heat. Sources of heat; Sun. Exercise; 1. State 3 sources of heat. Sources of heat; Sun. Exercise; 1. State 3 sources of heat. Sources of heat; Sun. Exercise; 1. State 3 sources of heat. Sources of heat; A sound the previous description of heat. Sources of heat; A sources of heat with the Learners. A sound the previous description of heat. Sources of heat; Sun. Exercise; 1. State 3 sources of heat. Sources of heat; A sound the previous description of heat. Sources of heat; A sound the previous description of the previous description of heat. Sources of heat; A sound the previous description of heat. Sources of heat; A sound the previous description of heat. Sources of heat and exolation and exolation and exolation.			ŧ	leat	Tempera	ture		
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Electrical energy. types of heat and explain.							3.	
and explain.								
Atomic energy.			Atomic energy.				and explain.	
• Air.								



Properties of Heat;

- Thermal conductivity
- Density
- Viscosity
- melting point/glass transition temperature
- heat capacity.

Uses of Heat;

- Heat is used to make things warm, to boil water and fry eggs and to melt metal to build cars.
- Heat is used to generate electricity at a thermal power plant for our daily lives.
- Temperature is the measure of how hot or cold matter is.



Types of Heat Transfer

Conduction



Radiation





Touching a hot pot

The Sun's heat rays

FRIDAY

Discuss with Learners the properties of temperature.

- 1. Using PowerPoint Presentation, explain 3 types of temperature.
- 2. Learners in small groups to discuss 5 uses of Temperature.
- 3. Discuss the relationship between Heat and Temperature with the Learners.

Temperature;

Temperature is a physical quantity that expresses quantitatively the perceptions of hotness and coldness. Temperature is measured with a thermometer. Thermometers are calibrated in various temperature scales that historically have relied on various reference points and thermometric Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.

Exercise;

- 1. Explain 3 types of Temperature.
- 2. Write 5 uses of Temperature

substances for definition.
Types of Temperature;
 Fahrenheit (expressed as °F) Celsius (°C) Kelvin (K).
Temperature Temperature is a measure of how hot or cold something is using a thermometer There are four types of temperature scales: O Metric = Celsius O SI = Kelvin Commanly used in US for weather O English = Fahrenheit and Rankine Used in aerospace industry. (English equivalent to Kelvin scale)

Name of Teacher: School: District: