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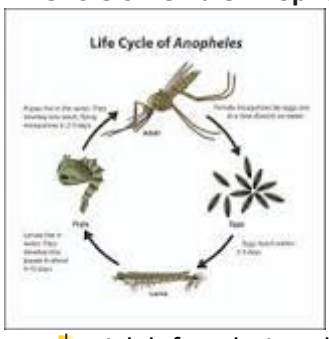
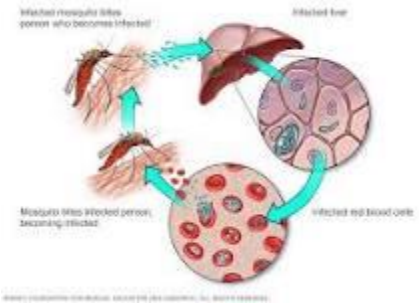
BASIC 8

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 7

Strand:	Cycles		**Sub-Strand:**	The life cycle of Organisms	
Content Standard:	B8.2.2.1 Demonstrate an activity to show the life cycle of Anopheles mosquito and understanding of how the effects of the mosquito on humans can be managed				
Indicator (s)	B8.2.2.1. 2 Discuss the impact of Anopheles mosquito on humans and how it can be controlled		**Performance Indicator:** Learners can apply measures to control the impact of Anopheles Mosquito on human.		
Week Ending	25-10-2024				
Class	B.S.8	**Class Size:**		**Duration:**	
Subject	Science				
Reference	Science Curriculum, Teachers Resource Pack, Learners Resource Pack, Textbook.				
Teaching / Learning Resources	Bottle tops, salt, sugar, sand, gari, gravel, oil, water, Poster, Pictures.		**Core Competencies:**	• Communication and Collaboration • Critical thinking and Problem Solving • Digital Literacy	

DAYS	**PHASE 1 : STARTER**	**PHASE 2: MAIN**	**PHASE 3: REFLECTION**
MONDAY	Learners brainstorm to explain the meaning of Plasmodium.	1. Using a Power Point Presentation, explain to Learners reasons why Female Anopheles Mosquitoes are vectors of Plasmodium. 2. Discuss with Learners how the Female Anopheles Mosquito is infected with the Plasmodium parasite. 3. Show Learners video of how Anopheles Mosquitoes transmit Plasmodium between humans. **How the female Anopheles mosquito becomes infected by the Plasmodium parasite;** - Malaria is caused by a single-cell parasite called Plasmodium. - The parasite infects female mosquitoes when they feed on the blood of an infected person. - Once in the mosquito's midgut, the parasites multiply and migrate to the salivary glands, ready to infect a new person when the mosquito next bites.	Reflect on how the Female Anopheles Mosquito becomes infected with the Plasmodium parasite. **Exercise;** 1. What is Plasmodium? 2. State 3 reasons why the Female Anopheles Mosquito is a vector of Plasmodium.
THURSDAY	Review Learners knowledge on the previous lesson.	1. Discuss with Learners the impact of Female Anopheles Mosquitoes on human as vectors of Plasmodium. 2. Assist Learners to describe the role of the Female Anopheles Mosquito in the Plasmodium life cycle. 3. Ask Learners in small groups to discuss on the	**Exercise** 1. Describe the role of the female Anopheles Mosquito in the Plasmodium Life

		importance of the Female Anopheles Mosquito in the life of malarial parasite Plasmodium. **The role of female Anopheles mosquito;**  - Adult female Anopheles mosquitoes prefer to feed on people or animals, such as cattle. - Some Anopheles male mosquitoes fly in large swarms, usually around dusk, and the females fly in the swarms to mate. - After blood feeding, the female mosquitoes rest for a few days while the blood digests and the eggs develop. **How do mosquitoes transmit Plasmodium between humans**  - Malaria spreads when a mosquito becomes infected with the disease after biting an infected person, and the infected mosquito then bites a noninfected person. - The malaria parasites enter that person's bloodstream and travel to the liver. - When the parasites mature, they leave the liver and infect red blood cells.	Cycle. 2. Explain 3 impacts of Female Anopheles Mosquitoes on human as vectors of Plasmodium.
FRIDAY	Discuss with the Learners the rate at which Malaria is spreading in Ghana.	1. Learners in small groups to discuss on possible solutions to control the spread of Malaria. 2. Each group to report on their discussions to the class. 3. Appreciate, comment and give feedback to the groups report on how to control the spread of Malaria. **Controlling the Spread of Malaria;** ✓ use of mosquito bed nets (preferably insecticide-treated nets) ✓ the wearing of clothes that cover most of the body	Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson. **Exercise;** State 5 ways to control the spread of Malaria in Ghana.

		✓ use of insect repellent on exposed skin. ✓ Case Management. ✓ Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Malaria in Pregnant Women (IPTp) ✓ Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) ✓ Vector Control. ✓ Antimalarials to Reduce Transmission. ✓ Vaccines. ✓ Microscopy.	

Name of Teacher: **School:** **District:**