EaD Comprehensive Lesson Plans



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WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 2

Strand:	Health and Safety S		Sub-Strand: P		Pers	Personal Hygiene and Food Hygiene		
Content Standard:	B9.1.1.1 Demonstrate skills that relate to personal and food hygiene to self							
Indicator (s)	B9.1.1.1.2: Observe appropriate food hygiene practices. Performance Indicator; Le hygiene practices.				Learn	ners can apply Food		
Week Ending	20-09-2024							
Class	B.S.9	Class Size:			Dura	ation:		
Subject	Career Technology							
Reference	Career Technology Curriculum, Teachers Resource Pack, Learners Resource Pack, Textbook.							ck, Textbook.
Teaching / Learning Resources	Water, soap, poster grooming practices, displaying personal and proper eating ha	, Video and pictures hygiene practices abits Competencies: Colla Critic Probl				Collab Critica Proble	unication and oration. I Thinking and m Solving. vity and Innovation.	
DAY/DATE	PHASE 1 : STARTER	PHASE 2: M	AIN					PHASE 3: REFLECTION
WEDNESDAY	Ask Learners to explain why they must eat clean food.	 Discuss with Learners about the meaning of "Food Hygiene". Assist Learners to identify 5 food hygiene practices. Show Learners a video to educate them on some food hygiene practices. Learners brainstorm to differentiate between "Food hygiene" and "Food Safety". Assist Learners to identify examples of Food hazards. Food hygiene refers to the cleanliness of food, while food safety is the overall picture that includes storage, handling methods, and segregation of allergens. Food safety ensures that food in cafes, food trucks, delis, supermarkets, and restaurants is safe to eat, throughout all processes, from farm-to-fork. Food Hazards Keep raw and high risk foods separate. Keep foods out of the temperature danger zone – below 5°C or above 63°C. Make sure you use tongs or other utensils to make sure that food is handled as little as possible. Keep other raw foods away from foods that could also be contaminated by them. To kill bacteria, food must be cooked thoroughly (at least 70°C for 2 minutes). High risk foods that are eaten immediately following cooking are safe, providing the cooking temperature has been sufficiently high. If food is not to be eaten immediately and kept hot, it is necessary to use 					Learners in small groups to discuss on basic food hygiene rules and report to the class. Exercise; 1. Explain the following terms; i. Food Hygiene ii. Food Safety 2. State 5 food hygiene practices.	

temperature of 63°C or above. Learners brainstorm to explain 5 importance of **THURSDAY** Review Learners Through questions knowledge on the Food hygiene. and answers, previous lesson. Using a Poster, discuss the four (4) steps to Food conclude the lesson. safety with the Learners. Assist Learners to identify 5 causes of Food poisoning. Exercise; 4. Discuss with Learners on the effects of food poisoning. 1. State 5 4 STEPS TO FOOD SAFETY importance of Food hygiene. 2. Write the 4 steps to food safety. **CLEAN** COOK **Steps to Prevent Food Poisoning** Clean Wash your hands and work surfaces before, during, and after preparing food. Germs can survive in many places around your kitchen, including your hands, utensils, cutting boards, and countertops. Separate Separate raw meat, chicken and other poultry, seafood, and eggs from readyto-eat foods. Use separate cutting boards and keep raw meat away from other foods in your shopping cart and refrigerator. Cook Cook food to the safe internal temperature to kill harmful bacteria. Use a food thermometer. Chill Keep your refrigerator 40°F or below. Refrigerate leftovers within 2 hours of cooking (or within 1 hour if food is exposed to a temperature above 90°F,

like in a hot car).
Symptoms of Severe Food Poisoning
 Diarrhea and a fever higher than 102°F Diarrhea for more than three days that is not improving Bloody diarrhea So much vomiting that you cannot keep liquids down, which can lead to dehydration Dehydration, which causes symptoms such as dry mouth and throat, feeling dizzy when standing up, and not urinating (peeing) much

Name of Teacher:	School:	District: