THIRD TERM
WEEKLY LESSON NOTES
WEEK 2

Week Ending: 07-07-2023	**DAY:**	**Subject:** Science	
Duration: 100mins		**Strand:** Life Cycles Of Organisms	
Class: B8	**Class Size:**	**Sub Strand:** Animal Production	
Content Standard: B8.2.4.1 Recognize the different types of feed for different types of animals	**Indicator:** B8.2.4.1.1 Compare and contrast the different types of feed for different types of animals		**Lesson:** 1 of 2
Performance Indicator: Learners can compare and contrast the different types of feed for different types of animals		**Core Competencies:** DL 5.3: CI 6.8: DL 5.1: CI 6.6:	
References: Science Curriculum Pg. 62			

Phase/Duration	Learners Activities	Resources
PHASE 1: **STARTER**	Revise with learners on the previous lesson. Share learning indicators and introduce the lesson.	
PHASE 2: **NEW LEARNING**	Display pictures or illustrations of different animals and ask the learners to identify them. Initiate a class discussion by asking the learners about the types of food they think these animals eat. Explain that different animals have different dietary needs and require specific types of feed to stay healthy and thrive. Present a list of common types of animals (e.g., cows, chickens, dogs, cats, rabbits, birds) on the board or chart paper. Discuss each animal one by one, asking the learners to suggest the types of feed that are suitable for each animal. Facilitate a class discussion to identify the specific dietary requirements of each animal and the types of feed they consume. Introduce the concept of categorizing animal feed based on its source and form. Explain that animal feed can be broadly categorized into three groups: • plant-based feed, • animal-based feed, and • processed feed. Discuss examples of feed types within each category, such as grass, grains, insects, meat, and commercial pellet feed. Write these categories and examples on the board or chart paper.	Pictures and charts

	Have learners match the animals with the appropriate feed types by drawing lines or writing the corresponding numbers. <u>Assessment</u> **Animals**: Cow Cat Dog Chicken Rabbit Bird **Types of Feed**: a. Grass b. Pellet feed c. Meat d. Grains e. Insects f. Hay	
PHASE 3: **REFLECTION**	Use peer discussion and effective questioning to find out from learners what they have learnt during the lesson. Take feedback from learners and summarize the lesson.	

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Content Standard: B8.2.4.2 Demonstrate understanding of the importance of water and animal feed to the growth of animals	**Indicator:** B8.2.4.2.1 Explain the importance of water and animal feed to the growth of animals	**Lesson:** 1 of 2

Performance Indicator: Learners can explain the importance of water and animal feed to the growth of animals	**Core Competencies:** DL 5.3: CI 6.8: DL 5.1: CI 6.6:

References: Science Curriculum Pg. 63

Phase/Duration	Learners Activities	Resources
PHASE 1: **STARTER**	Revise with learners on the previous lesson. Share learning indicators and introduce the lesson.	
PHASE 2: **NEW LEARNING**	Discuss the types of nutrients and their sources in the different types of animal feed. 1. Carbohydrates: • *Sources: Grains (such as corn, wheat, barley, and oats), grasses, hay, silage, and root crops (like potatoes and beets).* • *Function: Carbohydrates provide energy for animals' daily activities, growth, and reproduction.* 2. Proteins: • *Sources: Soybean meal, fishmeal, meat and bone meal, poultry by-products, legumes (such as alfalfa and clover), and some grains (like soybeans and field peas).* • *Function: Proteins are essential for muscle development, tissue repair, enzyme production, and the formation of hormones and antibodies.* 3. Fats and Oils: • *Sources: Vegetable oils (like soybean oil and canola oil), animal fats, fish oils, and oilseeds (such as sunflower seeds and flaxseeds).* • *Function: Fats and oils are concentrated sources of energy and provide essential fatty acids. They also aid in the absorption of fat-soluble vitamins.* 4. Vitamins: • *Sources: Fresh forage, green leafy vegetables, grains, and commercial vitamin supplements.* • *Function: Vitamins are necessary for various metabolic processes, proper growth, and the maintenance of overall health. They include vitamins A, D, E, K, and B-complex vitamins.* 5. Minerals:	Pictures and charts

	• *Sources: Mineral supplements, salt blocks, bone meal, fishmeal, and various feed ingredients.* • *Function: Minerals, such as calcium, phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, and trace minerals (like iron, zinc, copper, and selenium), are critical for bone development, nerve function, enzyme systems, and other physiological processes.* 6. Water: • *Sources: Clean drinking water is the primary source.* • *Function: Water is essential for hydration, nutrient absorption, digestion, temperature regulation, and overall cellular function in animals.* Select and discuss appropriate feed for animal based on the proportions of nutrients indicated on the package or labels List and discuss the usefulness of water and feed for the growth and reproduction of animals. <u>Water</u>: • *Hydration: Water is crucial for maintaining proper hydration in animals. It is involved in various physiological processes, including digestion, nutrient absorption, and waste elimination. Adequate water intake helps animals regulate their body temperature and maintain overall physiological balance.* • *Nutrient Transport: Water acts as a carrier for nutrients, aiding in their absorption and transportation throughout the animal's body. It helps dissolve and distribute essential nutrients, such as carbohydrates, proteins, minerals, and vitamins, to the cells and tissues where they are needed for growth, repair, and reproduction.* • *Metabolic Reactions: Water is a vital component of many metabolic reactions that occur within an animal's body. These reactions are responsible for energy production, synthesis of proteins and enzymes, and the breakdown and utilization of nutrients. Without sufficient water, these processes can be compromised, leading to reduced growth and reproduction.* • *Milk Production: In lactating animals, water intake is crucial for milk production. Adequate hydration ensures sufficient milk volume and quality, which is vital for the growth and development of offspring.* • *Reproduction: Proper hydration is necessary for successful reproduction in animals. Water is involved in various reproductive processes, including the development of reproductive organs, hormone regulation, semen production, and the maintenance of pregnancy.* <u>Feed</u>: • *Energy and Nutrient Source: Feed provides animals with the necessary energy and nutrients for growth, development, and reproduction. It supplies carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, minerals, and other essential nutrients that support various physiological functions and promote optimal body condition.* • *Growth and Development: Adequate and balanced feed promotes proper growth and development in young animals. It provides the necessary nutrients for bone formation, muscle development, and overall body growth. Proper nutrition during early stages is crucial for achieving optimal adult size and body composition.* • *Reproductive Performance: High-quality feed plays a significant role in the reproductive performance of animals. It supports optimal reproductive*	

	organ function, hormone production, and fertility. Balanced nutrition ensures proper ovulation, sperm production, and successful conception, leading to healthy offspring. • *Milk Production: For lactating animals, appropriate feed is essential for sustaining milk production. It supplies the necessary energy and nutrients required for milk synthesis, ensuring proper nutrition for the young animals.* Learners in their groups predict what will happen to animals who are not provided with adequate water. <u>Assessment</u> 1. Why is water important for animals? 2. How does water help in nutrient transport within an animal's body? 3. Name one way in which water is involved in the reproductive processes of animals. 4. What role does feed play in providing energy to animals? 5. How does feed support the growth and development of young animals?	
PHASE 3: **REFLECTION**	Use peer discussion and effective questioning to find out from learners what they have learnt during the lesson. Take feedback from learners and summarize the lesson.	