FIRST TERM
WEEKLY LESSON NOTES
WEEK 10
REVISION AND END OF TERM ASSESSMENT

Week Ending: 17-03-2023	**DAY:**	**Subject:** Science	
Duration: 100MINS		**Strand:** Strands for the term	
Class: B8	**Class Size:**	**Sub Strand:** Sub strands for the term	
Content Standard: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding in the topics treated so far.	**Indicator:** Recall and summarize all what they have learnt within the term	**Lesson:** 1 of 1	
Performance Indicator: Learners can recall and summarize all what they have learnt within the term	**Core Competencies:** DL 5.3: CI 6.8: DL 5.1: CI 6.6:		
References: Science Curriculum Pg. 71			

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**	Brainstorm learners for meaning of temperature and heat *Temperature is a measure of the degree of hotness or coldness of a substance* *Heat is a form of energy that is transferred from one body to another due to a difference in temperature*. Create a table to show the distinguishing features of temperature and heat. 1. Definition: Temperature is a measure of the degree of hotness or coldness of a substance, while heat is a form of energy that is transferred from one body to another due to a difference in temperature. 2. Units: Temperature is typically measured in units of degrees Celsius (°C) or Fahrenheit (°F), while heat is measured in units of joules (J) or calories (cal). 3. Transfer: Temperature can be transferred from one object to another when the two objects are in contact. Heat, on the other hand, always flows from a hotter object to a cooler object. 4. Sensation: Temperature can be sensed by touch or with a thermometer, while heat is not directly sensed, but rather it is inferred from changes in temperature or other physical effects. 5. Dependence: Temperature depends only on the average kinetic energy of the particles in a substance, while heat depends on both the temperature and the amount of substance. 6. Effect: Temperature affects the physical properties of a substance, such as its volume, density, and state of matter. Heat, on the other hand, can change the temperature and physical state of a substance, as well as do work. Guide learners to discuss the relationship between temperature and heat	Pictures and Charts

	Temperature is a measure of the average kinetic energy of the particles in a substance, while heat is a form of energy that is transferred from one body to another due to a difference in temperature. *When two objects of different temperatures are brought into contact, heat will flow from the hotter object to the cooler object until they reach thermal equilibrium and have the same temperature.*	
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: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding in the topics treated so far.	**Indicator:** Preparation towards vacation	**Lesson:** 1 of 1
Performance Indicator: Learners can answer all end of term assessment questions in their exercise books.	**Core Competencies:** DL 5.3: CI 6.8: DL 5.1: CI 6.6:	
References: Science Curriculum		

Phase/Duration	Learners Activities	Resources
PHASE 1: **STARTER**	Ask learners to bring and display all the materials needed for the assessment. Educate them on the consequences of examination mal practice.	Exercise books, pen, pencils, erasers, Answer sheets.
PHASE 2: **NEW LEARNING**	Engage learners to arrange themselves properly to sit for the assessment test. Mark learners answer sheets or exercise books. Fill in learner's SBA books and report cards. Distribute learners answer sheets or exercise books for feedback.	SBA, Assessment Questions and exercise books.