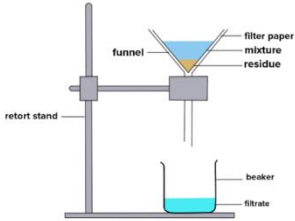

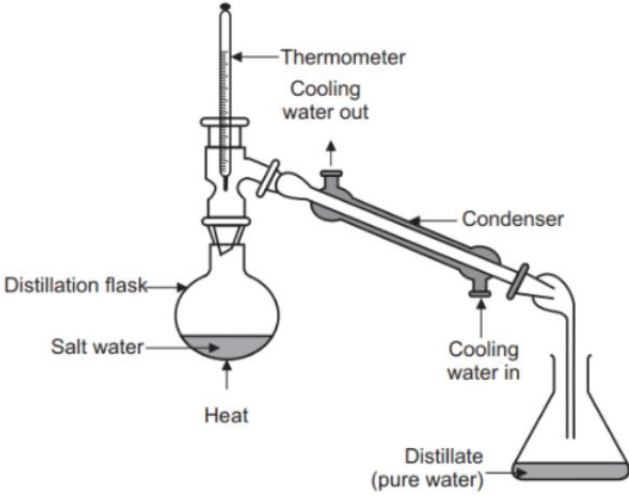


FIRST TERM
WEEKLY LESSON NOTES
WEEK 2

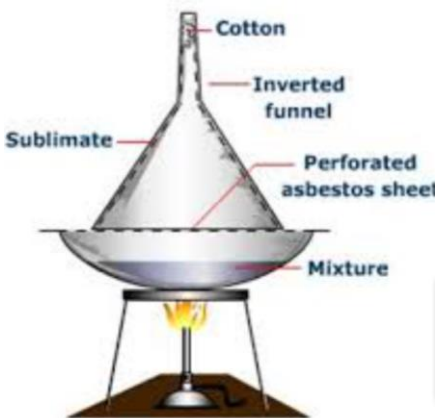
Week Ending: 20-01-2023	DAY:	Subject: Science
Duration: 100mins		Strand: Diversity Of Matter
Class: B8	Class Size:	Sub Strand: Separation Of Mixtures
Content Standard: B8.1.1.1. Demonstrate knowledge of types of mixtures, and understanding of the processes of scientific ways of separating the components of mixtures		Indicator: B8.1.1.1.2 Design and perform processes for separating kinds of mixtures.
Performance Indicator: Learners can identify types of mixtures by name and characteristics		Lesson: 1 of 2
Performance Indicator: Learners can identify types of mixtures by name and characteristics		Core Competencies: DL 5.3: CI 6.8: DL 5.1: CI 6.6:
References: Science Curriculum Pg.		
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	<p>Guide learners to discuss some methods for separating mixtures. Filtration, Sieving, Evaporation, Magnetization, Distillation, Use of separating funnel, Sublimation, Crystallization, Winnowing, etc.</p> <p>Filtration <i>The process in which solid particles(insoluble solid) in a liquid or gaseous fluid are removed by the use of a filter medium that permits the fluid to pass through but retains the solid particles.</i> In groups, engage learners to separate the mixture, sand and water using the filtration method.</p>  <p>Evaporation <i>The process by which water changes to gas. This process is used to separate a soluble solid or solute from its solvent. E.g. salt and water.</i> In groups, engage learners to separate the mixture, salt and water using the evaporation method.</p>  <p>Perform experiments to separate different kinds of mixtures and present a report on your findings using drawing and written work.</p> <p>Guide learners to identify the application or industrial use of the filtration, evaporation, etc. methods of separation.</p>	powder, pebbles, bottle tops, salt, sugar, sand, gari, gravel, oil, water

	<p><u>Assessment</u></p> <p>Name the method which could be used to separate each of the following mixtures into their components</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">i. Alcohol and waterii. Salt and wateriii. Powdered charcoal and iron filingsiv. Powdered chalk and water	
<p>PHASE 3: REFLECTION</p>	<p>Use peer discussion and effective questioning to find out from learners what they have learnt during the lesson.</p> <p>Take feedback from learners and summarize the lesson.</p>	

Week Ending: 20-01-2023	DAY:	Subject: Science
Duration: 100mins		Strand: Diversity Of Matter
Class: B8	Class Size:	Sub Strand: Separation Of Mixtures
Content Standard: B8.1.1.1. Demonstrate knowledge of types of mixtures, and understanding of the processes of scientific ways of separating the components of mixtures	Indicator: B8.1.1.1.2 Design and perform processes for separating kinds of mixtures.	Lesson: 1 of 2
Performance Indicator: Learners can identify types of mixtures by name and characteristics		Core Competencies: DL 5.3: CI 6.8: DL 5.1: CI 6.6:
References: Science Curriculum Pg.		

Phase/Duration	Learners Activities	Resources
PHASE 1: STARTER	<p>Revise with learners on the previous lesson.</p> <p>Share learning indicators and introduce the lesson.</p>	
PHASE 2: NEW LEARNING	<p>Revise with learners on some methods for separating mixtures. Filtration, Sieving, Evaporation, Magnetization, Distillation, Use of separating funnel, Sublimation, Crystallization, Winnowing, etc.</p> <p>Distillation <i>It is process of separating the components or substances from a liquid mixture by using selective boiling and condensation, usually inside an apparatus known as still.</i> In groups, engage learners to separate the mixture, salt water using the simple distillation method.</p>  <p>Sublimation <i>This is used to separate substances that sublime from those that do not. A substance that sublime is the one that changes directly from the solid state to the gaseous state especially when heated without passing through the liquid state examples of such substance are iodine crystals, ammonium chloride and camphor</i></p>	<p>powder, pebbles, bottle tops, salt, sugar, sand, gari, gravel, oil, water</p>

In groups, engage learners to separate the mixture, iodine crystals and sand using the sublimation method.



Perform experiments to separate different kinds of mixtures and present a report on your findings using drawing and written work.

Guide learners to identify the application or industrial use of the filtration, evaporation, etc. methods of separation.

Assessment

State one solvent for each of the following substances

- i. Common salt
- ii. Oil paint
- iii. Coal tar
- iv. Sucrose
- v. chlorophyll

**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.