


## WEEK 8

<b>Date:</b> 11 <sup>th</sup> MARCH, 2022	<b>Period:</b>	<b>Subject:</b> Science
<b>Duration:</b> 50mins		<b>Strand:</b> Cycles
<b>Class:</b> B7	<b>Class Size:</b>	<b>Sub Strand:</b> Life Cycles Of Organisms
<b>Content Standard:</b> B7.2.2.1 Demonstrate the skills of carrying out activities to show the stages of the life cycle of a housefly, the effects of its activities on humans and how to reduce them.		<b>Indicator:</b> B7.2.2.1.2 Discuss the activities of the housefly as a menace to humans and show how to reduce the effects of those activities.
<b>Performance Indicator:</b> Learners can describe why the organism is considered as a menace on humans		<b>Lesson:</b> 3 of 4
<b>Core Competencies:</b> CI 5.1: CI 6.6: CC 8.1: DL5 .1: CI 5.3: CI 6.3: DL 5.6:		
<b>Reference:</b> Science Curriculum Pg. 10		
<b>Keywords:</b> dead animals, rotten food, manure, regurgitates		
<b>Phase/Duration</b>	<b>Learners Activities</b>	<b>Resources</b>
<b>PHASE 1: STARTER</b>	Using questions and answers, review learners understanding in the previous lesson.  Share performance indicators and introduce the lesson.	
<b>PHASE 2: NEW LEARNING</b>	<p>Revise with learners through the stages of the life cycle of a housefly.</p> <p><i>The life cycle of the fly starts with the egg and larval stage. These two stages develop in animal and vegetable refuse. The eggs hatch in as little as 24hrs. fly larvae(maggots) are a creamy-white color and are about ½ inch long. This stage lasts for 4-7 days and the shell hardens and darkens. This marks the beginning of the pupal stage. When the pupal stage is complete, the adult fly exits the puparium, dries, hardens, and flies away to feed, with mating occurring soon after emergence.</i></p> <p>Learners in groups, use pictures, videos, models and charts to describe how and what a housefly feeds on. (E.g. feeding on dead animals, rotten food, manure, solid and liquid waste)</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Have learners to discuss how the activities of the housefly affect humans in terms of: a) Transfer of types of diseases (such as dysentery). <i>The housefly carry about 1 million bacteria on their bodies and can transfer these to contaminated surfaces and food. The common</i></p>	Pictures, Videos, Charts, Cut-outs

	<p><i>housefly can transmit the pathogens that causes shigellosis, typhoid fever and cholera.</i></p> <p><b>b) food poisoning.</b>  <i>The disease - causing agents can either be transmitted to food or surfaces when the fly lands. Additionally, pathogens can be transmitted when a fly regurgitates onto food in order to liquefy material for digestion.</i></p> <p><b>c) nuisance in the environment.</b>  <i>Flies may be more than a bother, since many breed, feed, or live in our food or in unclean sites such as in manure, garbage and dead animals. Flies may spread germs to people, food and eating utensils.</i></p> <p><b><u>Assessment</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Describe why the organism is considered as a menace on humans.</li> <li>2. Draw and label the life cycle of house fly.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>PHASE 3: REFLECTION</b></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> <p>Ask learners how the lesson will benefit them in their daily lives.</p>	