

#CREATIVE PRINTERS SCIENCE - 2024

SCHEME OF WORK FOR PRIMARY SIX TERM I,

0703745068 / 0785681207

W K	P D	THEM E/	CONTENT	COMI	PETENCES	METHODS	SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES	IND.OF LSV	INST.MAT	REF	RMKS
		TOPI C	CONTENT	SUBJECT	LANGUAGE		ACIIVIIIES				
1	1				Orientation an	d Revision o	f holiday work	(J	<u>, </u>	
	2	WORLD OF LIVING THINGS / Classification of animals	Classification of animals Animals Vertebrates Invertebrate Cold blooded Cold blooded Cold blooded Fish Reptiles Amphibians Warm blooded Molluscs Worms Coelenterates Echinoderms Mammals Sponges	on chart	The learner; Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of the new words; vertebrates, invertebrates, mammals, amphibians on classification of animals reads, writes and internalizes texts and questions related to classification of animals	Guided discovery Buzz or think pair share	Spellin	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Problem Solving -Effective Communica on -Creative thinking Logic -Taking decision -Making right choices -Responsib ility -Appreciati on	Wall narts Chalkbo rd illustration	- Inte grat ed Sc P/s Bk 6 - Fou ntai n Sc P/s BK 6 Compr ehensiv e Sc P/s Bk 6	

3	WORLD OF LIVING THINGS	Vertebrates –animals with backbones Types of vertebrates 1. Warm blooded vertebrates • Mammals • Birds 2. Cold blooded vertebrates • Fish • Reptiles • Amphibians Groups of vertebrates 1. Mammals 2. Birds 3. Fish 4. Reptiles 5. Amphibians	The learner, -defines vertebrate s states types of vertebrate s - names groups of vertebrate s	The learner Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of the new words; birds, reptiles, fish and amphibians reads, writes and internalizes texts and questions related to classification of animals	discussi on - Discove ry	definin g vertebr ates - pronou ncing words related to vertebr ates	-Problem Solving -Effective Communica D-Creative thinking Logic -Taking decision -Making right choices -Responsib ility -Appreciati on	Chart	Integrated Sc P/s BK 6 Pg ———— Fountain Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg —— Comprehensive Sc P/s Bk 6	
4		Mammals are warm blooded vertebrates with mammary glands and hairy bodies. Characteristics of mammals -Mammals have mammary glands -mammals have hairy bodies -Mammals are warm blooded vertebrates - Mammals undergo internal fertilization -Mammals feed their young ones on milk from their mother's mammary glands -Mammals have their	The learner - states the meaning of mammals -gives characteri stic of mammals	-The learner Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of the new words; hairy, mammary, chambers, mammals reads, writes and internalizes texts and questions related to mammals	stration	defining mamma Is -stating charact eristics of mamma Is -spelling words related to mamma Is	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Effective Communica on -Creative thinking -Making right choices -Responsib ility -Appreciati on	Chart nowing lassificatio on Table	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg Compr ehensiv e Sc P/s Bk 6	

	hearts divided four chambers								
5	Groups and examples of mammals - Primates -monkeys, man - Cetaceans - seals, whale - Rodents - rats, porcupines - Ungulates- cows, goats - Carnivores- dogs, lions - Insectivores - hedgehog, elephant shrew - Chiroptera -bats - Marsupials - kangaroo, koala bear - Monotremes -duck billed platypus, echidna - Lagomorphs - rabbits, hares, pikas	- The learner, - Names groups of mam mals - Gives examp les of each group of mam mals	The learner -Names groups of mammals. -Spells out words related to mammals correctly -Act out the dialogue about groups of mammals	stration - Observ ation - Discove ry - Buzz or think pair share	- Observi ng groups of mamm al and their exampl e - Spellin g out words correct ly	Critical Thinking -Problem Solving -Effective Communica on -Creative thinking -Making right choices -Responsib ility -Appreciati On confidence	Pictures Any Available Mammal e.g Jman	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensiv e Sc P/s Bk 6 Introdu ction to biology.	
2 1	Meaning and Characteristics of birds - Birds are warm blooded vertebrates with feathers Characteristics of birds - Birds have feathers on their bodies Birds have horny beaks without teeth	 The learner Describes birds States the chara cteristics of birds 	The learner Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of the new words; feathers, hollow, streamlined - reads, writes	 Discussi on Demon stration Observ ation Discove ry Buzz or think pair share 	- Observi ng groups of birds - Describ e the charac teristics of birds - Spellin g out words	Critical Thinking Solving -Effective Communica -Creative thinking Logic -Taking decision -Making right	Bird Chalk Board illustration	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg -	

	 Birds have streamlined bodies. Birds reproduce by laying hard shelled eggs. Birds are warm blooded vertebrates. Birds breathe by means of lungs. Birds have hollow bones 		and internalizes texts and questions related to birds	-	correct ly	choices -Responsib ility -Appreciati on		Compr ehensio ns Sc P/s Bk 6
2	Groups and examples of examples of birds - Birds of prey – eagles, hawks, - Swimming birds – ducks - Perching birds – pigeons - Climbing birds – parrots - Scavengers birds – crows - Scratching birds – chicken - Wading birds – flamingo - Flightless birds - ostriches	- The learner - Names the groups of birds - Gives examp les of birds in differe nt groups	The learner -Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of the new words; perching, wading, scavenger, scratching - reads, writes and internalizes texts and questions related to birds	stration - Observ ation - Discove ry - Buzz or think pair share	- Observi ng groups of birds - Spellin g out words correct ly - Readin g words and senten ces correct ly	Critical Thinking -Effective Communica on -Creative thinking Logic -Taking decision -Making right choices -Responsib ility -Appreciati on	Textbook	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg - Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensiv e Sc P/s Bk 6
3	Meaning, characteristics groups and examples of reptiles - Reptiles are cold blooded vertebrates with scales on their	- The learner - Define s the term reptiles	spells, reads, writes and demonstrates	stration - Observ	- Observi ng group of reptiles - Spellin g,	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Problem Solving -Effective	Pictures And Newspap articles	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg_ Fountai

	bodies and move by crawling Characteristics of reptiles Reptiles are cold blooded They move by crawling Their bodies are covered by scales They have three chambered hearts They reproduce by laying eggs fertilized internally They don't take care of their	- Descri bes chara cteristi cs reptiles	words; crawling, cold blooded, fertilization, scales - reads, writes and internalizes texts and questions related to reptiles	 Guided discove ry Buzz or think pair share 	pronou ncing and readin g words correct ly - Describ ing mode of reprod uction - Drawin g	Communica on -Creative thinking -Responsib ility -Appreciati on		n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensio ns Sc P/s Bk 6
	young ones. Groups of reptiles - Snakes - Tortoises and turtles - Lizards - Crocodiles and alligators - Examples of reptiles - Snakes —cobra, mamba - Tortoises - Lizards—chameleon. Crocodiles	- The learner s - Names the groups of reptiles - Gives examp lesof reptiles	- The learners Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of the new words; snake, reptiles, crocodile, tortoises - reads, writes and internalizes texts and questions related to reptiles	- Guided discussi on - Observ ation - Discove ry - Buzz or think pair share	- Classify ing and namin g groups of reptiles - Spellin g differe nt new words	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Problem Solving -Effective Communica on -Creative Thinking - Appreciatio n on	Chart nowing Different aptiles	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg Compr ehensiv e Sc P/s Bk 6
4	Meaning , examples and characteristics of	- The learner	-The learner, Pronounces,	- Guided discussi	- Observi ng the	Critical Thinking	Pictures	Integrat ed Sc

Fish are coldblooded vertebrates with fin and move by swimming. Examples of fish Nile perch Tilapia Cat fish Lung fish Silvered fish Characteristics of fish Fish live in water Fish have fins used for swimming They undergo external fertilization. Fish have streamlined bodies to reduce friction in water They use gills for breathing They lay eggs	 Define s fish Names examp les of fish States chara cteristi cs of fish Draws a diagra m of fish. Names parts of fish 	spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of the new words; tilapia, fins, gills, streamlined, Nile perch - reads, writes and internalizes texts and questions related to fish	on - Observation - Discovery - Buzzorthink pair share	parts of fish - Readin gwords and senten ces about fish - Drawin g parts of fish	-Problem Solving -Effective Communica on -Creative thinking -Making right choices -Responsib ility -Appreciati on		P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg Compr ehensiv e Sc P/s Bk 6	
Meaning, examples and characteristics of amphibians Amphibians are cold blooded vertebrates	- The learner - Gives meani ng of	The learners - Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates	- Guided discussi on - Observ	- Pronou ncing - Definin g amphi	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Problem	Some al Amphibia Like	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg	

external fertilization They have chambered hearts. They have	of - Names examples of amphibians of cold - States chara cteristics of amphibians have one of dergo three	newts, external, salamanders, fertilization - reads, writes and internalizes texts and questions	ation - Guided discove ry - Buzz or think pair share	bians - Giving of exampl e of amphi bians	Solving -Effective Communica on -Creative thinking Logic -Taking decision -Making right choices -Responsib ility -Appreciati on	ogs/ toads Chalk Board Illustratio Chart	Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensiv e Sc P/s Bk 6	
external ears Meaning and ty invertebrates Invertebrates	pes of learner are - Gives without meani ng of inverte brates - Names	spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of the new words;	stration - Observ ation	- Observi ng some comm on inverte brates in the locality	Critical Thinking -Effective Communica on -Creative thinking Logic -Taking	Some al vertebrate Like rasshoppe	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg	

	CoelenteratesSponges	of inverte brates	backbone reads, writes and internalizes texts and questions related to invertebrates	pair share -	- Namin g differe nt types of inverte brates	decision -Making right choices -Responsib ility -Appreciati on		Compr ehensiv e Sc P/s Bk 6
The world of living things	Meaning characteristics and groups of arthropods Arthropods are invertebrates with segmented bodies and jointed legs. Characteristics of arthropods -arthropods -arthropods have jointed legs -they have segmented bodies -they have exoskeleton Groups of arthropods Insects Arachnids Myriapods Crustaceans	The learner - gives meani ng of arthro pods States chara cteristi cs of arthro pods Names groups of arthro pods	The learner Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of the new words; segmented, arachnids, myriapods, crustaceans, exoskeleton reads, writes and internalizes texts and questions related to arthropods	Guided disscussi ons Guided discove ry	- Giving meani ng of arthrop ods - Stating charat eristics	Critical Thinking -Creative thinking -Responsib ility -Appreciati on	Specime Realia	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensiv e Sc P/s Bk 6
	Meaning characteristics, examples and structure of an insect Insects are arthropods with three main body parts and three pairs of jointed legs Examples of insects • Mosquitoes	The learner - Define s insects - Draws diagra m of an insect	The learner -Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of the new words; haltere, ovipositor, abdomen,	stration - Observ	- Observi ng diagra ms of housefl y pronou ncing new words	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Problem Solving -Effective Communica Communica	A chart Showing Parts of n insect chalkboa illustration	Fountai n BK 6 Pg MK Bk 6 Pg

House flies Butterflies Bees tsetse flies Structure of a house fly feelers/antenae compound eye haltere spiracles ovlpositor	and names the comm on parts	spiracle -reads, writes and internalizes texts and questions related to insects	pair share	- Writing the new words - Namin g parts of an insect	thinking Logic -Taking decision -Making right choices -Responsib ility -Appreciati on		Compr Pri Scie Bk 6
Meanings, characteristics and examples of arachnids and myriapods. crustaceans and molluscs 1. Arachnids. Arachnids are invertebrates with two main body parts and four pair of jointed legs Examples; spider, scorpion 2. myriapods. Myriapods are arthropods with many segments and many jointed legs on the segments. Examples; millipede and centipede. A millipede has two pairs of jointed legs on each segment while a centipede has one	- The learner - Define s arach nids and myriap ods - Gives chara cteristi cs of arach nids and myriap ods - Gives examp les of arach nids and myriap ods	The learner - Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of the new words; arachnids, spider, scorpion, millipede, centipedereads, writes and internalizes texts and questions related arachnids and myriapods	- Discussi on - Demon stration - Observ ation - Discove ry - Buzz or think pair share	-	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Problem Solving -Effective Communica -Creative thinking Logic -Taking decision -Making right choices -Responsib ility -Appreciati on	Specime Pictures	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensio ns Sc P/s Bk 6

pair of jointed legs on each segment.								
Meanings, characteristics and examples of crustaceans and molluscs 3. crustaceans. These are invertebrates with hard bodies with four pair of jointed legs Examples; crabs, lobsters 4.Molluscs These are soft bodied invertebrates without segments Examples; snails, slugs, oysters, octopus	 Describe the chara cteristic of mollus cs Names the examples of mullus cs 	-Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of the new words; crabs, lobster, slug, oyster, -reads, writes and internalizes texts and questions related to crustaceans and molluscs	ation - Discove ry	- Drawin g exampl e of mollusk s and crustac eans - Observi ng charac teristics of mollusc s - Readin gand writing	-Appreciati on Making right choices -Creative thinking Effective Communica on Critical Thinking	Specime Pictures	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg Compr ehensio ns Sc P/s Bk 6	

Meaning, characteristics, groups and examples of worms Worms are long, thin, soft bodied invertebrates. Characteristics of worms • Worms have long thin and soft bodies. • They live in moist environment like soil, water • Most worms are parasites • They breathe through their moist skins • They reproduce by laying eggs Types/ groups of worms 1.Flat worms (platyhelminthes) Examples; tape worms, blood flukes,	The learner - States the meaning of worms - States the chara cteristics of worms - Names groups of worms and their examples	The learner Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of the new words; segmented, worms, tape, flukes, round - reads, writes and internalizes texts and questions related to worms	- Guided discussi on - Observ ation - Guided discove ry - Buzz or think pair share	senten ces about mollusc s - Drawin g - Readin g writing senten ces about worms - Observi ng the group of worms	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Problem Solving -Effective Communica -Creative thinking Logic -Taking decision -Making right choices -Responsib ility -Appreciati on	Worms Achart showing lagrams of intestinal worms.	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensio ns Sc P/s Bk 6

3. Round worms Examples; hook worms, pin worms, thread worms, eel worms Care for and protection of vertebrates and invertebrates Ways of caring for vertebrates and invertebrates • Regular vaccination • Providing shelter to vertebrates • Gazetting places for wild vertebrates	- The learner; - States ways of caring for and protecting vertebrates and inverte	The learner; Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of the new words; wild life, hunting, illegal, pollution - reads, writes and internalizes texts and	Spellin g new words about care for vertebr r ates and inverte brates - Giving differe nt ways	Critical A drawn Thinking chart -Decision showing Making different -Problem groups Solving of -Effective vertebrat Communica son and -Creative invertebr thinking tes Logic -Taking decision -Making right	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensio ns Sc
vertebrates and	of	meaning of ation	care	Solving of	
Regular vaccination	for and	words; wild ry life, hunting, - Buzz c	vertebr r ates	Communica s on and	n Sc P/s
shelter to	ting	pollution pair	inverte	thinking tes	
Gazetting places for wild	ates and	and internalizes	- Giving differe	-Taking decision	ehensio
Controlling illegal hunting of wild life	brates	questions related to care for	of caring for	choices -Responsib ility	P/s Bk 6 Primary six
Providing foodEnforcing lawsagainst		vertebrates and invertebrates	vertebr ates	- Appreciatio n	curricul um book
environmental pollution that endangers the					page 42
life of vertebrates and invertebrates					

Matter and energy Sound energy	Meaning and sources of sound Sound is the form of energy produced by vibration of an object Sources of sound i) Natural sources of sound • Thunder • Storms • Wind • Water falls ii) Artificial sources of sound • Bells • Flutes • Drums • Bowharps	- The learner - Gives meani ng of sound energy - Gives examp les of natural and artifici al source s of energy	The learner - Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of the new words; sound, thunder, flute, storm. reads, writes and internalizes texts and questions related to sound energy	think pair share	- Carryin g out experi ment on sound energy - Readin g words senten ces and stories about sound	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Problem Solving -Effective Communica on -Creative thinking Logic -Taking decision -Making right choices -Responsib ility - Appreciatio n	Rulers -Drums -Bells -Stones -Desks -Sets	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensio ns Sc P/s Bk 6
	Properties of sound -sound can be produced -sound can be reflected -sound can be stored and reproduced -sound travels in all directions from the source through sound waves.	- The learner - States the proper ties of sound	The learner Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of the new words; reflected, travels, waves, reads, writes and internalizes texts and questions related to sound energy	on - Demon stration - Observ ation - Discove ry - Buzz or think	- Identify ing differe nt propert ies of sound - Pronou ncing - Spellin g and readin g words	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Problem Solving -Effective Communica on -Creative Thinking listening to different sources of sound Appreciatio	Real insects -Drums -Desks Text books -Tins -Threads clock	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensio ns Sc P/s Bk 6

Matters and Energy	Meaning and factors that affect the pitch of sound -Pitch of sound is the highness or lowness of sound. Factors that affect the pitch of sound	- The learner - Gives the meani ng of the term pitch of sound - States the factors that affect pitch of sound	The learner - Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of the new words; pitch, tension, vibration, highness, reads, writes and internalizes texts and questions related to pitch of sound.	- Discussi on - Demon stration - Observ ation - Discove ry - Buzz or think pair share -	- Giving the meani ng of pitch of sound - Stating factors that affect pitch of sound - Readin g and spelling new words correct ly	Critical Thinking -Effective Communica on -Creative thinking -Making right choices -Responsib ility - Appreciatio n	Drums -Bottle -Water -Ropes -Rubber -Bands -Shakers	- Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensio ns Sc P/s Bk 6
	Experiments on pitch of sound -How the size of the vibrating space affects the pitch of sound Procedure - get three bottles of the same size and materialpour water of different volume in each of the bottle as shown below	- The learner - Descri bes the experi ment to show that the size of the vibrati ng space	The learner - Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of the new words; volume, pitch, intervals vibration, bottle reads, writes and internalizes texts and questions	 Discussi on Demon stration Observ ation Guided discove ry Buzz or think pair 	- Describ ing differe nt experi ments on pitch of sound - Readin g and spelling new words - Writing	Critical Thinking -Effective Communica on -Creative thinking Logic -Taking decision -Making right choices -Responsib ility -	-Bigs and Small drums -Short and long strings -Empty nd half full ottle of water	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensio ns Sc P/s Bk 6

	-blow air in each bottle at an angle at different intervals	affects the pitch of sound	related to pitch of sound.	share	and internal izing texts relating to pitch of sound	Appreciatio n			
Matter and energy	Movement and speed of sound in different states of matter -sound move/travels through sound waves -speed of sound • In solids(iron) – 1500m/s • liquids(water) – 1484m/s • In gases(air) – 330m/s Sound travels fastest in solids, faster in liquids and fast in through gases	- The learner - Explain s how sound travels - Describes the speed of sound in the three states of matter	The learner - Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of the new words; waves, matter, liquids - reads, writes and internalizes texts and questions related to speed of sound.	 Discussi on Demon stration Observ ation Discove ry Buzz or think pair share - 	- Definin g echoes - Starting the uses of echoes - Solving questio n related to echoes	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Problem Solving -Effective Communica on -Creative thinking -Making right choices -Responsib ility - Appreciatio n	-Empty classroo m -Text books thick Curtains	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensio ns Sc P/s Bk 6	
	Factors that affects the speed of sound Temperature Heat Wind Altitude Note: brief notes on how each of the factors affect sound be reflected in the notes.	- The learner - Mentio ns factors that affect the speed of sound	The learner -Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of the new words; temperature, altitude, heat reads,	 Discussi on Demon stration Observ ation Discove ry Buzz or think pair 	- Mentio ning factors that affect the speed of sound - Pronou ncing,	Critical Thinking -Effective Communica on -Creative thinking	Chalkbo rd illustration	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr	

			writes and internalizes texts and questions related to speed of sound.	share -	spelling and writing new words.	-Making right choices -Responsib ility - Appreciatio n		ehensio ns Sc P/s Bk 6
Matter and energy	Meaning of volume and frequency of sound Volume of sound: -Is the loudness or softness of sound Frequency of sound: -Is the number of vibrations of an object per second.	- The learner - Gives meani ngs of volum e and freque ncy of sound - Explain s how freque ncy affect pitch of secon d	The learner -Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of the new words; volume, frequency, vibration reads, writes and internalizes texts and questions related to volume and frequency of sound.	stration - Guided discove ry - Buzz or think pair share	- Definin g the words, volume and freque ncy of sound - Explaini ng how freque ncy affects pitch of sound - Readin g, writing and spelling new words	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Problem Solving -Effective Communica on -Creative thinking Logic -Taking decision -Making right choices -Responsib ility - Appreciatio n	Text books Chalkbo ard illustration	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensio ns Sc P/s Bk 6 Introdu ction to biology third edition.
	How different things produce sound in the environment i) Human beings -by vibration of vocal codes in the voice box. ii) Flying bee -by	- The learner - States how differe nt things in the	spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of the new	stration - Observ	- Stating how differe nt things in the environ ment	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Problem Solving -Effective Communica	Music struments Charts Textbook	Integrated Sc P/s BK 6 Pg_ Fountain Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg

	vibration of wing and the surrounding air when flapped. iii) Bird -by vibration of the rings of cartilage in the trachea iv) String instruments - vibration of the strings when plucked v) Percussion instruments -vibration of the surfaces when hit	enviro nment produ ce sound	plucked, cartilage, percussion, vocal codes - reads, writes and internalizes texts and questions related to how things produce sound	- Buzz or think pair share	produc e sound	-Creative thinking -Making right choices -Responsib ility - Appreciatio n		Compr ehensiv e Sc P/s Bk 6
Matter and energy	Ways of storing and reproducing sound i) storing: -by recording -by writing notes in solfa and staff li)Reproducing: -playing using compact disc players -playing using cassette players -playing using phones -by singing the music notes -by playing the notations using of musical instruments	- The learner - Gives the ways of storing sound - States the ways of reproducing stored sound	The learners -Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of the new words; notes, compact, disc, recording reads, writes and internalizes texts and questions related to storing and reproducing sound	stration - Observ ation - Discove ry - Buzz or think pair share	- Pronou ncing, spelling and readin g new words Stating ways of reprod ucing sound - Giving ways of storing sound	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Problem Solving -Effective Communica on -Creative thinking -Making right choices -Responsib ility - Appreciatio n	Textbook Chalk Board illustration	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg _ Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensio ns Sc P/s Bk 6-
	Importance of storing sound For future use For	- The learner - States the	The learner -pronounces, spells writes and	- Discussi on - Demon stration	- Stating the import ance	-Decision Making -Problem Solving	Chalkbo rd illustration	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg

entertainment • For evidence in courts of law • For research purposes	import ance of storing sound	demonstrates meaning of the words; future, entertainment, evidence, related to storing soundreads, internalizes and writes texts and questions related to importance of storing sound.	- Observ ation - Discove ry - Buzz or think pair share -	of storing sound - Pronou ncing, spelling , readin g and writing new words	-Effective Communica on -confidence -Creative thinking -Making right choices -Responsib ility - Appreciatio n		Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensio ns Sc P/s Bk 6
Groups of music instruments i) percussion instruments • Drum • Xylophone • Rattles ii) String instruments • Harp • Guitar • Bow harp • Tube fiddle iii) wind instruments • Horn • Flute • Panpipes • whistle	- The learner - Gives the groups of music instrum ents - Gives examp les of music instrum ents	The learner, -Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of words; string, harp, percussion related to groups of music instrumentsReads, internalizes and writes text and questions related to groups of musical instruments	 Discussi on Demon stration Observ ation Discove ry Buzz or think pair share 	- Giving groups and exampl e of musical instrum ents - Readin g, writing and pronou ncing new words	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Effective Communica on -Taking decision -Making right choices -Responsib ility - Appreciatio n	Drugs Aloevera Panadol syrups	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensio ns Sc P/s Bk 6

Diagrams of different music instruments and many others please	- The learner - Draws and names differe nt music instrum ents - States how each instrum ent produ ces sound	The learner - Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of words; flute, guitar, vibration related to groups of music instrumentsReads, internalizes and writes text and questions related to musical instruments	 Discussi on Demon stration Observ ation Discove ry Buzz or think pair share 	-Drawing and naming different musical instruments -Stating how they produce sound	Critical Thinking -Effective Communica on -Creative Thinking -Making right choices -Responsib Ility - Appreciatio n	Real Instrumen Pictures n charts	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensio ns Sc P/s Bk 6 pg 46
Devices used to store sound Flash drives Memory cards Cassette tapes Compact discs Computer diskettes	- The learner, mentions the device sthat store sound	The learner - Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of words; flash, compact, diskettes, related to devices that store soundReads, internalizes and writes text and questions related to devices that	 Discussi on Demon stration Observ ation Discove ry Buzz or think pair share 	- Mentio ning device s that store sound - Pronou ncing, readin g, writing, and demon strating the meani ng of the	-Decision	Real pject Eg, nemory Cards Flash rives pictures	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensio ns Sc P/s Bk 6

		store sound		words			
Devices used to reproduce stored sound Mobile phones Gramophones Compact disc players Radio cassettes Computer monitors woofers	- The learner - States the device s that reproduce stored sound	-Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of words; compact cassettes, woofers, device related to devices that produce sound -Reads, internalizes and writes text	Group discussi on Demon stration Observ ation Guided discove ry Buzz or think pair share	- Stating the device s used to reprod uce sound	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Problem Solving -Effective Communica ons -Creative thinking -Making right choices -Responsib ility - Appreciatio n	-mobile phones - CD players Wall chart	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg Compr ehensio ns Sc P/s Bk 6 pg 51
Drawing and naming parts of the human ear Structure of the human ear Finna Semi circular canals Audilory new cochlea Eustachian tube	- The learner - Draws and names parts of the human ear.	-Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of words; ear drum, pinna, ossicles, related to the structure of the ear -Reads,	Group discussi on Demon stration Observ ation Guided discove ry Buzz or think pair share	Drawin g the structur e of the human ear Namin g parts of the human ear Pronou ncing,	Critical Thinking -Problem Solving -Effective Communica on -Creative thinking Logic -Making right choices -Responsib ility -	-wall charts Pictures the ear	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg _ Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensio ns Sc P/s Bk 6

Functions of parts of the ear i) Pinna —to collect sound waves ii) Auditory canal —to direct sound waves into the ear drum iii) Ear drum —changes sound waves into vibrations iv) Ossicles —amplify sound vibrations across the middle ear. v) Semicircular canals—to balance the body in its upright position vi) cochlea—changes waves into nerve signals/impulses vii) Auditory nerve—transmits impulses from the cochlea to the brain for interpretation	- The learner, - Mentions parts of the ear - States the functions of the parts of the ear	and questions related to the structure of the ear The learner, -Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of words; circular, cochlea, auditory, nerve, Eustachian tube, related to the func6tions of the ear -Reads, internalizes and writes text and questions related to the structure of the ear	stration - Observ	spelling , and readin g new words - Namin g parts of the ear - Giving functio ns of the parts of the ear.	Appreciation Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Problem Solving -Effective Communica on -Creative thinking Logic -Taking decision -Making right choices -Responsib ility - Appreciation	Textbook Chart lodels of le ear	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensio ns Sc P/s Bk 6
Diseases and disorders of the ear Diseases -Otitis media -Otitis externa	- The learner - Mentio ns the diseas es and disord	demonstrates meaning of words;	stration - Observ ation - Discove	- Mentio ning disease s and disorde rs of the	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Problem Solving -Effective	Pictures the sick ars chalkboa	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg ———
Disorders -deafness -too much wax in the	ers of the ear	deafness, otitis, ringing related to the	ry - Buzz or think	ears - Stating ways	Communica on -Creative	illustration s	Fountai n Sc P/s

ear -discharging ears -ringing ears	- States ways of control ling ear diseas es and disord ers	diseases and disorders of the ear -Reads, internalizes and writes text and questions related to the ear diseases and disorders	pair share	of controll ing ear disease s and disorde rs - Readin g and writing new words	thinking Logic -Taking decision -Making right choices -Responsib ility - Appreciatio n		Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensio ns Sc P/s Bk 6	
Care for the ear -washing the ears regularly with clean water and soap -use soft materials to clean the ear -have regular medical checkups for the ears Remove the wax regularly from the ears - avoid putting sharp objects in the ears	- The learner - States ways of caring for the ears	The learner -Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of words; excess, temporary, regularly, related to the care for the ear -Reads, internalizes and writes text and questions related to the care for the	 Discussi on Demon stration Observ ation Discove ry Buzz or think pair share 	stating differe nt ways of caring for the ear - Pronou ncing, readin g and writing new words	ppreciation Care Audibility Effective Communica on confidence	Text books Ear buds Pictures sick ears	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg Compr ehensio ns Sc P/s Bk 6	

HUMAN BODY The circulatory system	Blood circulation and components of the circulatory system ■ Blood circulation is the movement of blood round the body Organs or components of the circulator y system ✓ The heart ✓ Blood vessels ✓ blood	-describes blood circulation -states the compone nts of the circulatory	The learner -Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of words; circulation, vessels, blood, related to blood circulation -Reads, internalizes and writes text and questions related to blood circulation	- guided discussi on - brain stormin g - questio n and answer techniq ue - Buzz or think pair share	- Definin g blood circulat ion - Stating the compo nents of the circulat ory system	Appreciatio Care Audibility Effective Communica on	A chart showing some organs of the circulator y system	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensio ns Sc P/s Bk 6
--------------------------------------	---	---	---	--	---	---	--	--

The heart The heart is the	The learner,	The learner -Pronounces,	- Guided discussi	- Describ ing the	Appreciatio	A chart showing	Integrat ed Sc
muscular organ made	•	spells, reads,	on	heart,		the	P/s BK 6
up of special muscles	the heart	writes and		- Stating	Care	structure	Pg
called cardiac	- gives the	demonstrates	Buzz or	functio		of the	
muscles	function	meaning of	think pair	ns of	Audibility	heart	Fountai
Its main function is to	of the	words; aorta,	share	the		Dietures	n Sc P/s
pump blood to all parts of the body	heart	auricle, ventricle,		heart	Effective	Pictures of the	Bk 6 Pg
Structure of the	Draws and	septum,			Communica	heart	_
human heart	names the	related to the			on	ricari	Compr
<u></u>	parts of	heart					ehensio
pulmonary artery	the heart	-Reads,			confidence		ns Sc
venacava Aorla		internalizes					P/s Bk 6
right auricle left auricle/atriu		and writes text					
septum left ventricle		and questions					
tricuspid valve		related to the heart					
		пеан					

Functions of different parts of the heart Venacava –transports deoxygenated blood from all parts of the body to the heart Aorta –transports oxygenated blood from the heart to all parts of the body Pulmonary artery – transports deoxygenated blood from the heart to the lungs Auricles –receive blood entering the heart Ventricles –pump blood out of the heart Note: the walls of the left ventricles are thicker than those of the right ventricle because it pumps blood to long distances(all parts of the body) Functions of other parts should be added in the notes	learner, -Identifies different parts of the heart -states the functions of the different parts of the heart.	meaning of words; aorta, auricle, ventricle, septum,	on - Questio n and	- Identify ing parts of the heart - Stating the functions of the parts of the heart -	Fluency Care Confidence Effective Communica on Critical Thinking -Decision Making	A chart showing the structure of the heart	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensiv e Sc P/s Bk 6 pg 60-61	
--	--	--	--------------------------	---	---	--	--	--

Blood vessels -blood vessels are muscular tubes which transport blood round the body Types of blood vessels	The learner, -Defines blood vessels -States	The learner -Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of	- Guided - Definin group g discussi blood on vessels - Questio - Giving n and types	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Problem Solving	A chart showing an artery Pictures of other	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai
✓ Arteries ✓ Veins ✓ Capillaries Arteries –blood vessels that transport blood away from the heart <u>Characteristics of arteries</u> -transport blood away from the heart - they have thick walls -they have narrow lumen <u>Structure of the artery</u>	types of blood vessels -Gives meaning of arteries -Mentions characteri	words; muscular, veins, capillary, lumen related to blood vessels -Reads, internalizes and writes text and questions related to blood vessels	answers of blood stormin yessels g - Describ ing arteries - Giving the charac teristics of arteries	-Effective Communica on -Creative thinking Logic -Taking decision -Making right choices -Responsib ility - Appreciatio n	blood vessels	n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensiv e Sc P/s Bk 6 pg

Blood vessels Veins -blood vessels that transport blood towards the heart Characteristics of	-Defines veins	The learner -Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates	- Guided - Definin discussi g veins on - Describ - Questio ing	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Problem	A chart showing veins and capillarie s	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg_
veins -they transport blood towards the heart -they have thin walls -they have wider lumen -they have valves Structure of a vein	-Mentions characteri stics of veins	meaning of words; valves, wider, thin, diffusion related to blood vessels -Reads, internalizes and writes text and questions related to blood vessels	n and veins answers - Brain the stormin g teristics of veins and capillar	Solving -Effective Communica on -Creative thinking Logic -Taking decision -Making right choices -Responsib	Pictures of the blood vessels	Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensiv e Sc P/s Bk 6 pg
Capillaries: - these are the smallest blood vessels that join veins to arteries -they are where exchange of materials take place -they have very thin walls about one cell thick; this enables easy diffusion of materials. Structure of capillaries	- draws the structure of capillaries		g and pronou ncing new words correct ly	ility - Appreciatio n		

a) copique of the box of the box of the control of	cod components and their structures and their structures and -blood is the insporting medium the body amponents of blood ells Red blood cells Platelets Plasma Red blood cells red blood cells Plasma Red blood cells red blood cells and a red amoglobin made and are marrow of short and and are marrow of short and and and are and appular, ribs, pelvis and and are and and are and and and are a	The learner; defines blood - mentions the compone nts of blood -describes red blood cells giving their characteristics -gives the adaptations of red blood cells	The learner -Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of words; platelets, haemoglobin, plasma related to blood -Reads, internalizes and writes text and questions related to blood	- Guide group discu on - Ques n a answ - Brain storm g	Mentioni ng compon ents of blood Describi ng	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Problem Solving -Effective Communica on -Creative thinking Logic -Taking decision -Making right choices -Responsib ility - Appreciatio n	A chart showing blood compon ents Pictures of some blood compon ents	Integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensiv e Sc P/s Bk 6 pg	

White blo	od cells	The	The lean	ner	- Guided	-	Critical	A chart		
		learner;	-Pronour		group	Definin	Thinking	showing	Integrat	
compone	ent that fights	defines		reads,	discussi	g white	-Decision	blood	ed Sc	
against a	lisease germs	white	writes	and	on	blood	Making	compon	P/s BK 6	
in the boo	dy	blood	demons	trates		cells	-Problem	ents	Pg	
They have	e nucleus	cells	meaning	g of			Solving			
They are	e made in		words;		- Questio		-Effective		Fountai	
lymph	nodes and		platelets		n and	-	Communica		n Sc P/s	
spleen		-describes	lymph	nodes,	answers	drawin	þn	Pictures	Bk 6 Pg	
	, ,	white	clotting,			g	-Creative	of some	_	
HIV		blood	spleen			structur	thinking	blood		
		cells	related	to	- Brain	es of	Logic	compon	Compr	
blood ce		giving	white	blood	stormin	white	-Taking	ents	ehensiv	
		their	cells		g	blood	decision		e Sc P/s	
		characteri 	-Reads,			cells	-Making right		Bk 6 pg	
-> 84-4-4-		stics	internaliz			and	choices			
c) <u>Platele</u>		-1 1	and writ			platele	-Responsib			
they he	-	-describes	and qu			ts	ility			
clotting		platelets	related white	to		مناله مر	-Appreciati			
		and plasma.	cells	blood		Spellin	on			
		piasma.	Cells			g new words				
d) Plasmo	,					words				
Plasma										
	quid part of									
	contains the									
following										
blood	proteins,									
carbon d	•									
Plasma	transports									
digested	-									

The	The learner	Guided	Civina	Critical	A chart	Integrat
			•			_
*				•	_	ed Sc
	spells, reads,	discussi	ns of	-Decision	blood	P/s BK 6
function	writes and	on	blood	Making	compon	Pg
of blood	demonstrates		in the	-Problem	ents	
	meaning of		body	Solving		Fountai
	words;	- Questio	•	-Effective		n Sc P/s
	-					Bk 6 Pg
	·				Pictures	
	· ·		- Spellin	-Creative		_
			•			Compr
		- Brain	•	_		ehensiv
			WOIGS	_		
	· ·			•	erns	e Sc P/s
		g				Bk 6 pg
	and writes text			-Making right		
	and questions			choices		
	related to			-Responsib		
	functions of			ility		
				,		
		learner; -states the function of blood demonstrates meaning of words; distributes, waste, defend related to function of blood -Reads, internalizes and questions related to	learner; -states the function of blood of blood demonstrates meaning of words; distributes, waste, defend related to function of blood -Reads, internalizes and questions related to functions of	learner; -states the function of blood of blood learner; -states the function of blood of blood learner; -states the function writes and on blood of blood of blood learner; -states the spells, reads, discussi on blood of blood of blood learner; -states the spells, reads, on blood of blood of blood of words; - Questio of n and answers related to function of blood - Brain words - Reads, stormin of stormin of processes and writes text and questions related to functions of	learner; -states the function of blood function of blood -Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of words; -Questio n and related to function of blood -Reads, internalizes and writes text and questions related to functions of -States the spells, reads, discussi ns of on blood Making -Problem body -Questio n and and answers -Spellin -Creative -Taking decision -Making right -Making right -Making right -Responsib -Responsib -Responsib -Responsib	learner; -states the function of blood function of blood -Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of words; -Question related to function of blood -Reads, internalizes and questions related to functions of blood -States the spells, reads, discussi on blood in the body -Problem compon ents -Problem Solving -Problem Solving -Effective Communica on Pictures -Creative of some blood -Creative of some blood -Creative of some blood -Taking decision -Making right choices -Taking decision -Making right choices -Responsib ility -Appreciati

	itegrat
	d Sc
	/s BK 6
	9_
Leukemia diseases demonstrates circulat -Problem	
	ountai
 HIV/AIDS circulatory words; Questio system -Effective n.s 	Sc P/s
Sickle cell system leukemia, n and Communica Bk	k 6 Pg
anaemia hypertension, answers Giving on _	
Hemophilia heart stroke, disorde -Creative	
 Heart stroke -Gives hemophilia rs of thinking 	ompr
Hypertension disorders related to the - Brain the Logic et	hensiv
<u>Disorders</u> of the circulatory stormin system -Taking es	Sc P/s
✓ Bleeding circulatory system g decision Bk	k6pg
✓ Blood clot system -Reads, - Spellin -Making right	
✓ Poor blood internalizes g new choices	
clotting and writes text words -Responsib	
✓ Irregular heart and questions ility	
beat related to the -Appreciati	
circulation	

HIV/AIDS and blood AIDS is a disease learner, -Pronounces, spells, reads, HIV(Human Immuno- describes writes and on DS Critical Illustratio ntegrat ed Sc Pg	
caused by - spells, reads, discussi HIV/AI -Decision chalkboa P/s BK 6 HIV(Human Immuno- describes writes and on DS Making rd Pg	
HIV(Human Immuno- describes writes and on DS Making rd Pg_	
-1-5	
deficiency Virus) HIV/AIDS demonstrates -Problem	
-The virus destroys the meaning of Identify Solving News Fountai	
whites blood cells in words; - Questio ing -Effective papers n Sc P/s	
the body -writes deficiency , n and compo Communica Bk 6 Pg	
-AIDS stands for HIV/AIDS syndrome , answers nent of pn Magazin _	
Acquired Immune in full transfusion blood -Creative es	
Deficiency Syndrome intercourse, destroy thinking Compr	
How is HIV/AIDS acquired - Brain ed by Logic ehensiv	
<u>spreads</u> -States related to stormin HIV -Taking e Sc P/s	
Through ways AIDS HIV/AIDS g decision Bk 6 pg	
unprotected spreads -Reads, Giving -Making right	
sexual intercourse among internalizes way choices	
with an infected people and writes text AIDS -Responsib	
person and questions spread lility	
Sharing unsterilized related to s -Appreciati	
skin cutting or HIV/AIDS On	
piercing	
instruments with an	
infected person	
Through mother to	
child (MCT)	
Transfusion of	
unscreened blood	

	Ways of increasing blood in the body ➤ By feeding on a balanced diet ➤ Through blood transfusion with screen blood ➤ Feeding on foods rich in iron like green leafy vegetables Organs related to the circulatory system -the lungs, the liver, kidneys	The learner, - identifies ways of increasing blood in the body Identifies organs related to the circulatory system	The learner -Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of words; diet, liver, iron, kidney related to HIV/AIDS -Reads, internalizes and writes text and questions related to HIV/AIDS	 Guided group discussi on Questio n and answers Brain stormin g 	Identify ing differe nt ways of increas ing the amoun t of blood in the body	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Problem Solving -Effective Communica on -Creative thinking -Making right choices -Responsib ility -Appreciati On	Illustrations on the chalkboard News papers Magazines	ntegrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensiv e Sc P/s Bk 6 pg
HUMAN HEALTH Alcohol, Smoking and drugs in the society	Alcohol s and Alcoholism -Alcohol is a liquid substance that makes people drunk when taken in excess Types of alcohol -Methyl alcohol(methanol) -Ethyl alcohol(ethanol) Reasons why people drink alcohol To celebrate achievements To forget their problems To fit in their social group	The learner; -describes what alcohol means -mentions the types of alcohol gives reasons why people drink alcohol	The learner -Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of words; alcohol, methanol, drunk, ethanol related to HIV/AIDS -Reads, internalizes and writes text and questions related to HIV/AIDS	 Guided group discussi on Questio n and answers Brain stormin g 	Describ ing alcohol Mentio ning types of alcohol Giving reason s for drinkin g alcohol	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Problem Solving -Effective Communica on -Creative thinking -Making right choices -Responsib ility - Appreciatio n	Illustrations on the chalkboard News papers Magazines	integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensiv e Sc P/s Bk 6 pg

Production of alcohol Methods of making alcohol i) Fermentation: This is the process of turning sugar in liquids in to alcohol by the help of yeast Examples of drinks produced by fermentation -malwa, - kwete, - omunanasi ii) Distillation: this is a process of obtaining pure alcohol by evaporating and condensing alcohol vapour Examples of alcoholic drinks obtained by distillation	The learner, -identifies the methods of making alcohol -describes fermentati on and distillation, -gives examples of alcoholic drinks made from fermentati on and distillation	The learner -Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of words; fermentation, distillation, alcoholic, yeast related to production of alcohol -Reads, internalizes and writes text and questions related to production of	 Guided group discussi on Guided discove ry Questio n and answers Brain stormin g/ buzzing 	Identify ing metho ds of making alcohol Describ es fermen tation and distillati on Giving exampl e of alcohol ic drinks	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Problem Solving -Effective Communica on -Creative thinking -Making right choices -Responsib ility - Appreciatio n	Real objects illustrating Distillatio n Illustratio ns on the chalkboa rd	integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensiv e Sc P/s Bk 6 pg	
Examples of alcoholic		•						

Alcoholism: This is a condition in which a person depends on alcohol for normal body function. It results from alcoholic addiction. Addiction is having a strong desire to drink alcohol daily Factors which lead to alcoholism Boredom Family background Misleading adverts Peer pressure/influence Note; explanation on the above cause alcoholism in the notes	-gives the meaning of alcoholis m and addiction -states the factors	The learner -Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of words; alcoholism, addiction, misleading, boredom related to alcoholism -Reads, internalizes and writes text and questions related to alcoholism	 Guided group discussi on Guided discove ry Questio n and answers Brain stormin g/ buzzing 	Describ ing the meani ng of alcohol ism and addicti on Mentio ning factors that lead to alcohol ism	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Problem Solving -Effective Communica on -Creative thinking -Making right choices -Responsib ility - ppreciation	Illustrations on the chalkboard News papers Magazines	integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensiv e Sc P/s Bk 6 pg
--	---	---	--	--	---	---	--

i) to an individual; • It leads to self- neglect • Damages body organs like, brain, liver, pancreas, stomach etc ii) to the family; o Leads to family neglect o Leads to poverty o Family breakups iii) to the community; ✓ Leads to traffic accidents ✓ Leads increase in criminal behaviours ✓ Loss of useful human resource Ways of preventing	The learner; -gives the effects of alcoholis m to individual, family and communit y States ways of preventin g the effects of alcohol especially life skills	The learner -Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of words; self- neglect, poverty, breakup related to effects of alcoholism -Reads, internalizes and writes text and questions related to effects of alcoholism	 Guided group discussi on Guided discove ry Questio n and answers Brain stormin g/ buzzing 	the comm unity Outline s differe nt ways of preven ting the danger s/ effects	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Problem Solving -Effective Communica on -Creative thinking -Making right choices -Responsib ility - ppreciation	Illustrations on the chalkboard News papers Magazines	integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensiv e Sc P/s Bk 6 pg
the effects of alcohol in the lessn				of alcohol			

<u>Smoking</u>	The	The learner	- Guided	-	Critical	Illustratio	integrat
Smoking is the inhaling	learner,	-Pronounces,	group	definin	Thinking	ns on the	ed Sc
of tobacco smoke	-defines	spells, reads,	discussi	g	-Decision	chalkboa	P/s BK 6
from a burning	smoking	writes and	on	smokin	Making	rd	Pg
tobacco cigarette		demonstrates	- Guided	g	-Problem		
Types of smoking	Gives	meaning of	discove		Solving	News	Fountai
i) active smoking	types of	words;	ry	-	-Effective	papers	n Sc P/s
ii) passive smoking	smoking	smoking,		mentio	Communica		Bk 6 Pg
Reasons why people		pastime,		ning	on	Magazin	_
<u>smoke</u>	Mentions	nicotine	- Questio	types	-Creative	es	
To pastime	reasons	related to	n and	of	thinking		Compr
To concentrate in	why	effects of	answers	smokin	-Making right		ehensiv
doing work	people	alcoholism		g	choices		e Sc P/s
To feel confident	smoke	-Reads,			-Responsib		Bk 6 pg
<u>Factors that lead to</u>		internalizes	- Brain	Giving	ility		
<u>smoking</u>	Identifies	and writes text	stormin	danger	-		
✓ Peer	the	and questions	g/	OUS	ppreciation		
pressure/influence	chemicals	related to	buzzing	chemi			
✓ To feel warn in	found in	effects of		cal			
cold	tobacco	alcoholism					
Chemicals in tobacco	smoke						
<u>smoke</u>							
Nicotine							
■ Tar							

	TI	T1 1	0	ı c	0 ::: 1		
<u>Drugs:</u>	The	The learner	- Guided	definin	Critical	Illustratio	integrat
A drug is any	learner,	-Pronounces,	group	g a	Thinking	ns on the	ed Sc
chemical substance	-defines	spells, reads,	discussi	drug	-Decision	chalkboa	P/s BK 6
taken into the body to	drugs	writes and	on		Making	rd	Pg
cause a desired		demonstrates	- Guided	-	-Problem		
effect.	Gives	meaning of	discove	mentio	Solving	News	Fountai
Types of drugs	types of	words;	ry	ning	-Effective	papers	n Sc P/s
 Narcotic drugs 	drugs	narcotic,		types	Communica		Bk 6 Pg
 Essential drugs 		essential,		of	on	Magazin	_
Narcotic drugs are	Defines	opium,	- Questio	drugs	-Creative	es	
addictive drugs that	narcotics	addictive	n and		thinking		Compr
increase or lower		related	answers	Giving	-Making right		ehensiv
down the body's	Identifies	todrugs		exampl	choices		e Sc P/s
activity	the	-Reads,		e of	-Responsib		Bk 6 pg
Examples of narcotic	examples	internalizes	- Brain	narcoti	ility		
drugs	narcotics	and writes text	stormin	c drugs	-		
 Marijuana 		and questions	g/		ppreciation		
Cocaine		related to	buzzing	Spellin			
Heroin		drugs	_	g new			
Opium				words			
Nicotine							

	TI	T	0 : 1 1	ı c	0 :1: 1		
<u>Essential drugs</u>	The	The learner	 Guided 	definin	Critical	Illustratio	integrat
These are drugs that	learner;	-Pronounces,	group	g	Thinking	ns on the	ed Sc
meet the health care	-Defines	spells, reads,	discussi	essenti	-Decision	chalkboa	P/s BK 6
needs of majority of	essential	writes and	on	al drug	Making	rd	Pg
people in the	drugs	demonstrates	 Guided 	mentioni	-Problem		
community		meaning of	discove	ng x-tics	Solving	News	Fountai
Characteristics of		words;	ry	of	-Effective	papers	n Sc P/s
essential drugs	-states	affordable,		essential	Communica		Bk 6 Pg
• They are	the	accessible,		drugs	on	Magazin	_
affordable	characteri	effective, safe	- Questio		-Creative	es	
• They are	stic of	related to	n and	Giving	thinking		Compr
accessible	essential	essential drugs	answers	exampl	-Making right		ehensiv
They are effective	drugs	-Reads,		e of	choices		e Sc P/s
They are safe		internalizes		narcoti	-Responsib		Bk 6 pg
They have value	-Gives	and writes text	- Brain	c drugs	ility		
for money	types of	and questions	stormin		-		
Types of essential	essential	related to	g/	Spellin	ppreciation		
drugs	drugs	drugs	buzzing	g new			
Traditional drugs				words			
Laboratory							
manufactured drugs							

<u>Traditional drugs</u>	The	The learner	- Guided	Definin	Critical	Illustratio	integrat
These are drugs which	learner;	-Pronounces,	group	g	Thinking	ns on the	ed Sc
have existed before	-Defines	spells, reads,	discussi	traditio	-Decision	chalkboa	P/s BK 6
the introduction of	traditional	writes and	on	nal	Making	rd	Pg
science and	drugs	demonstrates	- Guided	drugs	-Problem		
technology		meaning of	discove	_	Solving	News	Fountai
Characteristics of		words;	ry	Giving	-Effective	papers	n Sc P/s
traditional drugs	-states	traditional,		charac	Communica		Bk 6 Pg
 Their strength, 	the	strength,		teristics	on	Magazin	
purity and stability	characteri	purity,	- Questio	of	-Creative	es	
changes	stic of	technology	n and	traditio	thinking		Compr
 Their effects on the 	traditional	related to	answers	nal	-Making right	Common	ehensiv
human body are	drugs	traditional		drugs	choices	drugs;	e Sc P/s
not well known	O	drugs		O	-Responsib	kigagi	Bk 6 pg
 They are obtained 	-Gives	-Reads,	- Brain	Giving	ility	aloevera	, 0
from local	examples	internalizes	stormin	exampl	-	etc	
materials around	of	and writes text	g/	e of	ppreciation		
Examples of	traditional	and questions	buzzing	traditio			
traditional drugs	drugs	related to		nal			
✓ Mululuuza	J	traditional		drugs			
√ Kigagi		drugs		J			
✓ Eusuk							

	T	I			1	1	1
Groups /classes of	The	The learner	- Guided	Describ	Critical	Illustratio	MK
<u>essential drugs</u>	learner;	-Pronounces,	group	ing	Thinking	ns on the	integrat
Essential drugs are	Describes	spells, reads,	discussi	differe	-Decision	chalkboa	ed Sc
classified according	classes of	writes and	on	nt	Making	rd	P/s BK 6
to their uses as	essential	demonstrates	- Guided	classes	-Problem		Pg 71-
Preventive drugs –	drugs	meaning of	discove	of	Solving	News	72
these include		words;	ry	essenti	-Effective	papers	
vaccines		curative,		al	Communica		Fountai
Curative drugs –		vaccines,		drugs	on	Magazin	n Sc P/s
these contain		contraceptive	- Questio		-Creative	es	Bk 6 Pg
chemicals that kill	-Gives	s, quinine	n and	Pronou	thinking	Real	_
germs. eg;	examples	related to	answers	ncing	-Making right	drugs like	
coatem, fansidar	of drugs in	essential		and	choices	panadol	Compr
and quinine –used	each	drugs		readin	-Responsib	aspirin,	ehensiv
to cure malaria.	class.	-Reads,	- Brain	g new	ility	quinine	e Sc P/s
• Pain killers – these		internalizes	stormin	words	-	etc	Bk 6 pg
drugs help to		and writes text	g/		ppreciation		
relieve pain. eg;		and questions	buzzing				
paracetamol(pan		related to					
adol), ibrufen,		essential					
dichlofenac etc		drugs					
Contraceptives —							
these are used to							
prevent unwanted							
pregnancies (for							
family planning)							

Laboratory manufactured drugs These are drugs which are manufactured from the laboratories Characteristics of laboratory manufactured drugs They are carefully made and tested Their strength, stability and purity is known Have manufactured and expiry dates Examples of laboratory Manufactured drugs Panadol, coatem Septrin, Aspirin	laboratory manufact ured drugs Gives x- tics of laboratory manufact	The learner -Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of words; laboratory, expiry, stability related to lab. manufactured drugs -Reads, internalizes and writes text and questions related to drugs	 Guided group discussi on Guided discove ry Question and answers Brain storming/buzzing 	Describ ing laborat ory manuf acture d drugs Pronou ncing and readin g new words	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Problem Solving -Effective Communica on -Creative thinking -Making right choices -Responsib ility - ppreciation	Illustrations on the chalkboard News papers Magazines Real drugs like panadolaspirin, quinine etc	MK integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensiv e Sc P/s Bk 6 pg	
---	--	--	---	---	---	---	--	--

Drug prescription	The	The learner	- Guided	Describ	Critical	Illustratio	MK
-The health worker's	learner;	-Pronounces,	group	ing	Thinking	ns on the	integrat
written information on	Describes	spells, reads,	discussi	drug	-Decision	chalkboa	ed Sc
how to use a given	laboratory	writes and	on	prescri	Making	rd	P/s BK 6
drug.	manufact	demonstrates	- Guided	ption	-Problem		Pg
<u>Factors to consider</u>	ured	meaning of	discove		Solving	News	
<u>before prescribing a</u>	drugs	words;	ry	Giving	-Effective	papers	Fountai
<u>drug</u>	Gives x-	prescription,		factors	Communica		n Sc P/s
• The age of the	tics of	over dose,		consid	on	Magazin	Bk 6 Pg
patient	laboratory	expired	- Questio	ered	-Creative	es	_
 The weight of the 	manufact	related to	n and	during	thinking	Real	
patient	ured	drug	answers	prescri	-Making right	drugs like	Compr
• The name and	drugs	prescription		ption	choices	panadol	ehensiv
group of the drug		-Reads,			-Responsib	aspirin,	e Sc P/s
Advantages of drug	-Gives	internalizes	- Brain	Pronou	ility	quinine	Bk 6 pg
<u>prescription</u>	examples	and writes text	stormin	ncing	-	etc	
 It prevents drug 	of	and questions	g/	and	ppreciation		
overdose or under	laboratory	related to	buzzing	readin			
dose	manufact	drug		g new			
 It prevents drug 	ured	prescription		words			
misuse	drugs.						
Dangers of buying							
drugs from local shops							
-The drugs may be							
contaminated							
due to storage							
-The drugs may be							
expired							

-this is the use of a drug without/against the health worker's advice Forms of drug misuse(ways of misusing drugs) Sharing drugs meant for one patient with many patients at home Taking less drugs than expected(under dose) Taking drugs when one is not sick Taking more drugs than expected(overdos e)	The learner; Describes laboratory manufact ured drugs Gives x-tics of laboratory manufact ured drugs -Gives examples of laboratory manufact ured drugs.	The learner -Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of words; under dose, misuse, advice related to drug misuse -Reads, internalizes and writes text and questions related to drug misuse	 Guided group discussi on Guided discove ry Questio n and answers Brain stormin g/ buzzing 	Describ ing drug misuse Giving forms of drug misuse Pronou ncing and readin g new words	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Problem Solving -Effective Communica on -Creative thinking -Making right choices -Responsib ility - ppreciation	Illustrations on the chalkboard News papers Magazines Real drugs like panadolaspirin, quinine etc showing prescription	MK integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensiv e Sc P/s Bk 6 pg
---	--	---	--	---	---	--	--

Drug abuse and drug Dependency Drug abuse –this is the use of a drug in the way that can be harmful to the body Drug dependency – this is a condition when a person is addicted to taking a drug. Addiction is a strong desire to take a given drug daily -drugs that cause addiction are called drugs of dependence also called narcotic drugs. They are the commonly abused drugs. Examples of commonly abused drugs(drugs of dependence) Opium Khart Mira Nicotine Alcohol Marijuana Cocaine Cannabis etc Factors that can lead to drug dependency and abuse Misleading adverts Boredom Peer pressure	The learner; Describes drug abuse and depende ncy -Gives examples of commonl y abused drugs Mentions factors that can lead to drug depende ncy	The learner -Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and demonstrates meaning of words; abuse, dependency, addiction, narcotic, opium, cannabis, cocaine related to drug abuse and dependency -Reads, internalizes and writes text and questions related to drug abuse and depedency	 Guided group discussi on Guided discove ry Questio n and answers Brain stormin g/ buzzing 	Describ ing drug abuse and depen dency Giving exampl e of comm only abuse d drugs Spellin g, Pronou ncing and readin g new words	Critical Thinking -Decision Making -Problem Solving -Effective Communica on -Creative thinking -Making right choices -Responsib ility - ppreciation	Illustrations on the chalkboard News papers Magazines Real drugs like packed alcohol, cigarette sticks	MK integrat ed Sc P/s BK 6 Pg Fountai n Sc P/s Bk 6 Pg - Compr ehensiv e Sc P/s Bk 6 pg

Effects(dangers) of	The	The learner	- Guided	Describ	-Decision	Illustratio	MK
<u>drug abuse and</u>	learner,	-Pronounces,	group	ing	Making	ns on the	integrat
<u>dependency</u>	-identifies	spells, reads,	discussi	harmful		chalkboa	ed Sc
i) To effects to an	the	writes and	on	effects	-Problem	rd	P/s BK 6
individual	harmful	demonstrates	- Guided	of	Solving		Pg
ii)To a family	effects of	meaning of	discove			News	
iii) To the community	drug	words;	ry		-Effective	papers	Fountai
	abuse	perseverance,		Giving	Communica		n Sc P/s
life skills to safeguard	and	safeguard,		exampl	on	Magazin	Bk 6 Pg
against drug abuse	depende	resistance	- Questio	e of		es	_
and dependence	nce to; an	related to	n and	comm	-Creative	Real	
 Making right 	individual,	drug abuse	answers	only	Thinking	drugs like	Compr
decision	family and	and		abuse		packed	ehensiv
 Peer resistance 	communit	dependency	- Brain	d drugs	-Making right	alcohol,	e Sc P/s
 Perseverance 	У	-Reads,	stormin		choices	cigarette	Bk 6 pg
 Assertiveness 	-mentions	internalizes	g/	Spellin		sticks	
	life skills	and writes text	buzzing	g,	-Responsib		
	used to	and questions		Pronou	ility	Picture of	
	guard	related to		ncing	-	а	
	against	drug abuse		and	ppreciation	drunkard	
	drug	and		readin	-care		
	abuse	dependency		g new			
	and			words			
	depende						
	ncy						

#CREATIVE PRINTERS

PRIMARY SIX SCIENCE SCHEME OF WORK FOR TERM II,

W K	P D		TOPIC	CONTENT	SUBJ. COMP'NCES	LANG.COMP'NCES	METHODS	ACTIVITIES	IND. OF L.S.V	INST. MAT.	REF.	R E
1	1	Classifi cation of plants	Simple classifica tion chart	Simple Classification chart - A plant is an organism that makes its own food by the use of sunlight energy trapped by chlorophyll A simple Classification chart about plants Plants are classified as flowering and non flowering	The learner 1. Defines plants 2. Classifies plants	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to classification of plants. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to classification of plants	Discussion Guided discovery Observation	Defining plants Classifyin g plants accordin g to the simple classifica tion chart	Critical Thinking Proble m Solving Effective Communication Creative thinking Taking decisio	The environ ment A chart showin g a simple classific ation chart	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6 Mk int. Sci Pbk 6. Pri. Six curr. Set 1	M
1	2		Flowering plants	Flowering plants ⇒ Flowering plants are plants that have flowers. Examples of flowering plants 1. Beans 2. Soya beans	The learner; 1. Defines flowering plants. 2. Gives examples of flowering plants.	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to flowering plants.	Discussion Guided discovery Observati	Defining flowering plants Giving examples of	n Critical Thinking Proble m Solving	The environ ment A chart showin g a simple	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6	

Groups of	3. Mentions	2. Reads, internalize	on	flowering	Effectiv	classific	int. Sci
flowering plants	groups of	and writes texts		plants.	е	ation	Pbk 6.
	flowering plants.	and questions			Comm	chart	
Monocotyledonou	4. States the	related to	Illustration	Mentionin	unicati		
s plants	CCCs of	flowering plants		g groups	on		
\Rightarrow These are	monocots and			of			Pri. Six
plants which	dicot with			flowering	Creativ		curr.
bear seeds with	relevant			plants.	е		Set 1
one cotyledon.	examples plants.				thinking		
Characteristics of				Stating			
monocotyledonou				the cccs	Taking		
s plants				of	decisio		
⇒ They have				flowering	n		
seeds with one				plants.	_		
cotyledon.					Respon		
⇒ They have a					sibility		
parallel leaf							
venation.					Appreci		
Examples of					ation		
monocotyledonou							
s plants Maize, rice							
a) <u>Dicotyledonous</u> plants							
⇒ These are							
plants that							
have seeds							
with two							
cotyledons.							
CCCs of dicot.							
plants							
⇒ They have							
seeds with two							
cotyledons.							

		 ⇒ They have network leaf venation. Examples of dicotyledonous plants 1. Beans 2. Ground nuts 								
1 3 Clas catiof plan	ion	Cereals ⇒ Cereal crops also known as grains are monocots that can be ground into flour and eaten as food. Examples of cereals 1. Maize 2. Wheat Leguminous plants ⇒ Legumes are plants that store there seeds in pods and have root nodules ⇒ Example of legumes 1. Beans 2. Ground nuts Structure of a Tap Root system	The learners; 1. States the examples of cereals. 2. Draws the root system of a league and its pod.	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to cereals. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to cereals	Discussion Guided discovery Observation Illustration	Stating the examples of cereals. Drawing the root system of cereal crops.	Thinking Proble m Solving Effectiv	A chart showin g a root system of a cereal crop.	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6 Mk int. Sci Pbk 6. Pri. Six curr. Set 1	

							ation			
Classifi cation of plants	Non flowering plants	 Non flowering plants ⇒ These are plants that do not bear flowers Groups of non flowering plants 1. Spore bearing plants (coniferous plants) • Spore producing plants ⇒ These are nonflowering plants that reproduce by the means of spores. • Example of spore bearing plants or producing plants 1. liver Worts 2. Mosses • Seed bearing plants that reproduce by the means of spore bearing plants These are nonflowering plants These are nonflowering plants that reproduce by means of 	The learner; 1. Defines non flowering plants. 2. States the groups of non flowering plants	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to non flowering plants. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to non flowering plants.	Discussion Guided discovery Observation Illustration	Definin g non floweri ng plants. Stating groups of non flowering plants	ation Critical Thinking Proble m Solving Effectiv e Comm unicati on Creativ e thinking Taking decisio n Respon sibility Appreci ation	The environ ment A chart showin g a root system of a cereal crop.	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6 Mk int. Sci Pbk 6. Pri. Six curr. Set 1	

			seeds. ⇒ These are further grouped as; a) Conifers ⇒ Pine ⇒ Fir b) Gingko c) cycads							
1	Classifi cation of plants	Non flowering plants	Ferns ⇒ Ferns have underground stems and roots. ⇒ They have proper stem and roots. ⇒ Ferns reproduce by means of spores.	The learner; 1. states the CCCs of non flowering spore bearing plants	spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to non flowerings pore bearing plants. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts	Discussion Guided discovery Observation	Stating the cccs of non flowering spore bearing plants.	Critical Thinking Proble m Solving Effectiv e Comm unicati	The environ ment A chart showin g non floweri ng spore bearin	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6 Mk int. Sci Pbk 6.
			Structure of a fern		and questions related to non spore flowering plants.			on Creativ e thinking Taking decisio n	g plants such as ferns, mosses and liverwor ts.	Pri. Six curr. Set 1

1	6			Mosses & Liver	The learner;	The learner;	Discussion	Describin	Critical	The	New	
			-	worts	1. Describes the	1. Pronounces,		g the	Thinking	environ	Fount.	
		W	orts	⇒ These are	cccs of Mosses	spells, reads		structure		ment	Pri.	
				simple green	and liver worts.	writes and	Guided	of mosses			Sci.	
				plants with few	2. Draws the	demonstrates	discovery	and	Proble		Pbk 6	
				parts and do	structure of a	meaning of		liverworts.	m	A chart		
				not highly	moss and liver	words related to			Solving	showin		
				develop.	worts.	non flowering	Observati			g	Mk	
				Structure of a moss		spores bearing	on		Effectiv	mosses	int. Sci	
						plants.			е	and	Pbk 6.	
				\		2. Reads, internalize			Comm	liver		
				when bearing		and writes texts	Illustration		unicati	worts.		
						and questions			on		D : 0:	
						related to non					Pri. Six	
				Liverworts		flowering spore			Creativ		curr.	
				⇒ They are green		bearing plants.			е		Set 1	
				and simple					thinking			
				plant.								
				⇒ They live in					D			
				damp places.					Respon			
									sibility			
									Appreci			
									ation			
2	1 Clo	assifi		Coniferous plants	The learner;	The learner;	Discussion	Defining	Critical	The	New	
		ıtion		⇒ These are non-	1. Defines	1. Pronounces,		conifers	Thinking	environ	Fount.	
	of			flowering plants	conifers.	spells, reads			Ü	ment	Pri.	
	plo	ants		that reproduce	2. states the uses	writes and	Guided	Giving			Sci.	
	•			by means of	of conifers giving	demonstrates	discovery	example	Proble		Pbk 6	
				seeds.	examples.	meaning of		of conifers	m	A chart		
				⇒ Conifers have	·	words related to			Solving	showin		
				small needle		non flowering	Observati	Giving		g the	Mk	
				shaped leaves		plants.	on	uses of	Effectiv	structur	int. Sci	
				to reduce		2. Reads, internalize		conifer	е	e of a	Pbk 6.	

			transpiration. Structure of a cone Uses of conifers ⇒ They produce soft wood timber. ⇒ They produce pulp for making paper. ⇒ They are used as live fences.		and writes texts and questions related to non flowering plants.	Illustration	S	Communication Creative thinking Taking decision Responsibility	conifer.	Pri. Six curr. Set 1	
2 2	Classifi	Seed	Seed dispersal	The learner;	The learner;	Discussion	Defining	Critical	The .	New	
	cation of	dispersal	⇒ This is the	1. Defines seed	1. Pronounces,		seed	Thinking	environ	Fount. Pri.	
	plants		scattering of seeds from the	dispersal.	spells, reads writes and	Guided	dispersal		ment	Sci.	
	Pidilis		parent plant to	2. States the	demonstrates	discovery		Proble		Pbk 6	
			other places	importance of	meaning of	3.555,01,	Stating	m			
			Importance of	seed dispersal.	words related to		the	Solving			
			seed dispersal		seed dispersal	Observati	importanc			Mk	
			⇒It prevents	3. Names the	2. Reads, internalize	on	e of seed	Effectiv		int. Sci	
			overcrowding of	agents of seed	and writes texts		dispersal	е		Pbk 6.	
			the plant in the environment.	dispersal	and questions related to seed	Illustration	Mamina	Comm			
			⇒It reduces	4. Describes the	dispersal.	illustration	Naming agents of	unicati on			
			competition for	cccs of seed	aispeisai.		seed	OH		Pri. Six	
			sunlight and	dispersed by			dispersal	Creativ		curr.	
			nutrients.	animals.				е		Set 1	
			Agent of seed				Describing	thinking			
			dispersal				the CCCs				
			⇒Animals				of seeds	Taking			

				⇒ Wind Type of mechanisms of seed dispersal a) Animal dispersal seeds				dispersed by animals.	decisio n Respon sibility Appreci ation			
2	3	Classifi cation of plants	Wind dispersal	Wind dispersal ⇒ This is the transfer of seeds from the parent plant to another area by wind. • Characteristics of seed disperse by wind ⇒ Many are small and light. ⇒ Some seed have a tuft of hair.eg cotton seeds. ⇒ Some have a parachute hair structure e.g. dandelion and tridax. ⇒ Some seed have wing like	The learner; 1. Describes wind dispersal. 2. States the CCCs of seeds dispersed by wind. 3. Gives examples of seeds dispersed by wind.	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to seed dispersal 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to seed dispersal.	Discussion Guided discovery Observation Illustration	Describin g wind dispersal. Stating CCC of seeds dispersed by wind. Gives examples of seeds dispersed by wind.	Critical Thinking Proble m Solving Effectiv e Commu nication Creativ e thinking Taking decisio n Respons ibility	The environ ment A chart showin g a seeds dispers ed by wind	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6 Mk int. Sci Pbk 6. Pri. Six curr. Set 1	
				structures e.g. jacaranda					Appreci ation			

	\neg			SWI				T				
				Tridex Dendel on Jacaranda								
2	4	Classifi	Water	Water dispersal	The learner;	The learner;	Discussion	Defining	Critical	The	New	
		cation	dispersal	⇒This is the	1. Defines	1. Pronounces,		water	Thinking	environ	Fount.	'
		of		transfer of seed	dispersal by	spells, reads		dispersal		ment	Pri.	
		plants		from the parent	water and by	writes and	Guided	and	Drable		Sci.	
				plant to another by water	explosive mechanism.	demonstrates meaning of	discovery	explosive mechanis	Proble m	A chart	Pbk 6	
				Characteristics	2. States the	words related to		m	Solving	showin		
				of seed	CCCs of seeds	seed dispersal	Observati			g seeds	Mk	
				dispersed by	dispersed by	2. Reads, internalize	on	Stating	Effectiv	dispers	int. Sci	
				water	water and by	and writes texts		the CCCs	е	ed by	Pbk 6.	
				⇒They are light	explosive	and questions	111	of seeds	Commu	water		
				and this enables them to float on	mechanism.	related to seed dispersal.	Illustration	dispersed by water	nication	and by explosi		
				water.	1	dispersal.		and by	Creativ	ve	Pri. Six	
				⇒They have husky	1			explosive	е	mecha	curr.	
				coat with	1			mechanis	thinking	nism.	Set 1	
				enclosed air	1			m.				
				spaces which	1				Taking decisio			
				helps them to float on water.	I			1	n	<u> </u>		
				• Examples of	1							
				seed dispersed	1				Respons			
				<u>by water</u>				,	ibility			
				1. Water lilies				,	A			
				2. Coconut				,	Appreci ation			
				<u>Self-dispersal</u>	1				ation		<u></u>	

				⇒ Seeds dispersed by self- mechanism split their pods when ripe and disperse there seeds. Illustration							
2	5	Classifi cation of plants.	Plant propagat ion	Plant propagation ⇒ Plant propagation is a way of obtaining new plants. Iypes seed propagation ⇒ This is a method of growing plants using seeds e.g. in beans, maize. Vegetative propagation ⇒ This is the growing of plants using a part of a parent plant other than	term plant propagation. 2. States the types of plant propagation.	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to plant propagation 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to plant propagation	Discussion Guided discovery Observation Illustration	Defining non plant propagati on. Stating the types of plant propagati on.	The environ ment A chart showin g plant propag ation.	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6 Mk int. Sci Pbk 6. Pri. Six curr. Set 1	

									D = 2:2 = :22		
				seeds					Respons		
				Types					ibility		
				1. Natural					_		
				vegetative					Appreci		
				propagation					ation		
				2. Artificial							
				vegetative							
				propagation							
				Methods of							
				natural vegetative							
				propagation							
				a) Spore							
				formation							
				b) Suckers							
				Methods of							
				artificial							
				vegetative							
				propagation							
				1. Stem cutting							
				2. Budding							
2	6	Classifi	Propagati	Propagation using	The learner;	The learner;	Discussion	Defining	Critical	The	New
		cation	on	seed	 Defines seed 	1. Pronounces,		propagati	Thinking	environ	Fount.
		of		\Rightarrow This is the	propagation.	spells, reads		on.		ment	Pri.
		plants		growing of plants	2. States	writes and	Guided				Sci.
				using seeds	examples of	demonstrates	discovery		Proble		Pbk 6
				 Examples of 	plants	meaning of		Stating	m	A chart	
				plants using	propagated using	words related to		examples	Solving	showin	
				suckers	seeds.	plant	Observati	of plants		g	Mk
				⇒ Banana	3. Draws	propagation.	on	propagat	Effectiv	differen	int. Sci
				⇒ Pineapple	structures to	2. Reads, internalize		ed using	е	t	Pbk 6.
				Structure	illustrate the	and writes texts		seeds	Commu	illustrati	
					above type of	and questions	Illustration	Drawing	nication	ons of	
				Propagation using	propagation.	related to plant		structures		plant	
				stem cuttings		propagation.		to	Creativ	propag	Pri. Six

			 ⇒ This is the growing of a plant using stem cuttings. Examples of plants propagated using stem cuttings Cassava Sugar cane Structure 				illustrate propagati on.	e thinking Taking decisio n Respons ibility Appreciation	curr. Set 1	
3	Classifi cation of plants	Propagati on using bulbs	Propagation using bulbs like in 1. Onions 2. Garlic 3. Shallot Illustration showing the bulb of an onion foliage leaves lateral bud Adventitious roots Functions of the parts of the bulb Foliage leaves Fleshy leaves Stem Scale leaves Adventitious roots Adventitious roots	The learner;1. Defines bulbs.2. States examples of bulbs.3. Draws and names parts of an onion.	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to non flowering plants. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to non flowering plants.	Discussion Guided discovery Observation Illustration	Defining bulbs. Stating examples of bulbs. Drawing an illustration of a bulb.	Thinking Proble m	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6 Mk int. Sci Pbk 6. Pri. Six curr. Set 1	

									ibility		
									Appreci		
3	2	Classifi cation of plants	propagat ion using stem tubers	propagation using stem tubers ⇒ Stem tubers are plants with swollen underground stems that store food for the plant Examples Irish potatoes White yam Structure Propagation using rhizomes Rhizomes are horizontal underground stems with stored food Examples Ginger Canna lily Propagation using corms A corm is a vertical	The learners; 1. Defines stem tubers. 2. States examples of stem tubers 3. Draws an illustration of a stem tuber	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to stem tubers. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to non stem tubers.	Discussion Guided discovery Observation Illustration	Defining bulbs. Stating exampl es of stem tubers Drawing an illustration of a stem tuber	Appreciation Critical Thinking Proble m Solving Effectiv e Commu nication Creativ e thinking Taking decisio n Respons ibility Appreciation	The environ ment A chart showin g a a stem tuber	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6 Mk int. Sci Pbk 6. Pri. Six curr. Set 1
				A corm is a vertical underground stem swollen with stored food							

				Examples							
				coco yam							
				Gladiolus							
				Structure of a corm							
3	3	Classifi		Propagating using	The learners;	The learner;	Discussion	Defining	Critical	The	New
		cation		<u>leaves</u>	1. Defines	1. Pronounces,		propagati	Thinking	environ	Fount.
		of		\Rightarrow This is the	propagation by	spells, reads		on by		ment	Pri.
		plants		growing of a	leaves	writes and	Guided	leaves.			Sci.
				plant using	2. States	demonstrates	discovery		Proble		Pbk 6
				leaves	examples of	meaning of			m	A chart	
				Examples	plants whose	words related to		Stating	Solving	showin	
				1. Bryophyllum	leaves are	propagation by	Observati	examples		g	Mk
				2. Cactus	propagated	leaves.	on	of plants	Effectiv	propag	int. Sci
				3. African violet	3. Draws an	2. Reads, internalize		propagat	е	ation	Pbk 6.
				 Budding 	illustration to show	and writes texts		ed by	Commu	by	
				⇒Budding is a	propagation by	and questions	Illustration	leaves.	nication	leaves	
				method of	leaves.	related to					
				propagation		propagation by			Creativ		Pri. Six
				where a bud of		leaves		Drawing	е		curr.
				a plant is made				an	thinking		Set 1
				to grow on				illustration			
				another plant of				to show	Taking		
				the same				propagati	decisio		
				species.				on by	n		
				1. Lemon				leaves.			
				2. Oranges					Respons		
				3. Avocado					ibility		
				4. tangerine							
				<u>illustration</u>					Appreci		
									ation		
3	4		Grafting	Grafting	The learners;	The learner;	Discussion	Defining	Critical	The	New
		cation	and	⇒This is a method	1. Defines grafting	 Pronounces, 		propagati	Thinking	environ	Fount.
		of	layering	of propagation	2. States	spells, reads		on by		ment	Pri.
		plants		where a shoot of	examples of	writes and	Guided	grafting.			Sci.

			one plant is made to grow on another plant of the same species. Examples of plant propagated by grafting 1. Lemon 2. Oranges Illustration Layering ⇒ This is a method of propagation where a branch of a mature plant is bent into the soil Using pegs until adventitious roots develop from its nodes. Examples ⇒ Oranges ⇒ Lemons Illustration	plants propagated by grafting and layering. 3. Draws an illustration to show propagation by grafting and layering.	demonstrates meaning of words related to propagation by grafting layering. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to propagation by grafting and layering.	discovery Observation Illustration	Stating examples of plants propagat ed by grafting and layering. Drawing an illustration to show propagati on by grafting and layering.	Proble m Solving Effective Communication Creative thinking Taking decision Responsibility Appreciation.	A chart showin g propag ation by graftin g	Pbk 6 Mk int. Sci Pbk 6. Pri. Six curr. Set 1	
3	5	Cattle	Marcotting Marcotting	The learners;	The learner;	Discussion	Defining	Critical	The .	New	
		keepin g	g ⇒ This is a method of propagation	 Defines grafting States 	1. Pronounces, spells, reads	Guided discovery	propagati on by	Thinking	environ ment	Fount. Pri.	
			where a ring is	examples of	writes and	- /	marcotting	Proble		Sci.	
			cut from the bark	plants	demonstrates			m	A chart	Pbk 6	
			of a healthy	propagated by	meaning of	Observati		Solving	showin		
			branch and then covered with soil	marcotting 3. Draws an	words related to	on	Stating	Effectiv	g	Mk	
			Covered with soil	J. Diaws an	propagation by		exampl	EIIECIIV	propag	IVIK	

				in a plastic bag to allow growth of adventitious roots. Illustration Advantages of vegetative propagation ⇒ It improves crop yields. ⇒ Good characteristics from a mother plant are carried on to the off springs. Economic importance of plants ⇒ Natural forests are tourist attraction ⇒ Some plant are a source of timber	marcotting 3. States the economic importance of plants to people.	grafting. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to propagation by grafting.	Illustration	es of plants propag ated by marcotti ng Drawing an illustration to show propagati on by marcottin g Stating the economic importanc e or plants to people.	e Commu nication Creativ e thinking Taking decisio n Respons ibility Appreci ation	ation by marcot ting	int. Sci Pbk 6. Pri. Six curr. Set 1	
3	6	Cattle keepin g	Importan ce of keeping	Importance of keeping - A cattle keeping is the rearing and management of cattle. Terms used in cattle	The learners;1. Defines the terms used in cattle keeping.2. States the importance of keeping cattle.	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to cattle keeping	Discussion Guided discovery Observati on	Defining the key terms used in cattle keeping.	Critical Thinking Proble m Solving Effectiv	The environ ment	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6	

				Bulls		2. Reads, internalize		Stating	е		int. Sci
				⇒ A bull is mature		and writes texts	Illustration	the	Commu		Pbk 6.
				male cattle.		and questions		import	nication		
				Cow		related to cattle		ance			
				\Rightarrow A cow is a		keeping		of	Creativ		
				mature female				cattle	е		Pri. Six
				cattle				keepin	thinking		curr.
				Calves				g.			Set 1
				\Rightarrow A calf is a					Taking		
				young one of a					decisio		
				cow.					n		
				<u>Importance of</u>							
				keeping cattle					Respons		
				⇒ Cattle provide					ibility		
				people with							
				milk and meat.					Appreci		
				⇒ Waste materials					ation		
				from cattle are							
				used as							
				manure.							
				Reasons why							
				people keep							
				<u>cattle</u>							
				⇒ To get milk.							
				\Rightarrow To get beef.							
				⇒ Source of							
				income when							
4	1	Cattle	Type of	sold.	The learners	The learner:	Discussion	Defining	Critical	The	New
4	1		Type of	Type of cattle 1. Beef cattle	The learners; 1. Defines the	The learner;	Guided	Defining			
		keepin	cattle	2. Dairy cattle		1. Pronounces, spells, reads	discovery	the term "type of	Thinking	environ ment	Fount. Pri.
		g		3. Dual purpose	type of cattle.	writes and	discovery	cattle.	Proble	1116111	Sci.
				cattle	2. States the types	demonstrates		cuille.	m	The	Pbk 6
				4. Work type or	of keeping	meaning of	Observati		Solving	chart	
				4. WOIN 19PE OI	l or reching	THEUTHING OF	Observan		JOIVING	CHUIT	

		drought cattle. Dairy cattle Dairy cattle are cattle purposely kept or milk production. Characteristics of dairy cattle have triangular shapes. ⇒ They have wide hind quarters. Examples of dairy cattle 1. Friesian 2. Ayrshire 3. Guernsey 4. Jersey 5. Brown Swiss 6. Jamaican hope Illustration of body formation of a dairy cattle	cattle. 3. Describes the CCCs of dairy cattle.	words related to cattle keeping 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to cattle keeping.	on	Stating the types of cattle. Describ ing the CCCs of dairy cattle.	Effective Communication Creative thinking Taking decision Responsibility Appreciation	showin g the body formati on of dairy cattle.	Mk int. Sci Pbk 6. Pri. Six curr. Set 1	
4 :	2 Cattle keepi g	Beef cattle ⇒ Beef cattle are the main cattle for beef production. Characteristics of beef cattle ⇒ They have rectangular	The learners; 1. Describes the CCCs of beef cattle, dual purpose cattle and Draught cattle. 2. Mentions	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to cattle keeping 2. Reads, internalize	Discussion Guided discovery Observati on	Defining the term "type" of cattle. Stating the types	Critical Thinking Proble m Solving Effectiv e	The environ ment The chart showin g the body	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6	

				T)	
block shapes.	examples of	and writes texts	Illustration	of	Commu		Pbk 6.	
⇒They have short	beef cattle,	and questions		cattle.	nication	on of		
legs with long	dual purpose	related to cattle				Beef		
broad backs.	cattle and	keeping			Creativ	cattle.		
Examples of	draught cattle.				е		Pri. Six	
beef cattle					thinking		curr.	
1. Hereford							Set 1	
2. Charolaise					Taking			
Body format of a					decisio			
beef cattle					n			
<u>Dual purpose</u>								
<u>cattle</u>					Respons			
Dual purpose					ibility			
cattle are cattle								
kept for both meat					Appreci			
and milk					ation			
production.								
<u>Examples</u>								
1. Red poll								
2. Short horn								
<u>Draught cattle</u>								
⇒ These are								
cattle kept for								
doing work on								
the farm.								
⇒ They are used								
for ploughing								
land and								
carrying								
harvested								
crops from								
fields.								
• Example								
⇒ Oxen								

				Importance of the draught cattle ⇒ They are used for ploughing land. ⇒ They are used							
				for pulling carts.							
4	3	Cattle keepin g	Breeds of cattle	Breeds of cattle ⇒ A breed of cattle is a family of cattle having specific/ similar characteristics. • Types of breeds of cattle ⇒ Local breeds / indigenous	The learner 1. Defines the breed of cattle. 2. Identifies the breeds of cattle. 3. States the CCCs of local breeds of	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to breeds of cattle 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts	Discussion Guided discovery Observation	Defining breeds of cattle. Identifying the CCCs of local breeds of local	Critical Thinking Proble m Solving Effectiv e	The environ ment A chart showin g differen t breeds	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6 Mk int. Sci Pbk 6.
				cattle. ⇒ Exotic breeds. ⇒ Cross breeds. • Local or indigenous breeds ⇒ These are breeds of cattle that have lived in Uganda fro along time. ⇒ Examples of local breeds Zebu cattle ⇒ Boron • Characteristics of		and questions related to breeds of cattle	Illustration	breeds of cattle.	Communication Creative thinking Taking decision Responsibility Appreciation	of cattle	Pri. Six curr. Set 1

				local breeds ⇒ They have big humps. ⇒ They have different colours. Advantages and disadvantages of local breeds							
4	4	Cattle keepin g	Exotic breed of cattle	• Exotic breed of cattle ⇒ These are breeds which imported into Uganda from outside countries. • Example of exotic breeds of cattle o Friesian o brown Swiss	The learner; 1. Gives the examples of exotic breeds of cattle. 2. States the characteristics of exotic breeds of cattle. 3. Mentions the advantages of exotic breeds of cattle.	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to Breeds of cattle. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to breeds of cattle.	Discussion Guided discovery Observation	Giving examples of exotic breeds of cattle. Stating the CCCs of exotic breeds of cattle.	Proble m Solving Effective Commu	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6	
				• Characteristics of exotic breeds ⇒ They have thin dewlaps. Advantages and disadvantages of exotic breeds.				Mentionin g the advantag ed of exotic breeds of cattle.	e thinking Taking decision Responsibility Appreciation	Pri. Six curr. Set 1	

4		C LUI -	F11		Tl 1	TI 1	D:	D	C.:1:1	TI	NI
4	5		External	a) <u>External features</u>	The learner;	The learner;	Discussion	Drawing	Critical	The.	New
		keepin	parts of a	of a cow and a	1. Draws and	1. Pronounces,		and .	Thinking	environ	Fount.
		g	cow and	<u>bull</u>	names the parts	spells, reads		naming		ment	Pri.
			a bull		of a cow and a	writes and	Guided	parts of a			Sci.
					bull.	demonstrates	discovery	bull and a	Proble		Pbk 6
				b) <u>Parts of a cow</u>	2. Gives the ways	meaning of		cow.	m	A chart	
				External Parts of a	of caring for	words related to			Solving	showin	
				<u>bull</u>	cattle.	cattle.	Observati			g parts	Mk
						2. Reads, internalize	on	Giving	Effectiv	of a	int. Sci
				Care for cattle		and writes texts		ways of	е	cow	Pbk 6.
				⇒ Proper feeding/		and questions		caring for	Commu	and a	
				grazing.		related to cattle.	Illustration	cattle.	nication	bull	
				⇒ Providing shelter				23,,,,,			
				to cattle.					Creativ		Pri. Six
				⇒ Providing					e		curr.
				medication to					thinking		Set 1
				cattle such as					ITIIITIKIITIG		3611
									Takina		
				regular					Taking		
				⇒ Vaccination and					decisio		
				treating.					n		
									_		
									Respons		
									ibility		
									Appreci		
									ation		
4	6	Cattle	Grazing	Methods of	The learners;	The learner;	Discussion	Mentioning	Critical	The	New
		keepin	cattle	grazing	1. Mentions ways	1. Pronounces,		ways of	Thinking	environ	Fount.
		g		1. Rotation	of grazing '	spells, reads		grazing		ment	Pri.
		-		2. Zero grazing	cattle.	writes and	Guided	cattle.			Sci.
				3. Herding or free		demonstrates	discovery		Proble		Pbk 6
				range	2. Describes	meaning of	_ ,	Describing	m	A chart	
				Rotational grazing	rotational	words related to		rotational	Solving	showin	
				\Rightarrow This is the type of	grazing.	grazing cattle.	Observati	grazing.	30111119	g	Mk
<u> </u>					grazing.	grazing came.	CD3CIVUII	grazirig.		19	IVIN

				grazing where animal graze on one portion of pasture at a time. Systems of rotational grazing 1. Paddock grazing 2. Strip grazing 3. Tethering Paddock grazing This is when a farmer feeds his animal on a big pasture land divided into paddocks. Advantages	3. States the advantages of paddock grazing.	2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to grazing cattle.	on Illustration	Stating the advantag e of paddock grazing.	Effective Communication Creative thinking Taking decision Responsibility Appreciation	paddo ck grazing	int. Sci Pbk 6. Pri. Six curr. Set 1
			<u> </u>	&disadvantages							
5	1	Cattle keepin g	Tethering	Tethering ⇒ Tethering is the tying of cattle to peg or trees using ropes. Advantages of tethering system ⇒ Animals do not stray to destroy people's gardens. • Disadvantages of tethering	The learner 1. Describes tethering. 2. States the advantages and disadvantages of tethering.	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to tethering 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to tethering.	Discussion Guided discovery Observation	Describin g tethering. Stating the advantag ed and disadvant ages of tethering.	Critical Thinking Proble m Solving Effectiv e Commu nication	The environ ment A chart showin g a cow on tetherin g	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6 Mk int. Sci Pbk 6.

			 ⇒ Animals can get strangled by ropes if not monitored. ⇒ The ropes can damage the animals' hides. ⇒ Animals lack enough physical body exercises. Illustration of a tethered cow 					Creative thinking Taking decision Responsibility Appreciation		Pri. Six curr. Set 1	
5	Cattle keepin g	Herding and free range grazing	Herding and free range grazing ⇒ This is a method of grazing where the animals are allowed to graze freely under the guidance of a herdsman. a) Advantages of herding ⇒ Herding is cheap in terms of feeding. b) Disadvantages of herding ⇒ There is easy spread of diseases.	The learner 1. Describes herding 2. States the advantages and disadvantages of herding.	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to herding. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to herding	Discussion Guided discovery Observation Illustration	Describin g herding Stating the advantag ed and disadvant ages of herding.	Critical Thinking Proble m Solving Effectiv e Commu nication Creativ e thinking Taking decisio n	The environ ment A chart showin g a cows under herdin g	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6 Mk int. Sci Pbk 6. Pri. Six curr. Set 1	

5	2	Cattle	Feeding	 ⇒ Animals can stray and destroy crops. ❖ Zero grazing ⇒ This is the method of grazing where the animal is housed and the feeds are brought to them. Advantages and disadvantages Feeding and 	The learner	The learner;	Discussion	Mentionin	Respons ibility Appreciation Critical	The	New	
		keepin g	and watering cattle	watering cattle ⇒ Cattle should be well fed in order to get the right amount of meat	1.Mentions types of cattle feeds.2.Identifies the different examples of	Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of	Guided discovery	g the types of cattle feeds Identifying	Thinking Proble m	environ ment A chart showin	Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6	
				and milk wanted. Types of cattle feeds 1. Concentrates 2. Roughages 3. Succulent	feeds given to cattle.	words related to feeding cattle 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to feeding cattle.	Observati on Illustration	the different examples of cattle feeds.	Solving Effectiv e Commu nication	g a person feedin g cattle.	Mk int. Sci Pbk 6.	
				Concentrates ⇒ These are feeds with high value nutrients and less moisture. Examples of concentrates		rocaing came.			Creativ e thinking Taking decisio n		Pri. Six curr. Set 1	

			 ⇒ Bone meals (source of calcium). ⇒ Legumes Roughages ⇒ These are fibrous feeds with a low food value. • Succulent feeds with highly moisture content and low fiber. • Examples of succulent feeds 1. Sweet potato veins 2. Banana stems 3. Grass 					Respons ibility Appreciation			
5 3	Cattle keepin g	Housing cattle		qualities of a good cattle house. 2. Mentions the advantages of housing cattle. 3. Defines insemination.	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to housing and insemination in cattle. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions	Discussion Guided discovery Observation	Stating the qualities of a good cattle house Mentionin g the advantag ed of housing cattle.	Thinking Proble m Solving Effectiv	The environ ment A chart showin g cattle's house.	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6	

				<u>Mating</u>	natural and	related to			Creativ		Pri. Six	
				\Rightarrow This is where a	artificial	housing and	!	Defining	е		curr.	
				bull mounts a	insemination.	insemination in	!	inseminati	thinking		Set 1	
				female cow to		cattle.	!	on.				
				deposit semen			!		Taking			
				into it			!	Stating	decisio			
			, 	reproductive			!	the	n			
				tract.				advantag				
				Type of mating				ed of	Respons			
			, 	1. Hand mating			!	artificial	ibility			
				2. Pasture mating				and				
				<u>Insemination</u>				natural	Appreci			
			, 	\Rightarrow This is the			!	inseminati	ation			
			, 	process where			!	on.				
				semen is								
				deposited into								
			, 	the			!					
				reproductive								
			, 	tract of a cow.			!					
			, 	<u>Methods of</u>			!					
			, 	<u>insemination</u>			!					
				⇒ Natural								
				insemination								
				⇒ Artificial								
			<u> </u>	insemination	ļ	<u> </u>					<u> </u>	
5	4	Cattle	Fertilizati	Fertilization	The learner;	The learner;	Discussion	Defining	Critical	The .	New	
		keepin	on,	⇒This is the union		1. Pronounces,		fertilization	Thinking	environ	Fount.	'
		g	artificial	of a male and a	term	spells, reads				ment	Pri.	
			and	female gamete	fertilization.	writes and	Guided	Drawing			Sci.	
			steaming	to form a	2. Draws the	demonstrates	discovery	the male	Proble		Pbk 6	'
			up	zygote.	structure of the	meaning of		and	m	A chart		
			,	Structure of an	male and	words related to		female	Solving	showin	l	
				ovum an a sperm	female :	fertilization in	Observati	reproducti	E.C 1.	g the	Mk	'
			<u> </u>		reproductive	cattle.	on	ve cells in	Effectiv	male	int. Sci	

				Gestation period ⇒ Gestation is a period of pregnancy. Signs of pregnancy ⇒ The udder increases in size and filled up with milk. Steaming up ⇒ Steaming up is the act of feeding an in calf on feeds rich in protein. Advantages of steaming up ⇒ It enables the foetus to grow well.	gametes in cattle. 3. states the signs of pregnancy in cattle.	2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to fertilization in cattle.	Illustration	cattle. Stating the signs of pregnanc y in cattle.	e Commu nication Creativ e thinking Taking decisio n Respons ibility Appreci	and female reprod uctive cells in cattle.	Pri. Six curr. Set 1
5	5	Cattle	Calving	Calving in cattle ⇒ New born	The learner;	The learner;	Discussion	Defining	Critical	A chart	New
		keepin g	in cattle	⇒ New born calves should	 Defines calving. Defines 	1. Pronounces, spells, reads		calving.	Thinking	showin g hand	Fount. Pri.
		3	[be fed on	Colostrum.	writes and	Guided	Defining		milking	Sci.
]	Colostrum.	3. States the	demonstrates	discovery	Colostrum	Proble		Pbk 6
]	<u>Colostrum</u>	importance of	meaning of			m		
			[⇒Colostrum is the	Colostrum.	words related to		C11:	Solving		
			[milk produced by a cow that		calving in cattle. 2. Reads, internalize	Observati	Stating the	Effectiv		Mk int. Sci
]	has just given		and writes texts	on	importanc	e		Pbk 6.
			<u> </u>	birth		and questions		e of	Commu		. 500
			<u> </u>	in the first 4		related to	Illustration	Colostrum	nication		
				days.		calving in cattle.					

			Importance of Colostrum					Creativ e		Pri. Six curr.	
			⇒Opens the					thinking		Set 1	
			digestive tract								
			of a calf.					Taking			
			Feeding the calf					decisio			
			⇒There are two					n			
			methods								
			commonly used					Respons			
			to feed calves.					ibility .			
			i) Natural					,			
			method					Appreci			
			ii) Bucket					ation			
			feeding								
			Natural feeding								
			<u>method</u>								
			\Rightarrow The calf is left to								
			take milk from								
			teats directly.								
			Bucket feeding								
			method								
			⇒The calf takes								
			milk from the								
			bucket by								
			licking it.								
			Foster mother								
			feeding method								
5 6		milking	Milking	The learner;	The learner;	Discussion	Defining	Critical	A chart	New	
	keepin		⇒Milking is the	1.Defines milking	1. Pronounces,		milking.	Thinking	showin	Fount.	
	g		method of	2. identifies the	spells, reads				g hand	Pri.	
			obtaining milk	types of milking	writes and	Guided			milking	Sci.	
			from a cow's	3. States the	demonstrates	discovery	Identifying	Proble	in a	Pbk 6	
			udder.	advantages and	meaning of		the types	m	milking		

Part milking disadvantages of milking and milking. → Hand milking. → It is cheap to carry out A strip cup Disadvantages of hand milking → It leads to easy contamination of the milk → Machine milking → This is a method where machines are used to squeeze the leats of a cow • Advantages of machine milking → It is is of a cow • Advantages of machine milking → It is is of a cow • Advantages of machine milking → It is is of a cow • Advantages of machine milking → It is is of a cow • Advantages of machine milking → It is is of a cow • Advantages of machine milking → It is is of a cow • Advantages of machine milking → It is is of a cow • Advantages of machine milking → It is is of a cow • Advantages of machine milking → It is is of a cow • Advantages of machine milking → It is is of a cow • Advantages of machine milking → It is is of a cow • Advantages of machine The learner; Discussion Discussion Discussion Discussion Defining milking. A chart Creativ advantages of milking Finithing Observati on writes texts and questions related to milking Hillustration Illustration Incative advantages of milking Finithing Finithing Finithing New Fount. A chart Sci. Tritical A chart Sci. Sci. Tritical A chart Sci. Sci. Thinking Finithing A chart Sci. Thinking Finithing A chart Sci. Thinking Finithing Finithing A chart Sci. Thinking Illustration Incative add and disadvant ages of milking Finithing Fini						T		
Machine milking. → Hand milking → Hand milking → Hand milking → This is the squeezing the teats of a cow using hands. → Advantages of hand milking → It is cheop to carry out A strip cup Disadvantages of hand milking → It leads to easy contamination of the milk → Machine milking → This is a method where machines are used to squeeze the teats of a cow → Advantages of machine milking → Machine milk		disadvantages of	words related to		of milking	Solving	places.	
milking. Hand milking This is the squeezing the teats of a cow using hands. Advantages of hand milking ⇒ It is cheap to carry out A strip cup Disadvantages of hand milking ⇒ It eads to easy contamination of the milk Machine milking ⇒ This is a method where machines are used to squeeze the teats of a cow Advantages of machine milking ⇒ Machine milking is faster than hand milking ▶ Disadvantages ■ Machine milking ⇒ Machine milking is faster than hand milking ▶ Disadvantages ■ Discussion Defining milking. Critical Critical Critical Pok 6. Commu advantage of Commu nication adisadvant ages of each types of michal milking Taking decision Taking decision Taking decision Taking decision Taking decision n New Pri. Six Creativ ages of each types of milking Taking decision n Taking decision Taking decision Taking decision Defining milking Apprectication edvantages This is a method When Pri. Six Set 1 Pri. Six Creativ ages of each types of milking Taking decision n Taking decision Taking	_	7 .	<u> </u>	Observati				
Hand milking ⇒ This is the ⇒ Supeezing the teats of a cow using hands. • Advantages of hand milking ⇒ It is cheap to carry out A strip cup Disadvantages of hand milking ⇒ It leads to easy contamination of the milk • Machine milking ⇒ This is a method where machines are used to squeeze the teats of a cow • Advantages of machine milking ⇒ Disadvantages • Di		milking.	-	on		Effectiv		
This is the squeezing the teats of a cow using hands. Advantages of hand milking Illustration Illustration advantage ad and Creativ ages of each types of milking It is cheap to carry out A strip cup Disadvantages of hand milking Illustration Incation ages of each types of milking It is cheap to carry out A strip cup It leads to easy contamination of the milk Machine milking Illustration Incation Incation Incation Incation Incation Incation Inc	milking.				_			Pbk 6.
squeezing the teats of a cow using hands. • Advantages of hand milking It is cheap to carry out A strip cup Disadvantages of hand milking It leads to easy contamination of the milk • Machine milking This is a method where machines are used to squeeze the teats of a cow • Advantages of machine milking M	 Hand milking 		and questions		the	Commu		
the teats of a cow using hands. • Advantages of hand milking It is cheap to carry out A strip cup Disadvantages of hand milking It leads to easy contamination of the milk • Machine milking This is a method where machines are used to squeeze the teats of a cow • Advantages of machine milking Machine milking Discussion Discussion Defining milking. Discussion Defining milking. Discussion Defining milking. Discussion Defining milking. A chart soi. A chart soi. A chart soi. Set 1	⇒This is the		related to milking	Illustration	advantag	nication		
a cow using hands. • Advantages of hand milking ⇒ It is cheap to carry out A strip cup Disadvantages of hand milking ⇒ It leads to easy contamination of the milk • Machine milking ⇒ This is a method where machines are used to squeeze the teats of a cow • Advantages of machine milking ⇒ Machine milking ⇒ Machine milking ⇒ Machine milking ⇒ Machine milking is faster than hand milking. • Disadvantages of machine milking ⇒ Machine milking ⇒ Machine milking ⇒ Machine milking is faster than hand milking. • Disadvantages Guided discovery Critical showin Pbk 6	squeezing				ed and			
hands. • Advantages of hand milking ⇒It is cheap to carry out A strip cup Disadvantages of hand milking ⇒It leads to easy contamination of the milk • Machine milking ⇒This is a method where machines are used to squeeze the teats of a cow • Advantages of machine milking ⇒Machine milking ⇒Machine milking ⇒Machine milking ⇒Machine milking ⇒Machine milking ⇒Machine milking • Discussion Defining milking. Critical showin Pbk 6	the teats of				disadvant	Creativ		Pri. Six
• Advantages of hand milking ⇒ It is cheap to carry out A strip cup Disadvantages of hand milking ⇒ It leads to easy contamination of the milk • Machine milking ⇒ This is a method where machines are used to squeeze the teats of a cow • Advantages of machine milking ⇒ Machine milking ⇒ Machine milking is faster than hand milking. • Disadvantages • Disadvantages Guided discovery Defining milking.	a cow using				ages of	е		curr.
Inad milking Taking Taking Taking decisio a strip cup Pisadvantages of hand milking Respons ibility Respons ibility bility Appreciation of the milk Appreciation of the milking Appreciation Appreciation a trip cup with the problem of the milking of the milking is faster than hand milking. Discussion Discussion Disadvantages Discussion Defining milking. New Fount. Pri. A chart Sci. Sci. Showin Pbk 6	hands.				each	thinking		Set 1
⇒It is cheap to carry out A strip cup Disadvantages of hand milking ⇒It leads to easy contamination of the milk • Machine milking ⇒This is a method where machines are used to squeeze the teats of a cow • Advantages of machine milking ⇒Machine milking is faster than hand milking. • Disadvantages • Disadvantages Guided discovery discovery decisio n Respons ibility Appreci ation Otherwise ation Discussion Discussion Defining milking. A chart Sci.	 Advantages of 				types of			
carry out A strip cup Disadvantages of hand milking ⇒ It leads to easy contamination of the milk • Machine milking ⇒ This is a method where machines are used to squeeze the teats of a cow • Advantages of machine milking is faster than hand milking. • Disadvantages • Disadvantages Discussion Defining milking. Pri.	hand milking				milking	Taking		
A strip cup Disadvantages of hand milking ⇒ It leads to easy contamination of the milk • Machine milking ⇒ This is a method where machines are used to squeeze the teats of a cow • Advantages of machine milking ⇒ Machine milking is faster than hand milking. • Disadvantages • Disadvantages • Disadvantages • Disadvantages • Critical showin Pbk 6	⇒It is cheap to					decisio		
Disadvantages of hand milking ⇒ It leads to easy contamination of the milk • Machine milking ⇒ This is a method where machines are used to squeeze the teats of a cow • Advantages of machine milking ⇒ Machine milking is faster than hand milking. • Disadvantages • Disadvantages • Disadvantages Respons ibility Appreci ation	carry out					n		
Disadvantages of hand milking ⇒ It leads to easy contamination of the milk • Machine milking ⇒ This is a method where machines are used to squeeze the teats of a cow • Advantages of machine milking ⇒ Machine milking is faster than hand milking. Discussion Defining milking. • Disadvantages Guided discovery Critical showin Pbk 6	A strip cup							
hand milking ⇒ It leads to easy contamination of the milk • Machine milking ⇒ This is a method where machines are used to squeeze the teats of a cow • Advantages of machine milking is faster than hand milking. • Disadvantages • Disadvantages Appreciation Appreci						Respons		
⇒ It leads to easy contamination of the milk • Machine milking ⇒ This is a method where machines are used to squeeze the teats of a cow • Advantages of machine milking is faster than hand milking. • Discussion Defining milking. Guided discovery Appreciation Appreciation Appreciation Discussion Defining milking. A chart Sci. Sci. Phi 6	Disadvantages of					ibility		
contamination of the milk • Machine milking ⇒ This is a method where machines are used to squeeze the teats of a cow • Advantages of machine milking ⇒ Machine milking is faster than hand milking. • Disadvantages • Discussion Defining milking. Guided discovery Critical showin Pbk 6	hand milking							
of the milk • Machine milking ⇒ This is a method where machines are used to squeeze the teats of a cow • Advantages of machine milking ⇒ Machine milking is faster than hand milking. • Disadvantages Guided discovery Discussion Defining milking. A chart Sci. Physical A chart Sci. Pbb 6	⇒It leads to easy					Appreci		
Machine milking ⇒ This is a method where machines are used to squeeze the teats of a cow Advantages of machine milking ⇒ Machine milking is faster than hand milking. Discussion Guided discovery Defining milking. A chart Sci. Pbk 6	contamination					ation		
⇒This is a method where machines are used to squeeze the teats of a cow • Advantages of machine milking ⇒ Machine milking is faster than hand milking. • Disadvantages Discussion Defining milking. A chart Sci. A chart Sci. Physical Sci. Sci. Polisadvantages	of the milk							
where machines are used to squeeze the teats of a cow • Advantages of machine milking ⇒ Machine milking is faster than hand milking. • Discussion Defining milking. Guided discovery Critical A chart Sci. Pbk 6	 Machine milking 							
are used to squeeze the teats of a cow • Advantages of machine milking ⇒ Machine milking is faster than hand milking. • Disadvantages Guided discovery Discussion Defining milking. A chart Sci. A chart Sci. A chart Sci.								
squeeze the teats of a cow • Advantages of machine milking ⇒ Machine milking is faster than hand milking. • Disadvantages Guided Guided Giscovery Critical showin Pbk 6	where machines							
teats of a cow • Advantages of machine milking ⇒ Machine milking is faster than hand milking. • Disadvantages Discussion Defining milking. Guided discovery Critical showin Pbk 6								
 Advantages of machine milking ⇒ Machine milking is faster than hand milking. Discussion Defining milking. Guided discovery Critical showin 	-							
machine milking Discussion Defining New ⇒ Machine milking Fount. Pri. is faster than A chart Sci. hand milking. Guided A chart Sci. • Disadvantages Giscovery Critical showin Pbk 6								
⇒ Machine milking is faster than hand milking. ■ Defining milking. Guided Guided Bisadvantages Critical showin Pbk 6								
is faster than hand milking. Disadvantages is faster than Guided Guided discovery Disadvantages Milking. A chart Sci. Critical showin Pbk 6				Discussion				
hand milking. • Disadvantages A chart Sci. Guided discovery Critical showin Pbk 6								
Disadvantages discovery Critical showin Pbk 6					milking.			-
The learner; Identifying Thinking g hand				discovery				Pbk 6
	<u>of machine</u>		The learner;		Identifying	Thinking	g hand	

				milking ⇒ Needs a trained person to operate the machine. • Ways of obtaining clean milk ⇒ Prepare the milking place clean and free from dust. A lactometer	The learner; 1.Defines milking 2. identifies the types of milking 3. States the advantages and disadvantages of the two types of milking.	1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to milking 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to milking	Observati on Illustration	the types of milking Stating the advantag ed and disadvant ages of each types of milking		milking	Mk int. Sci Pbk 6. Pri. Six curr. Set 1	
7	1	Cattle keepin g	Milk products	Milk products - Cheese - Fresh milk - Skimmed milk - Yogurt Preservation of milk ⇒ This can be done by; 1. Pasteurization 2. Sterilization 3. Refrigeration	products got from milk. 2. Stating the ways of preserving milk.	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to milk products. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to milk products.	Discussion Guided discovery Observation	Mentio ning the produc ts got from milk Stating the ways of preserving milk	Proble m Solving	Yogurt Chees e Butter Ice cream	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6 Mk int. Sci Pbk 6. Pri. Six curr. Set 1	
7	2		Cattle parasites	organism that	The learner; 1. Describes parasites 2. States the types of	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates	Discussion Guided discovery	Describ ing parasit e Stating	Thinking	A chart showin g some ecto parasit	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6	

				• Types of parasites ⇒ Ecto external Parasites endo parasites Ecto external ⇒ These are parasites that live in the body of the host. • examples include 1. Ticks 2. Mites • internal parasites (Endo parasites) ⇒ These are parasites that live inside the body of the host • Example include ⇒ Tape worms ⇒ Liver flukes • Ways of controlling cattle parasites ⇒ Spraying the	3.	parasites Gives examples of parasites	2.	meaning of words related to cattle parasites. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to cattle parasites.	Observation Illustration	the types of parasit es Giving exampl e of parasit e	m Solving Effectiv e Commu nication Creativ e thinking Taking decisio n Respons ibility Appreci ation	es in cattle. Structur e of a cattle dip. Structur e of a spray race.	Mk int. Sci Pbk 6. Pri. Six curr. Set 1	
7	3	Cattle	Cattle	animals using acaricides. Cattle diseases	The	e learners;	1	The learner;	Discussion	Mentionin	Critical	Chalkb	New	
		keepin g	diseases	⇒ Cattle diseases are classified into three groups	1. 1	Mentions the groups of cattle disease States the		. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates	Guided discovery	g the groups of cattle diseases	Thinking Proble	oard illustrati on	Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6	

				according to the causative agent Viral diseases Examples include 1. Foot and mouth disease Bacteria disease Examples include: 1. Anthrax 2. Mastitis Anaplasmosis Protozoa disease Example include 1. Nagana (trypanosomiasis) Tick borne diseases ⇒ These are diseases spread by ticks Examples include: 1. East coast fever 2. Red water		examples of cattle diseases	meaning of words related to cattle diseases 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to cattle diseases.	Observation Illustration	Stating the examples of cattle diseases	m Solving Effective Communication Creative thinking Taking decision Responsibility Appreciation		Mk int. Sci Pbk 6. Pri. Six curr. Set 1	
7	4	Cattle keepin g	Protozoa diseases	Disease Coccidiosis How it is spread Infected		The learner; states the examples of protozoan Gives the ways	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates	Discussion Guided discovery	Stating the examples of protozoan	Critical Thinking Proble	The environ ment	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6	
				dang in cattle shed Prevention • Diarrhea	£•	cattle diseases are prevented.	meaning of words related to cattle diseases. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts	Observati on	Giving the ways cattle diseases	m Solving Effectiv	oard illustrati on	Mk int. Sci Pbk 6.	

				Dung stained with blood		and questions related to cattle diseases.	Illustration	are prevente d	Commu nication Taking decisio		Pri. Six
7	5	Cattle keepin g	practices that harm cattle and other domestic animals at home	Practice Castration Advantages A bull grows faster. It fatten Prevents in breeding. Effects of the animal It removes bad smell from the meat of Billy goats. It is pain full to the animals.	The learner; 1. Names the practices that harm animals 2. Defines live stock 3. Identifies requirement for starting a livestock farm	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to practices that harm cattle. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to practices that harm cattle.	Discussion Guided discovery Observation	Naming the practices that harm animals Defining livestock Identifying requireme nts for starting a livestock farm	n Critical Thinking Proble m Solving Effectiv e Commu nication Creativ e thinking	The environ ment A chart showin g cattle in transit	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6 Mk int. Sci Pbk 6. Pri. Six curr. Set 1
7	6	Resour ces in the enviro nment	Resource s in the environm ent	 Resources ⇒ A resource is anything that satisfies people's needs. Types of resources Renewable resources (inexhaustible) 	The learner; 1. Defines resources 2. Mentions the types of resources 3. States the examples of nonrenewable resources	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to resources. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions	Discussion Guided discovery Observati on	Defining resources Mentionin g the types of resources Stating the examples of	Critical Thinking Proble m Solving Effectiv e Commu	The environ ment	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6 Mk int. Sci Pbk 6.

				2. Nonrenewable		related to	Illustration	nonrenew	nication		
				resource (exhaustible) Non-living things as resources 1. Oil mineral salts 2. The sun soil as a resource ⇒ Soil can be used as a resource in the following		resources.		able resources	Creative thinking Taking decision Responsibility		Pri. Six curr. Set 1
8	1	Resour	Minerals	ways; Minerals as	The learner;	The learner;	Discussion	Defining	Critical	The	New
0	•	ces in the	as resources	resources ⇒ Minerals are	 Defines minerals 	1. Pronounces, spells, reads		minerals	Thinking	environ ment	Fount. Pri.
		enviro nment		natural useful solid or liquid materials obtained from	Cives examples of minerals States the	writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to	Guided discovery	Giving examples of minerals	Proble m Solving	A chart	Sci. Pbk 6
				ground	uses of	mineral resources	Observati			g	Mk
				 Examples of minerals include 	minerals	2. Reads, internalize and writes texts	on	Stating the uses	Effectiv e	comm on	int. Sci Pbk 6.
				Iron Copper Gold		and questions related to mineral	Illustration	of minerals	Commu nication		
				Gold		resources.			Creativ e	copper ore, gold	Pri. Six curr.
									thinking	and diamo nds.	Set 1
8	2	Resour	The sun	• The sun as a	The learner;	The learner;	Discussion	Stating	Critical	The	New
		ces in	as a	resource	1. States the	1. Pronounces,		the uses	Thinking	environ	Fount.
		the	resource	\Rightarrow The sun is the	uses of the	spells, reads		of the sun		ment	Pri.

nment of energy. resource demons	trates discovery resource Proble Pbk 6
\Rightarrow Fossil fuels as 2. Gives the meaning	g of m
resources examples of words re	elated to Giving the Solving
$\Rightarrow \overline{\text{Fossil are}}$ fossils the sun of some successive the sum of the sum o	
remains of resource	es. on of fossils Effectiv int. Sci
plants and 2. Reads, in	
animals that and writ	res texts Commu
were buried in and que	estions Illustration nication
soil millions of related	
years ago. sun as a	Creativ Pri. Six
Examples of resource	es. e curr.
fossils	thinking Set 1
⇒ Petroleum(crud	
e oil)	Taking
⇒ Natural gas	decisio
⇒Coal	n n
Fossil fuels are	
for	Respons
1. Lighting	ibility
2. Cooking	
8 3 Resour Water as • Uses water The learner; The learner	er; Discussion Identifying Critical The New
ces in a as a 1. Identifies the 1. Pronoun	ices, the uses Thinking environ Fount.
the resource resource uses of water spells, re	eads of water ment Pri.
enviro ⇒ Cooling engines as a resource writes ar	nd Guided as a Sci.
nment for example 2. States the uses demons	trates discovery resource Proble Pbk 6
motor vehicles. of wind meaning	
⇒ For drinking. 3. Mentions the words re	
<u>Air as a</u> dangers of Water a	
<u>resource</u> wind resource	
\Rightarrow Air is a mixture 2. Reads, in	
of gasses. and writ	
N ote : and que	
❖ Wind is air in related	to Water dangers

				motion ⇒ Air can be used as a resource in the following ways; • Dangers of air 1. Strong wind capsizes boats 2. Strong wind destroys crops and houses		as a resource.		of wind	Creative thinking Taking decision Responsibility		Pri. Six curr. Set 1	
8	4	Resour ces in the enviro nment	Living things as resources	Living things as resources ⇒ There are mainly two living things in the environment 1. Plant 2. Animals Plants as resources ⇒ Plants are used as resources in the following ways. Examples of plant fibres 1. Cotton 2. Sisal 3. Jute	The learner; 1. Mentions examples of living things 2. States the uses of plants as resources	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to living things as resources. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to living things as resources.	Discussion Guided discovery Observation	Mentionin g examples of living things Stating the uses of plants as resources	Critical Thinking Proble m Solving Effectiv e Commu nication Creativ e thinking	The environ ment	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6 Mk int. Sci Pbk 6. Pri. Six curr. Set 1	
8	5	Resour ces in the enviro nment	Animals as resources	Animals as resources ⇒ Animals are used for the following	The learner 1. States the use of animals as resources	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates	Discussion Guided discovery	Stating the use of animals as resources	Critical Thinking Proble	The environ ment	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6	

				Farmers dig pits in the garden to trap running water.						
				Tanks and drums are used to collect water from the roofs of houses.		resources.				curr. Set 1
				Resources Rain water How they are harvested		2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to harvesting	Illustration			Pbk 6.
			ent	Heavy machines used to extract them from the ground.	the environment	meaning of words related to harvesting resources.	Observati on			Mk int. Sci
		the enviro nment	resources in the environm	How they are harvested	ways of harvesting resources in	spells, reads writes and demonstrates	Guided discovery		ment	Pri. Sci. Pbk 6
8	6	Resour ces in	Harvestin g	Resources Minerals	The learner; 1. States the	The learner; 1. Pronounces,	Discussion		The environ	New Fount.
				are a source of food. ⇒Some animals are used to plough gardens.		non flowering plants. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to animals as resources.	Observati on Illustration	Effective Communication Creative thinking		Mk int. Sci Pbk 6. Pri. Six curr. Set 1
				purposes. ⇒Many animals		meaning of words related to		m Solving		

ces in people	⇒ Wind is used to	1. States the	1. Pronounces,		the	Thinking	environ	Fount.
the use	turn turbines	importance of	spells, reads		importanc		ment	Pri.
enviro resources		wind as a	writes and	Guided	e of wind			Sci.
nment	generators.	resource in the	demonstrates	discovery	as a	Proble		Pbk 6
	generators	environment.	meaning of	3555 / 51. /	resource	m		
	produce		words related to		in the	Solving		
	electricity		how people use	Observati	environm			Mk
	Water energy		resources.	on	ent.	Effectiv		int. Sci
	⇒ Fast flowing		2. Reads, internalize			е		Pbk 6.
	water is used to		and writes texts			Commu		
	produce		and questions	Illustration		nication		
	hydroelectric		related to					
	power		resources.			Creativ		Pri. Six
	• Energy from the					е		curr.
	sun					thinking		Set 1
	⇒Heat from the							
	sun is used to					Taking		
	dry things like					decisio		
	harvested crops					n		
	wet clothes							
	hides.					Respons		
	 Fossil fuel 					ibility		
	⇒Fossil fuels are							
	used for lighting					Appreci		
	e.g. kerosene					ation		
	lamps, pressure							
	lamps, and							
	lanterns.							
	• <u>Biogas</u>							
	⇒ Bio gas is							
	obtained by							
	having waste							
	plants or animal							
	decomposed in							

			a biogas							
9 2	ces in the enviro nment	Renewab le and non- renewabl e resources	digester. • Renewable resources ⇒ These are resources that can be replaced naturally when used. • Examples of renewable resources 1. Plants 2. soil • The sun Note ◆ Plants and animals are naturally replaced by reproduction. • Nonrenewable resources ⇒ These are resources that cannot be replaced naturally when used up • Examples of non-renewable resources 1. Minerals	The learner; 1. Mentions types of resources 2. Gives examples of renewable resources	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to resource 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to resources.	Discussion Guided discovery Observation Illustration	Mentionin g the types of resources Giving examples of renewabl e resources	Critical Thinking Proble m Solving Effective Communication Creative thinking Taking decision Responsibility Appreciation	The environ ment	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6 Mk int. Sci Pbk 6. Pri. Six curr. Set 1

				2. Copper								
9	3	Resour ces in the enviro nment	Care and conserva tion of resources	Care and conservation of resources -Controlled harvestingReplacing harvested plants Using heat energy saving equipment for - Protecting of wetlands Planting trees. Conservation of resources - This Is the protection and preservation of resources in the environment Refer to the lesson notes.	The learner; 1. States the ways of caring for resources in the environment. 2. Defines conservation of resources of resources. 3. Give ways of conserving resources in the environment.	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to resources. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to conservation of resources.	Discussion Guided discovery Observation	Stating ways of caring for resources. Defining conservation of resources. Giving ways of conservin g resources.	Critical Thinking Proble m Solving Effectiv e Commu nication Creativ e thinking Taking decisio n Respons ibility	The environ ment	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6 Mk int. Sci Pbk 6. Pri. Six curr. Set 1	
9	4	The respira tory system	Respiratio n	The respiratory system ⇒ This system is made up of all the organs that work together to carry out respiration	The learner; 1. Defines respiratory system. 2. Gives the types of respiration. 3. Identifies the raw materials, product and bi products of respiration.	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to respiration. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts	Discussion Guided discovery Observation	Defining respiratory system. Giving the types of respiration	Critical Thinking Proble m Solving Effectiv e	Chalkb oard illustrati on.	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6 Mk int. Sci Pbk 6.	

			Respiration ⇒ Respiration is the process by which the body uses food and oxygen to release energy Type of respiration ⇒ Aerobic respiration ⇒ Anaerobic respiration Raw materials for respiration ⇒ Carbohydrates ⇒ Oxygen Main products for respiration ⇒ Energy By-product for respiration ⇒ Carbon dioxide		and questions related to respiration	Illustration	the raw materials, product and bi products of respiration	Communication Creative thinking Taking decision Responsibility Appreciation		Pri. Six curr. Set 1	
9	The respira tory system	Respiratio n system Respirato ry organs		The learner; 1. Identifies parts of the respiratory system 2. Draws the structures of the respiratory system 3. States functions of parts	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to organs. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions	Discussion Guided discovery Observation	Identifying the parts of the respiratory system Drawing the structures of the respiratory	Critical Thinking Proble m Solving Effectiv e Commu	The environ ment A chart showin g the respirat ory system.	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6 Mk int. Sci Pbk 6.	

			which the body uses food and oxygen to release energy Iype of respiration ⇒ Aerobic respiration • Raw materials for respiration ⇒ Carbon dioxide		related to Respiratory system organs.	Illustration	system Stating the functions of the parts.	nication Creativ e thinking Taking decisio n		Pri. Six curr. Set 1	
9 6	Respir arory system	Lungs and Breathing in	Lungs and breathing ⇒ Breathing is the act of taking in and out air. Iypes of breathing ⇒ Breathing in /inhalation/inspir ation. ⇒ Breathing out/expiration/ exhalation. Breathing in ⇒ This is the taking in of air into the lungs. During breathing the following happens ⇒ The lungs increase in size. ⇒ The diaphragm	The learner; 1. Defines breathing 2. Identifies types of breathing 3. Describes the experiment showing breathing in.	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to breathing in. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to breathing in.	Discussion Guided discovery Observation	Defining breathing Identifying types of breathing Describing experimen t showing breathing in	Critical Thinking Proble m Solving Effectiv e Commu nication Creativ e thinking Taking decisio n Respons ibility	A chart showin g an illustrati on to show breathing in.	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6 Mk int. Sci Pbk 6. Pri. Six curr. Set 1	

10	1	Respir atory system	Breathing	 ⇒ The ribs move upward and out words. Breathing out This is the act of taking out air from the body. The following happens during breathing out ⇒ The lungs go back to their original size. ⇒ The lungs increase in size. ⇒ The diaphragm contract. 	The learner; 1. Defines breathing out 2. Describes experiment to show breathing out	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to non flowering plants. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to non flowering plants.	Discussion Guided discovery Observation	Defining breathing out. Describin g experime nt to show breathing out.	Appreciation Critical Thinking Proble m Solving Effective Communication Creative thinking Taking decision Responsibility	The environ ment A chart showin g exhalat ion mecha nism.	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6 Mk int. Sci Pbk 6. Pri. Six curr. Set 1	
10	2	Respir atory system	Gaseous exchang e	Gaseous exchange in the alveoli ⇒ Gaseous exchange takes place in the alveoli (air sac)	The learner; 1. Mentions where gaseous exchange takes place in the body. 2. States the adaptations of	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to gaseous	Discussion Guided discovery Observati	Mentionin g where gaseous exchange take place.	Critical Thinking Proble m Solving	The environ ment A chart showin g the	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6	

			found in the lungs. How are air sacs suitable for gaseous exchange ⇒ They are surrounded by a network of blood capillaries. ⇒ They are numerous in number to increases the surface areas of gaseous exchange.	the alveoli to their function 3. Describes the summery of the composition inhaled and exhaled.	exchange 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to gaseous exchange.	on	the adaptations of the alveoli to their function.	Effective Communication Creative thinking Taking decision Responsibility Appreciation	structur e of the alveoli	int. Sci Pbk 6. Pri. Six curr. Set 1	
10 3	Respir atory system	Respiration in relation to food and oxygen And disorders of the respirator y system	Respiration in relation to food and oxygen ⇒ Human beings eat food which is then absorbed for body use. ⇒ After digestion different nutrients are absorbed into the body for different uses. Diseases and	The learner; 1. Describes the process of respiration. 2. Identifies the disorders of the respiratory system.	The learner; 1. Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to respiration in relation to food and disorders of the respiratory system. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts	Discussion Guided discovery Observation	Describ ing the process of respirati on. Identify ing the disorde rs of the respirat ory	Critical Thinking Proble m Solving Effectiv e Commu nication Creativ	Chalkb oard illustrati on.	New Fount. Pri. Sci. Pbk 6 Mk int. Sci Pbk 6.	

			disorders or the respiratory system 1. Diseases 2. Tuberculosis 3. Pneumonia 4. Diphtheria Disorder 1. Accumulation of mucus in the Air Sacs 2. Chocking 3. Hiccups 4. Cough 5. Nasal congestion.		and questions related to respiration in relation to food and disorders of the respiratory system.		system.	e thinking Taking decisio n Respons ibility Appreciation		curr. Set 1
10	4	Diseases of the	Diseases of the respiratory system	The learner; 1. Describes the	The learner; 1. Pronounces,	Discussion	Definin g non	Critical Thinking	Chalkb oard	New Fount.
		respirator	and Care for	diseases of the	spells, reads		floweri		illustrati	Pri.
		y system	respiratory system	respiratory system.	writes and	Guided	ng	Dualala	on	Sci.
		and Care for	Diseases of the	2. Discusses the ways of caring	demonstrates meaning of	discovery	plants.	Proble		Pbk 6
		respirator	respiratory system	for the	words related to			m Solving		
		y system	- Tuberculosis	respiratory	diseases of the	Observati	Stating	Joiving		Mk
		, =, 5.0	- Pneumonia	system.	respiratory	on	groups of	Effectiv		int. Sci
			- Diphtheria	,	system.		non	е		Pbk 6.
			- Pertussis		2. Reads, internalize		flowering	Commu		
			- Lung cancer		and writes texts	Illustration	plants	nication		
			- Bronchitis		and questions					
			- Asthma		related to			Creativ		Pri. Six
			- Emphysema		diseases of the			e Haira Lina an		CUrr.
			- Influenza		respiratory			thinking		Set 1
			Care for the		system.					

respiratory system		Taking
⇒Eat a		decisio
balanced		n
deity.		
⇒Doing physical		Respons
exercises.		ibility
⇒Breathing		Appreci
through the		ation
nose.		
⇒Having		
enough rest.		

#CREATIVE PRINTERS

P.6 SCHEME OF WORK FOR TERM THREE SCIENCE

W K		TOPI C	S/TO PIC	CONTENT	SUBJ. COMP'NCES	LANG. COMP'NCES	METHOD S	ACTIVIT IES	IND. OF LSV	INST.MA T	REF	RE M
1	1	SCIEN CE IN	Prepar ation of clean water for drinki ng and washi ng	Preparation of clean water for drinking and washing Clean water refers to water free from impurities. Ways of making water clean: ✓ Filtration ✓ Decantation ✓ Distillation ✓ Treating water with chemicals	The learner; 1. Defines Clean water. 2. Identifies ways of making water clean.	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to filtration. 2.	Brain storming Guided discovery Class discussion	Identifies ways of making water clean.	Aware ness Care Appre ciation Love Care Proble m solving	Dirty water Containe r Piece of cloth.	Comprehensive school science bk 6 page 260.	
1	2		Filtrati on	a) <u>Filtration</u>	The learner ; 1. Defines	The learner; Reads,	Brain	Purifying water by	Aware ness	Containe r	Co mp	

			method: Filtration is a method of removing suspended impurities (solid particles) from water. Filtration can be done using a clean cloth, sand, filter paper, and funnel. Illustrations:	Filtration	internalize and writes texts and questions related to filtration.	storming Guided discovery Class discussion observati on	Filtration	Care Appre ciation Love Care Proble m solving	Dirty water143	reh ensi ve sch ool sci en ce bk 6 pa ge2 61	
1	3	Deca ntatio n	Decantation: Decantation is a method where solid particles in water are allowed to settle at the bottom of a container and clean water is then poured in another clean container. Steps followed when	The learner; 1. Definesdecant ation 2. Describes the steps involved during decantation	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to decantatio n. 2. Reads, internalize and writes	Brain storming Guided discovery Class discussion observati on	Obtainin g water by decanta tion.	Aware ness Care Appre ciation Love Care Proble m solving	Kettle Water.	co mp reh ensi ve sch ool sci en ce bk 6 pa ge2 61	

			carrying out decantation: ✓ Collect dirty water in the container. ✓ Leave the dirty water to stay undisturbed for some time for the solid particles to settle at the bottom of the container.		texts and questions related to decantatio n.					fou ntai n inte gra ted sci en ce bk 6 pa ge 261
1	4	Safe water.	Safe water: Safe water refers to water free from germs. Ways of making water safe for drinking: ✓ By boiling ✓ Chemical treatment ✓ distillation Boiling; makes water	The learner; 1. Defines safe water. 2. Identifies ways of making water safe for drinking.	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to safe water. 2. Reads, internalize texts and questions related to	Brain storming Guided discovery Class discussion observati on	Preparin g safe water.	Aware ness Care Appre ciation Love Care Proble m solving	Clean water Chlorine Potassiu m permang anate	Co mp reh ensi ve sch ool sci en ce bk 6 pa ge2 60 fou

			safe for drinking by killing germs in it. Chemical treatment; chemicals are used to kill germs. Examples of chemicals used in water treatment: Chlorine Calcium chloride		safe water.					ntai n inte gra ted Sci en ce bk 6 pa ge 242	
1	5	Water impuri ties:	Water impurities: Impurities are substances present in water that makes it of low quality. Water contamination is the act in which water gets into contact with germs and other impurities. Examples of water impurities/pollutants: ✓ Faecal matter ✓ Oil	The learner; 1. Defines water impurities. 2. Gives examples of water impurities. 3. Mentions ways water gets contaminated .	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to water impurities. 2. Reads, internalize texts and questions related to	Brain storming Guided discovery Class discussion observati on	Defining water impurities Giving example s of water impurities .	Aware ness Care Appre ciation Love Care Proble m solving	Dirty waster	Int. sci en ce bk 6 pa ge	

✓ Soil		impurities.		
✓ Silt				
✓ Agro	o-chemicals			
✓ Urine	•			
✓ Hous	sehold refuse			
Ways w	ater gets			
contam	inated from			
sources	:			
✓ Defe	ecating in			
wate	er sources.			
✓ Urinc	ating in water			
source	ces			

ľ			T			T	7	T	I	T	
1	6	<u>Effects</u>	Effects of water	The learner;	The learner;	observati	Describin		Chalkb	Mk	
		<u>of</u>	impurities:	1. describes	1.	on,	g		oard	integr	
		<u>water</u>	✓ Water impurities	different water	Pronounces	guided	different	Aware	illustrati	ated	
		impur	lead to water	associated	, spells,	discovery,	water	ness	on.	scien	
		ties:	associated	diseases.	reads writes	guided	associat	Care		ce bk	
			diseases i.e. water	2 gives examples of	and demonstrat	class discussion	e diseases.	Appre ciation		6	
			borne diseases,	water	es meaning	question	Giving	Love			
			water cleaned	associated	of words	and	example	Care			
			diseases, water	diseases.	related to	answer	s of	Proble			
			habitat vector		effects of		water	m			
			diseases and		water		associat	solving			
			water contact		impurities.		ed				
					2. Reads,		diseases.				
			diseases.		internalize						
					and writes						
			a) <u>water borne</u>		texts and						
			<u>diseases</u> :		questions related to						
			These are diseases		water						
			spread through		impurities.						
			drinking		mipoimos.						
			contaminated water.								
			Examples;								
			✓ Polio								
			✓ Bilharziasis								
			✓ Typhoid								
			✓ Diarrhoea								
			✓ Dysentery								
			✓ Cholera								
			311010101								
	1	<u> </u>				1	<u></u>		1		

2 1	Cleani ng clothe s at home s	homes Steps taken to clean clothes; a) Sorting clothes This involves separating clothes by colour, material etc. Factors followed when sorting ✓ Colour ✓ Nature of Fabric ✓ How dirty the cloth is. Importance of sorting ✓ To prevent the body clothes from contaminating table clothes.	The learner; 1. Describes different steps taken when cleaning clothes. 2. States the importance of the different steps taken in cleaning clothes.	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to washing clothes. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions to related to words like sorting, staining.	observation, guided discovery, guided class discussion question and answer	Describin g steps taken in washing clothes Stating the importan ce of the different steps taken in cleaning clothes.	Proble m solving Effective communication.	Clothe s Water Soap	Mk integr ated scien ce bk 6 pg. 160	
		•								

2	2 w	/ashi	Washing	The learner;	The learner;	Observati	Describin	Aware	Water		
	ng ng	g	Involves removing	1.describes	1.	on	g the	ness	Soap	Mk	
			dirt in clothes by	different steps	Pronounces	guided	steps .	Care	flat iron	integr	
			squeezing using	in cleaning clothes at	, spells, reads writes	discovery,	taken in cleaning	Appre ciation	box	ated scien	
			hands or machines.	home	and		clothes	Love		ce bk	
			Rinsing	2. states the	demonstrat		Cionios	Care		6 pg.	
			This involves putting	importance of	es meaning	guided		Proble		160	
			clothes in clean	different steps	of words	class		m			
			water to remove all	involved in	related to	discussion		solving			
			the dirt and soapy	cleaning	rinsing.						
			water.	clothes	2. Reads, internalize						
			Importance of rinsing		and writes	question					
			✓ To remove soapy		texts and	and					
			water from		questions	answer					
			clothes.		related to						
			Wringing		washing.						
			This is the twisting								
			and squeezing of								
			clothes to remove								
			excess water.								
			Importance of								
			wringing								
			✓ It reduces the								
			amount of water								
			in the cloth for it								
			to dry faster.								
			Drying								
			This is the hanging of								
			wet clothes on a wire								
			to make water								
			evaporate from								
			them.								
			Importance of drying								
			✓ To kill germs and								
			parasites from the								
			clothes.								

2	3	Acci	Accid	Burns	The learner;	The learner;	observati	Defining	Aware	Hot	
		dent	ents	A burn is an injury	 Defines 	1.	on,	burns.	ness	charco	Mk
		and	and	caused by dry heat.	burns.	Pronounces	guided	Stating	Care	al	integr
		first	first	Sources of dry heat	2. States the	, spells,	discovery,	the	Appre	Hot flat	ated
		aid	aid	✓ Fire flames	causes of	reads writes	guided	causes	ciation	iron.	scien
				✓ Hot charcoal	burns. 3. Identifies the	and demonstrat	class discussion	of burns. Identifyin	Love Care		ce bk
				stove	ways of	es meaning	question	g the	Proble		6 pg. 163
				✓ Cooker	preventing	of words	and	ways of	m		100
				✓ Electric heaters	burns.	related to	answer	preventi	solving		
				✓ Hot iron nails		burns.		ng burns.			
				✓ Acid		2. Reads,					
				7 (010		internalize					
				Prevention of burns		and writes texts and					
				✓ Keep hot objects		questions to					
				far from children's		related					
				reach.		burns.					
				✓ Construct fire							
				guards around							
				areas where							
				cooking is done.							
				✓ Avoid playing							
				near things that							
				can cause burns.							
				✓ Always use heat							
				insulators while							
				carrying hot							
				, 0							
				objects. ✓ Never leave							
				candles or wick							
				lamps burning in a							
				room where there							
				are many clothes.							
				Eirst aid for burns							
				First aid for burns:							
				✓ Dip the injured							
				part in cold clean							

2 4	scalds	A scald: A scald is an injury caused by wet heat. Causes of scald: ✓ Body contact with steam ✓ Body contact with hot water ✓ Body contact with hot soup ✓ Body contact with hot milk. Prevention of scalds: ✓ Keep hot objects out of children's reach. ✓ Avoid playing near hot liquid substances. First aid for scalds: ✓ Dip the injured part in cold clean water for 10 – 15 minutes to cool the temperature of the injured part.	The learner; 1. Defines a scald. 2. States the causes of scalds. 3. states the ways of preventing scalds	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to scalds. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to scalds.	observation, guided discovery, guided class discussion question and answer	Defining scalds. Spelling words related to scalds.	Aware ness Care Appre ciation Love Care Proble m solving	water	Mk integr ated scien ce bk 6 pg. 163

2	5	Fever	Fever and	The learner;	The learner;	observati	Defining	Aware	Pupils.	Mk	
		and	convulsion:	 Defines 	1.	on,	fever	ness		integr	
		convu	Fever:	fever.	Pronounces	guided	and	Care		ated	
		Ision	Fever is a condition	2. States the	, spells,	discovery,	convulsi	Appre		scien	
			where the person's	causes of fever.	reads writes and	guided class	on	ciation Love		ce bk 6	
			body temperature	3.gives the first	demonstrat	discussion		Care		pgs.	
			goes beyond the	aid for fever	es meaning	question		Proble		171.	
			normal(37°C or	4. defines	of words	and		m			
			98.6°F)	convulsions	related to	answer		solving			
			Causes of fever:	and its causes.	fever and						
			\Rightarrow Fever is caused by		convulsion 2. Reads,						
			an illness or a		internalize						
			disease like;		and writes						
			malaria, measles,		texts and						
			meningitis, and		questions						
			typhoid.		related to						
					fever and convulsion.						
			<u>First aid for fever</u> :		CONVOISION.						
			✓ Remove most of								
			the person's								
			clothes.								
			✓ Carry out tepid								
			sponging								
			Tepid sponging is								
			where a piece of								
			cloth is soaked in								
			lukewarm water and								
			mopped on the								
			undressed parts of								
			the body.								
			NB;								
			The cold wet cloth								
			should not be left on								
			the body of the								
			victim because it								
			can cause shivering.								

	T		T	T						
6	Near drown ing	Near drowning and drowning; Drowning; Drowning is dying as a result of having lungs being filled with water. Near drowning: Near drowning is the temporary loss breath due to having ones' lungs filled with water. OR; This is the condition when the person's lungs are filled with water and has stopped breathing but not yet dead. Common places/sites where drowning can occur;	The learner; 1. describes drowning and near drowning. 2.names the common sites for near drowning	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to drowning and near drowning 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to drowning and near drowning	observation, guided discovery, guided class discussion question and answer	Defining drownin g and near drownin g. Spelling words related to near drownin g.	Aware ness Care Appre ciation Love Care Proble m solving	Chalk board illustrati on.	Mk integrated scien ce bk 6 pgs. 68.	
		water. OR; This is the condition when the person's lungs are		texts and questions related to drowning and near						
		has stopped breathing but not yet dead.		drowning.						
		At home; ✓ Bath tubs ✓ Water tanks								
		 ✓ Swimming pools ✓ Pits dug by builders to trap rain water. ✓ Big basins filled with water. 								

3 1 faintin	Fainting:	The learner;	The learner;	Brain	Spelling	Aware	Piece	Com	
g	Fainting is the brief	 defines 	1.	storming	words	ness	of	preh	
	loss of consciousness.	fainting.	Pronounces	Guided	related	Care	cloth.	ensiv	
		2. Mentions	, spells,	discovery	to	Appre		е	
	Cause of fainting:	the cause of	reads writes	Class	fainting.	ciation		scibk	
	Fainting is caused	fainting. 3. States the	and demonstrat	discussion	Defining fainting.	Love Care		6	
	due to limited supply	factors that	es meaning		idiriirig.	Proble		page 68.	
	of	can lead to	of words			m		00.	
	oxygen/oxygenated	fainting.	related to			solving			
	blood to the brain.	G	fainting						
	blood to the brain.		2. Reads,						
	<u>Factors/conditions</u>		internalize						
	that can lead to		and writes						
	fainting		texts and						
			questions related to						
	✓ Prolonged		fainting.						
	hunger.		raii iii ig.						
	✓ Standing under								
	too much								
	sunshine for a								
	long time.								
	✓ Sudden sad news.								
	✓ Doing vigorous								
	exercise.								
	✓ An illness								
	✓ Extreme pain.								
	Signs and symptoms								
	<u>of fainting</u>								
	✓ A person is unable								
	to balance on								
	his/her back.								
	✓ A person is weak.								
	First aid for fainting:								
	a)due to limited								
	supply of oxygen to								

Foreign bodies in passages A foreign body is any external matter that enters the body through natural body openings or a wound. Examples of natural openings Mouth/throat Vagina Nose Anus Eyes Ears Foreign bodies in the mouth/throat. Examples; Food Large pieces of food can block the air passage and prevent breathing and the	3. States the first aid for choking.	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to foreign bodies. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related foreign bodies.	Brain storming Guided discovery Class discussion	Defining foreign bodies. Mentioning example s of foreign bodies.	Critical thinkin g Appreciation Fluency Care	Food Chalkb oard illustrati on	Mk integr ated scien ce bk 6 pgs. 173	
breathing and the person gets choked.								
First aid for choking ✓ Make the choking person bend and give a number of sharp blows on the back. ✓ If choking								

3	3 Fore	eig <u>Foreign bodies in the</u>	The learner;	The learner;	Observati	Mentioni	Fluenc	Water	Com
	n	ears and nose:	1.gives	1.	on.	ng	У	Soft	preh
	bod	ajiii iiie euis,	examples of	Pronounces	Guided	example		piece	ensiv
	s in	i inese include small	foreign bodies in ears and	, spells, reads writes	discovery Class	s of	Appro	of cloth	e scibk
	ears	shaps small sabets	nose	and	discussion	foreign bodies in	Appre ciation	CIOITI	6
	nose	and ansaultiness of	2. States the	demonstrat	GISCOSSIOT!	the nose	Cianon		page
		First aid:	first aid for	es meaning		and			Mk
		✓ If the foreign body	foreign bodies	of words		ears.	Care		integr
		is an insect, pour	in the ears and	related to					ated
		clean water in the	nose.	foreign bodies in			Kindne		scien ce bk
		ear and make the		the nose			SS		6
		person bend on		and the					pgs.
		the side of the		ears.					172-
		affected ear.		2. Reads,					173
		✓ If the foreign body		internalize					
		is an insect, flash		and writes texts and					
		light into the ear		questions					
		for the insect to		related					
		come out.		foreign					
		✓ If it is difficult to		bodies in					
		remove any other		the nose					
		foreign body in		and the					
		the ear, just take		ears					
		the victim to the							
		hospital.							
		b)in the nose;							
		They include small							
		insects, small seeds							
		and small stones.							
		First aid:							
		✓ Tell the person to							
		breathe in							
		through the							
		mouth and then							
		blow out through							
		the affected							

eyes. a)in the eyes; bodie s in eyes Dirt or dust eyes 1.mentions examples of foreign bodies in eyes ,anus 1. Pronounces conditions foreign bodies in eyes ,anus 1. Quided example sof discovery reads writes Class On. Guided example sof discovery reads writes Class Appre	stones Insects Seeds.	
foreign bodies , spells, discovery s of		
V DIFFOR DIFF	seeds.	
anus Small insects and vagina and discussion bodies in ciation		
and ✓ Small stones 2. State the demonstrat eyes,		
vagin ✓ Eye lashes. first aid for es meaning anus		
foreign bodies of words and Care		
First aid for foreign in the vagina, related to vagina.		
bodies in the eyes eyes and foreign		
√ Wash the eyes anus. bodies. Kindne		
with plenty of 2. Reads, internalize		
clean water. and writes		
✓ Use a clean soft texts and		
piece of cloth to questions		
remove the related to		
foreign bodies.		
✓ If the object is an bodies.		
insect, bend the		
victim forward		
and blow air into		
the eyes.		
✓ If the particle		
remains in the		
eyes, take the		
victim to a health		
worker.		
b)foreign bodies in		
the anus and vagina:		
✓ Small Seeds		
✓ Small stones e.g.		
sand		

3 5	sanit	Toilets and latrine s	Latrines: A latrine is a place where human faeces and urine are deposited. Types of latrines: ✓ Pit latrines ✓ Toilets ✓ Ecosan ✓ Potties Pit latrine is a structure made by digging a pit in the ground and used for depositing faecal matter. Types of pit latrines: ✓ Conventional (ordinary) pit latrine. ✓ The V.I.P latrine	The learner; 1. Defines a latrine. 2. Mentions the types of latrines. 3. Defines a pit latrine.	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to latrines. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to latrines	Observation. Guided discovery Class discussion	Spelling words related to latrines. Defining latrines.	Appre ciation Care Kindne ss	A chart showin g latrines .	Com preh ensiv e scibk 6 page 176- 178.	
-------	-------	--------------------------------	--	---	---	--	--	--------------------------------	-----------------------------	---	--

ation	Ordin ary pit latrine s (convention al pit latrine)	Ordinary pit latrines (conventional pit latrine): This is the most common pit latrine. Features of ordinary pit latrine: ✓ It has a wall and door for privacy. ✓ It has a pit dug in the ground. ✓ It has a lid to cover the hole to prevent flies from entering into the pit. ✓ It has a roof to protect the user from rain and direct sunshine. Structure of a conventional pit latrine	Describes the features of the ordinary pit latrines	2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to latrines	Observation. Guided discovery Class discussion	Describin g the features of the ordinary pit latrines	Appre ciation Care Kindne ss	A chart showin g latrines .	Com preh ensiv e scibk 6 page 176- 178.	
-------	---	--	---	--	--	---	--------------------------------	-----------------------------	---	--

3	6	<u>Ventil</u>	Ventilated Improved	The learner;	The learner;	Observati	Spelling	Critical	Chart	Com	
		<u>ated</u>	Pit latrine (V.I.P)	1.mentions the	1.	on.	words	thinkin	showin	preh	
		<u>impro</u>	Feature of a V.I.P	features of a	Pronounces	Guided	related	g	g the	ensiv	
		<u>ved</u> <u>pit</u>	latrine.	VIP latrine	, spells,	discovery	to VIP	Appre	structur	е	
			✓ It has a vent pipe	2. Describes	reads writes	Class	latrines.	ciation	e of a	scibk	
		<u>latrine</u>	to let out bad	the site for a VIP latrine.	and demonstrat	discussion		fluency	VIP latrine.	6 page	
		<u>S</u>	smelling air.	vii idiiiile.	es meaning				idilile.	177.	
			✓ It has a screen on		of words					.,,,	
			top of a vent pipe		related to						
			to trap flies until		VIP latrines.						
			they die.		2. Reads,						
			Note;		internalize						
			⇒ Once the flies		and writes texts and						
			are in the pit,		questions						
			they are		related to						
			attracted by		VIP latrines.						
			the light that								
			comes		•						
			through the								
			vent.								
			✓ It has a spiral								
			shaped wall								
			without a door to								
			allow easy								
			circulation of fresh								
			air through the pit								
			and up the vent								
			pipe.								
			✓ It has no lid or								
			cover on the hole								
			such that moving								
			air enters into the								
			pit and drives out								
			the bad smelling								
			air through the								
			vent pipe.								

4 1	Differe	<u>Differences between</u>	The learner;	The learner;	Guided	Spelling	Appre	Chalk	Com	
	nces	V.I.P and ordinary pit	 States the 	1.	discovery	words	ciation	board	preh	
	betwe	<u>latrine:</u>	differences	Pronounces		related		illustrati	ensiv	
	en a	✓ V.I.P latrines have	between a VIP	, spells,	Discussion	to VIP	Care	on	е	
	VIP	vent pipes while	latrine and an	reads writes		latrines.			scibk	
	latrine		ordinary pit	and			Aware		6	
	and	ordinary pit	latrine.	demonstrat	observati		ness		page	
	an	latrines do not		es meaning	on		FI		177	
	ordina	have a vent.		of words			Fluenc			
	ry pit latrine	✓ V.I.P latrines have		related to VIP latrines			У			
	lailine	screens while		2. Reads,			Conce			
	•	ordinary pit		internalize			rn			
		latrines do not		and writes			111			
		have screens.		texts and						
		✓ V.I.P latrines have		questions						
		spiral walls with no		related to						
		door while		VIP.						
		ordinary pit								
		latrines have a								
		door.								
		✓ Ordinary pit								
		latrines have lids								
		to cover the hole								
		while V.I.P latrines								
		have no lids.								
		✓ It uses a natural								
		biological process								
		to breakdown								
		human wastes								
		into compost like								
		material.								
		✓ It has a shallow pit								
		so that after								
		defecating, ash is								
		_								
		poured to dry up								
		the faeces.								

4	2	Eco: n latrii s	ine (ecological sanitation toilets) These are toilets which help to separate urine from faeces at the source and faeces are not mixed with water. Features of Ecosan ✓ It uses a natural biological process to breakdown human wastes into compost like material.		The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to how the human body works. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions to relate how the human body works.	Guided discovery Discussion observation	Spelling words related to Ecosan.	Aware ness Care Appre ciation Love Care Proble m solving	Picture s of Ecosan	Com preh ensiv e scibk 6 page 180.	
4	3		Urinary diversion dry toilet Features of UDDT It is constructed above the ground It has two chambers which are used in turns There is no mixing of	states the features of UDDT draws the structure of UDDT	Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions to relate UDDT	Guided discovery Discussion observati on	stating the features of UDDT drawing the structure of UDDT	Appre ciation Care Aware ness Fluenc y	Picture s of Ecosan	Com preh ensiv e scibk 6 page 180.	

			faeces and urine Structure of UDDT					Conce		
4	4	Arborl oo Ecosa n toilet	Arborloo Ecosan toilet Features It is made up of four chambers It is dug It has a ring beam It has a concrete slab Constructing Arborloo Dig a shallow pit of about 1-2 metres deep Place a concrete slab on a ring beam When the pit is almost full, remove the slab Plant the seedlings over the pit	The learner; 1.identifies the features of Arborloo 2. Describes how Arborloo is constructed.	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to Arborloo Ecosan	Guided discovery Discussion Observation	Spelling words related to Arborloo.	Aware ness Care Appre ciation Love Care Proble m solving	Chart showin g Arborlo o latrine.	Com preh ensiv e scibk 6 page 180.
4	5	Fossa altern a Ecosa n	Fossa alterna Ecosan This is a permanent system on two shallow pits being used alternatively Constructing FAET Two pits are dug in	Defines fossa alterna Draws the structure of fossa alterna	Pronounces, spells, reads writes and demonstrates meaning of words related to fossa	Guided discovery Discussion	Defining fossa alterna Drawing the structure of fossa	Appre ciation . Care	Chart showin g fossa alterna	Com preh ensiv e scibk 6 page

			the soil f length one metre with widthof 0.7 and depth of 1-2 metres It is protected on top using baked bricks Structure of FAET		alternaEcosa n	Observati on		Aware ness		180.
4	6	Advantages of constructing Ecosan latrines	Advantages of using Ecosan latrine. ✓ They can be constructed in a small place. ✓ They do not produce any bad smell, since faeces dry by the help o How to maintain Ecosan latrine. ⇒ Avoid dirtying the floor with ash. ⇒ Use Ecosan latrine properly by pouring ash after every defecation	The learner; 1. States the advantages of using Ecosan. 2. Gives the disadvantages of using Ecosan latrines.	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to Ecosan latrines 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions to Ecosan latrines .etc.	Guided discovery Discussion Observation	Stating the advanta ges of using Ecosan. 2. Giving the disadvan tages of using Ecosan latrines.	Aware ness Care Appre ciation Love Care Proble m solving	Chart showin g Ecosan latrine	Mk integr ated scien ce bk 6 pgs. 178.

5	1	Water borne toilets	Water borne toilets/water closet toilets Toilets are found inside modern houses or buildings in cities, towns and places where there is piped water system. Features of a toilet ✓ Bowl ✓ Seat ✓ Water closet ✓ Handle ✓ Pipes ✓ Septic tank. Structure of a toilet a) A squat on flash toilet	The learner; 1.draws the structure of a waterborne toilet	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to how the human body works. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions to relate how the human body works.	Guided discovery Discussion Observation	drawing the structure of a waterbor ne toilet	Aware ness Care Appre ciation Love Care Proble m solving	Chart showin g water borne toilet.	Mk integr ated scien ce bk 6 pg. 171
5	2	Uses of parts of a toilet	Uses of parts of a toilet: Bowl This is where faeces are deposited. It is connected to the	The learner; 1.gives the uses of the parts of a toile 2.t	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning	Guided discovery Discussion	Pronoun cing words related to waterbor ne toilet	Aware ness Care Appre ciation Love Care Proble	Chart showin g water borne toilet.	Mk integr ated scien ce bk 6 pg. 171.

Sea It is viscosity of the season of the sea	where the user ts while ecating. ter closet: ores water for ning	of words related to toilets. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to toilets.	Observati on	m solving	
urine	e away down the				
	tic tank.				
Pipe					
	ry faeces and				
	e to the septic				
tank	ζ.				
Sep	tic tank				
Store	e faeces and				
	e until they are				
	ried away by				
	spool emptier to				
	sewage tank for				
	itment.				
	anda National				
Wat	er and Sewerage				

5	3		Proble ms of Water borne toilets	Problems faced by water borne toilets ✓ Shortage of water for flushing. ✓ Blockage of pipes by hard materials. ✓ Spilling occurs when pipes are blocked which attract vectors that may carry germs. Proper use and maintenance of toilets and latrines ✓ Flush the toilet after use. ✓ The floor should	The learner; 1.states problems faced by waterborne toilets 2.mentions the ways of maintaining the toilets	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to how the human body works. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions to relate how the human body works.	Guided discovery Discussion Observation	stating problems faced by waterbor ne toilets mentioni ng the ways of maintaini ng the toilets	Aware ness Care Appre ciation Love Care Proble m solving	Chalkb oard illustrati on	Mk integr ated scien ce bk 6 pgs. 1.
5	4	Repro ducti ve syste m	Growt h and devel opme nt in huma n	Growth and development in human beings a)growth: Is the increase in body weight, size	The learner; 1.describes growth and development 2.states the primary sex characteristics	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat	Guided discovery Discussion	Pronoun cing words related to growth and	Aware ness Care Appre ciation Love Care	Chalkb oard illustrati on.	Mk int. scien ce bk 6 pgs.1 86

			 ✓ It uses a natural biological process to breakdown human wastes into compost like material. Primary sex characteristics These are changes that take place in sex organs e.g. uterus, testes, penis, and ovaries Primary sex characteristics/puber ty changes in a)boys; ✓ The penis enlarges in size b)in airls: 	in boys and girls	es meaning of words related to g		develop ment.	Proble m solving			
			b)in girls; ✓ Thickening of the uterus walls.								
5	5	Secon dary sex chara cteristi	Secondary sex characteristics These are changes that involve physical	The learner; 1. Defines secondary sex characteristics .	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes	Guided discovery	Pronoun cing words related to	Aware ness Care Appre ciation	Chalkb oard illustrati on.	Mk int. Scien ce bk	

CS	development of the body. NB; Secondary sex characteristics differentiate a grown up woman from a grown up man. Examples of secondary sex characteristic a)in boys: ✓ The voice deepens and breaks. ✓ . b)in girls: ✓ Enlargement of the hips ✓ Development of ✓ hair	2. Gives examples of secondary sex characteristics in adolescent boys and girls.	and demonstrat es meaning of words related to growth and developme nt. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions to relate to growth and developme nt.	Observation Illustration Demonstration	growth and develop ment.	Love Care Proble m solving	pgs. 186	
----	---	--	--	--	--------------------------	--	-------------	--

4	5 6	Social and emoti onal changes	changes a)Emotional (psychological) changes; These are changes that take place in the adolescent's mind. Examples of emotional changes: ✓ Adolescents change the way they view themselves. b)social changes: These are changes	The learner; 1.defines emotional changes 2. Gives examples of emotional changes.	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to emotional changes 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions to related to emotional changes	Guided discovery Discussion Observati on Illustration Demonstration	Pronoun cing words related to growth and develop ment.	Aware ness Care Appre ciation Love Care Proble m solving	Mk int. scien ce bk 6 pgs. 186	
					changes					

6		Repro ductiv e organ s and cells	Reproductive organs and cells: Reproduction: Reproduction is the process by which living things multiply in number by producing off springs of their own kind. Human beings undergo sexual reproduction. In animals the male gametes are sperms and female gametes are ova(eggs) N Reproductive organs and cells: Reproduction:	The learner; 1.defines reproduction 2. Draws the structure of male reproductive system.	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to how the human body works. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions to relate how the human body works.	Guided discovery Discussion Observati on Illustration Demonstration	defining reproduction Drawing the structure of male reproductive system.	Aware ness Care Appre ciation Love Care Proble m solving	Chalkb oard illustrati on	Mk int. scien ce bk 6 pgs. 186
6	2	Functi ons of parts of the male repro ductiv	Function of parts of the male reproductive organ 1.The testes (testicles); ✓ To manufacture	The learner; 1.states the functions of parts of the male reproductive system	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat	Observati on Illustration	stating the functions of parts of the male reprodu	Audibili ty Critical thinkin g fluency	Chart showin g male reprod uctive organs	Mk integr ated scien ce bk 6 pgs.

		e syste m	sperms. ✓ To produce testosterone hormone which controls secondary sex characteristics in males 2.The epididymis; ✓ The epididymis stores sperms. 3.The scrotum: ✓ The scrotum protects the testes. 4.Urinary bladder: ✓ The urinary bladder stores urine.	holograps	es meaning of words related to male reproductive system the 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to the male reproductive system	Demonstration Discussion Observation Illustration Demonstration	ctive system	Audibili	Chart	188
6	3	The femal e repro ductiv e syste	The female reproductive organ: Structure of the female reproductive organ;	he learner; 1.states the functions of parts of the female reproductive system	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat	Demonstr ation Discussion	stating the functions of parts of the female reprodu	Audibili ty Critical thinkin g fluency	Chart showin g male reprod uctive organs	Mk integr ated scien ce bk 6 pgs.

6		fertiliz	Functions of parts of a female reproductive organ a)Vagina It is where sperms are deposited by the penis. It is a birth canal through which a baby passes during birth. b)Cervix	The learner;	es meaning of words related to female reproductive system the 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions related to the female reproductive system	Observation Illustration Demonstration	Pronoun	audibili	Chalkb	188 Mk	
0	4	ation	FERTILISATION IN HUMAN: Fertilization is the union of the male and female gametes	1.defines fertilization 2.states the types of fertilization	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and	Discussion Observati	cing words related to fertilizatio	ty Critical thinkin g	oard illustrati on	int. scien ce bk 6 pgs.	

			Types of fertilization a)internal fertilization This is the type of fertilization where the nucleus of the male unites with that of the female one inside female's body. Examples of animals which undergo internal fertilization Rats, rabbits, cattle, dogs, cats, human beings etc.		demonstrat es meaning of words related to fertilization 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions to related	on Illustration Demonstration	n.			189
6	5	Conc eption and pregn ancy	Conception Conception is a period when a female animal become pregnant. Implantation: Implantation is the	The learner; 1.defines implantation, conception and pregnancy	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words	Discussion Observation	Pronoun cing words related to fertilizatio n	audibili ty Critical thinkin g fluency	Chalkb oard illustrati on	bk 6 pg. 189

6 6	Huma	period in human between fertilization and birth. In man it lasts for 9 months. Signs of pregnancy ✓ Breasts grow bigger. ✓ The monthly periods or menstruation month of pregnancy. Human foetus in the	The learner; 1.draw the	questions to relate how the human body works. The learner; 1.	Discussion	Pronoun	audibili ty	Chart showin	Mk int.	
	• •	Homan roetos in ine				39	.,	3		

		in wo	etus the omb	Transport food nutrients and oxygen from the placenta to the b)Placenta;	human foetus in the uterus 2.states the functions of the parts of the foetus	Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to foetus 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions to related to foetus s	Observation Illustration Demonstration	words related to fertilizatio n	Critical thinkin g fluency	g the human foetus in the womb	bk 6 pg. 189
7	1	du e	epro uctiv ealth	Reproductive Health Reproductive health is the general wellbeing in all matters relating to the reproductive system at all stages of life. Reproductive health is concerned with ✓ Health and	The learner; Describes reproductive health. 2.identifies problems associated with pregnancy	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to teenage pregnancy. 2. Reads,	Observation Illustration Demonstration	Pronoun cing words related to reprodu ctive health.	audibili ty Critical thinkin g fluency	Chalkb oard illustrati on	Mk int. scien ce bk 6 pg. 189

			functioning of the female and male reproductive system. Fertility and infertility. Menstruation and menopause. Pregnancy Contraception or family planning		internalize and writes texts and questions to relate to teenage pregnancy.						
7	2	Teena ge pregn ancy	TEENAGE PREGNANCY This is the pregnancy that occurs to persons who are below twenty years of age. Causes of teenage pregnancy ✓ Rape ✓ Peer influence	The learner Defines teenage pregnancy	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to reproductiv e health. 2. Reads,	Observation Ullustration Demonstration	Defining teenage pregnan cy	audibili ty Critical thinkin g fluency	Chalkb oard illustrati on	Mk int. scien ce bk 6 pgs. 189	

			 ✓ Forced early Consequences of teenage pregnancy ✓ Obstructed labour ✓ Obstetric fistula 		internalize and writes texts and questions related to reproductiv e health.						
7	3	Care for pregn ant wome n	Care for pregnant women ✓ Feeding her on a balanced diet. ✓ Taking her for antenatal care. ✓ Encouraging her to have physical exercises. ✓ Helping her with house work. Requirements of a pregnant woman ✓ She needs appropriate clothing/dressing ✓ She needs nutrition ✓ She needs	The learner 1.mentions the ways of caring for pregnant mothers Defines antenatal care.	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to teenage pregnancy. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions to relate to teenage pregnancy.	Discussion Observation Illustration Demonstration	Pronoun cing words related to reprodu ctive health	audibili ty Critical thinkin g fluency	Chalkb oard illustrati on	Mk int. scien ce bk 6 pgs. 189	

			enough physical exercises. ✓ She needs enough rest and sleep. ✓ Needs antenatal care. Antenatal care Antenatal care is the special care giver.								
7	4	Com mon diseas es and disord ers of the repro ductiv e syste m	Common diseases and disorders of the reproductive system: Diseases; Most diseases of the reproductive system are STDs and STI's. STDs – Sexually Transmitted Diseases. STI's – Sexually Transmitted	The learner; Mentions the diseases and dis orders of the reproductive system Gives the signs of gonorrhea. 3.states the ways of preventing gonorrhea	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to disease of the reproductiv	Observation Ullustration Demonstration	Pronoun cing words related to common disease and dis orders of the reproductive system	audibili ty Critical thinkin g fluency	Chalkb oard illustrati on	Mk int. scien ce bk 6 pgs. 189	
			Infections Examples of STDs and STIs:	gonomica	e system 2. Reads, internalize		3,310111				

			 ✓ HIV/AIDS ✓ Gonorrhea ✓ Syphilis ✓ Candidiasis ✓ Genital warts and herpes ✓ Trichomoniasis. 		and writes texts and questions to relate to diseases of the reproductiv e system.					
7	5	syphili s	Syphilis: Syphilis is caused by bacteria It is spread through unprotected sexual intercourse with an infected person. It can also be spread through blood transfusion. Signs and symptoms of syphilis ✓ Painless sores around the genitals and lips, fingers, anus and tongue. ✓ Syphilis appears	The learner; States the cause of syphilis. 2. Mentions ways of preventing syphilis. 3. Gives the effects of syphilis.	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to disease of the reproductiv e system 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions to relate to diseases of the	Discussion Observation Illustration Demonstration	Pronoun cing words related to common disease and dis orders of the reprodu ctive system	audibili ty Critical thinkin g fluency	Chalkb oard illustrati on	Mk int. scien ce bk 6

			as painful rashes on the b. Prevention of syphilis: ✓ Early treatment if infected. ✓ Use ABC formula. Effects of syphilis:		reproductiv e system.					
7	6	Tricho monia sis	c)Trichomoniasis it is caused by protozoa signs and symptoms: ✓ Smelly discharge from the vagina. ✓ Itching in the vagina. Prevention: ✓ Keep the reproductive organs clean. ✓ Get early treatment. d)GENITAL HERPES It is caused by a virus. Small but very painful blisters on the penis, vagina, anus and buttocks.	The learner; 1.states the cause of Trichomoniasis States the signs and symptoms of Trichomoniasis	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to disease of the reproductiv e system 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions to related to	Observation Illustration Demonstration Discussion Observation Illustration	Stating the causes of Trichomo niasis. Stating the signs and symptom s of Trichomo niasis. Pronoun cing words related to Trichomo niasis	audibili ty Critical thinkin g fluency	Chalkb oard illustrati on	Mk int. scien ce bk 6 pg19 5-196

e)CANDIDIASIS It is caused by a fungus. Itchy discharge with bad smell from the vagina. Burning pain when urinating. Itching of the penis. Sore genital organs. Prevention: ✓ Keep the reproductive organs clean. ✓ Wash the vagina with warm water and lemon juice in water. f)GENITAL WARTS: It is caused by virus. Signs: ✓ Smelly hard	diseases of the reproductive system Demonstration	

	Control/prevention:	
	✓ Get treatment	
	from a health	
	worker.	
8 1		Mk
s	HIV/AIDS	int.
s	(Acquired	scien
S	Immune	ce bk
s	<u>Deficiency</u>	6
	Syndrome)	
	✓ AIDS is caused by	
	HIV (Human	
	Immunodeficienc	
	y Virus)	
	✓ HIV destroys the	
	white blood cells.	
	Common ways	
	through which	
	HIV spreads:	
	✓ Through having	
	unprotected sex	
	with an infected	
	person.	
	✓ Sharing skin	
	cutting or	
	piercing objects	
	with an infected	
	person.	
	<u>Signs and</u>	
	symptoms of	
	<u>AIDS</u>	

			 ✓ Persistent fever ✓ Severe diarrhea Prevention ✓ Use the ABC formula. Effects of AIDS on one's body: Weakens one's immune system because it attacks and destroys the white blood cells 							
8	2	disord ers of the repro ductiv e syste m	Disorders to the reproductive system: a) in men; ✓ Low sperm count ✓ Abnormal sperms b) in females; ✓ Barrenness ✓ Ovarian cysts NB; Ectopic pregnancy is the type of pregnancy where implantation of the zygote takes place in the oviduct. Control and prevention:	the learner; 1. States the dis orders of the male and female reproductive system.	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to dis orders of male and female reproductiv e system reproductiv e system 2. Reads, internalize	Demonstration Discussion Observation Illustration Demonstration	stating the dis orders of the male reprodu ctive system stating the dis orders of the female reprodu ctive system	audibili ty Critical thinkin g fluency	chart showin g some dis orders of the reprod uctive system	Mk int. scien ce bk 6 pgs. 201

			 ✓ Personal hygiene ✓ Seek medical help ✓ Avoid having many sexual partners 		and writes texts and questions to relate to dis orders of male and female reproductiv e system.					
8	3	family planni ng	FAMILY PLANNING Family planning is the use of birth control methods to determine when to have or not have a child in the family. Importance of family planning ✓ It enables the child to get enough care. ✓ It prevents a woman from being weakened Methods of family planning	the learner; 1.describes family planning 2. States the importance of family planning. 3 .mentions natural methods of family planning	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to family planning. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions to relate to family planning.	Discussion Observation Illustration Demonstration	describin g family planning Stating the importan ce of family planning	audibili ty Critical thinkin g fluency Proble m solving.	Family plannin g device s like condo ms.	Mk int. scien ce bk 6 pgs. 201

(contraception)
Contraception is a
orocess of
oreventing a woman
from becoming
oregnant.
Natural methods:
✓ The withdrawal
method
✓ The rhythm
method
Artificial methods:
✓ Use of condoms
✓ Use of oral
contraceptives
✓ Use of Norplant
Permanent methods
of birth control:
✓ Vasectomy in
men.
✓ Tubal ligation in
women.

·							7			,
8	4	advan tages and disadv antag es of family planni ng	Advantages of family planning ✓ Enables the parents to produce a child at the time they are ready for it. ✓ Enables the parents to produce the number of children they can manage to look after well. Disadvantages of family planning ✓ Due to pills, some women get swelling of breasts and morning sickness. ✓ The use of pills cannot stop sexually transmitted disease	the learner; 1. States the advantages and dis advantages of family planning.	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to advantage s of family planning 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions to relate to advantage s of family planning.	Observation Illustration Demonstration	Stating the advanta ged of family planning .	audibili ty Critical thinkin g fluency Proble m solving.	chalk board illustrati on	com preh ensiv e prima ry scho ol scien ce bk 6 page

8 5	child spacing	CHILD SPACING Child spacing is the provision of adequate time between the births of children in the family Or Child spacing is when parents agree to give reasonable time between the births of children in the family. Advantages of child spacing to the baby ✓ The baby gets enough time to breast feed. Advantages of child spacing to the mother ✓ Prevents the mother ✓ Prevents the mother from being worn out by child bearing.	the learner; 1. defines child spacing. 2. Gives advantages of child spacing to a baby. 3. Gives advantages of child spacing to a mother.	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to advantage s of child spacing to a mother. 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions to relate to advantage s of child spacing.	Discussion Observation Illustration Demonstration	defining child spacing Stating the importan ce of child spacing.	audibili ty Critical thinkin g fluency Proble m solving.	chalk board illustrati on	Mk integrated sci bk6 pgs. 204	
-----	---------------	---	--	--	--	--	--	------------------------------------	--------------------------------	--

			✓ Enables the mother to get enough time to care and show love to the baby.							
8	6	PIASC	PIASCY: Presidential Initiative on AIDS Strategy for Communication to Youth. PIASCY messages ✓ Virginity is healthy for both boys and girls. ✓ religion and stay safer ✓ Say no to early marriages ✓ Choose to abstain from sex Importance of PIASCY messages ✓ They create awareness about	the learner; 1.identifies PIASCY messages 2. Mentions the advantages of PIASCY messages.	The learner; 1. Pronounces , spells, reads writes and demonstrat es meaning of words related to PIASCY messages 2. Reads, internalize and writes texts and questions to relate to advantage s of PIASCY messages.	Observation Ullustration Demonstration	Defining PIASCY message s2.statin g PIASCY message s.	audibili ty Critical thinkin g care Proble m solving.	chart showin g PIASCY messa ges	Mk integr ated scien ce bk 6 pgs. 204

	HIV/AIDS among				
	youth(prevents				
	the spread of				
	HIV/AIDS				