## SECOND TERM LESSON NOTES

## WEEK 7

Date: 24 <sup>th</sup> JUNE, 2022.		Period:		Subject: Career Technology						
Duration:				Strand: Tools, Equipment & Processes						
Class: B7	s: B7 Class Siz			Sub Strand: Joining An						
Content Standard: B7.3.3.1 Demonstrate understanding of joining and assembling materials, tools and equipment used for production				appropriate skills assembling artefacts rials, tools and	Lesson: 2 of 3					
Performance Indicate Learners can demonst using joining and asse and Food production.	trate the a			Core Competencies: CP6.5: Ability to select alternatives that adequately meet selected criteria						
Reference: Career Technology Curriculum Pg. 21										
Phase/Duration PHASE I:	Learners	Resources								
STARTER	Revise w previous Share pe									
PHASE 2: NEW LEARNING	Demonstrate the appropriate techniques in using joining and assembling materials and tools in Sewing and Food production:  Guide learners to discuss the types of stitches. Example: Temporary and Permanent.  Engage learners to demonstrate the types or classes of permanent stitches. Example: Joining Stitches – this includes running stitches, Back stitches, machine stitches and over sewing.  Running stitch  Neatening stitches – this includes loop stitches, hemming stitches and overcasting stitches.  Blanket stitch  overcast stitch									

Decorative stitches – this includes satin stitches, chain stitches and laizy daizy stitches. Chain stitch Guide learners to identify some methods of cooking food. Example: boiling and stewing Brainstorm Learners for the meaning of boiling as a method of cooking food. Boiling is a method of cooking food in enough boiling liquid at 100°C in a tightly covered saucepan. Guide learners to discuss the types of boiling. Example: • Boiling in which the stock is thrown away. E.g. boiled yam, boiled cassava, etc. • Boiling in which food absorbs the liquid and increases in volume. For example, boiled rice, banku, etc. • Boiling in which water forms part of food. For example, Porridge, rice porridge, oblayo, soup, etc. Let learners describe how to boil a named food. Example: Method of boiling plantain. Wash, peel, cut and rewash plantain Place in a pan with water and add salt. Cover and boil until food is tender Strain off stock and serve hot with any stew. Again, put learners in groups to describe steaming as a method of cooking food, the types of steaming and how to steam a named food Call each group to present thier findings to the whole class. Use peer discussion and effective questioning to find out PHASE 3: from learners what they have learnt during the lesson. REFLECTION

Take feedback from learners and summarize the lesson.

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Duration:			Strand: Tools, Equipment & Processes				
Class: B7 Class Siz			: Sub Strand: Joining An		And Assembling		
Content Standard: B7.3.3.1 Demonstrate understanding of joining and assembling materials, tools and equipment used for production				appropriate skills assembling artefacts rials, tools and	Lesson: 2 of 2		
Performance Indicate Learners can demons using joining and asset and Block work.	trate the a	terials and t	tools in Metal	Core Competencies: CP6.5: Ability to select alternatives that adequately meet selected criteria			
Reference: Career Te	echnology	Curriculum	Pg. 21				
Phase/Duration PHASE I: STARTER		Activities ith learners lesson.	Resources				
PHASE 2: <b>NEW LEARNING</b>	Share performance indicators with learners.  Demonstrate the appropriate techniques in using joining and assembling materials and tools in Metal and Block work:  Engage learners and organize a trip to any Metal workshop in your community.  Have learners observe different types of nuts and bolts used for joining metal works.  Guide learners to identify the different types of adhesives						
	Metal adh			stance used to join or er with a bond.			





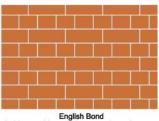
Glues and Adhesives

Brainstorm learners for the meaning of brick bonding. Brick bonding is the arrangement of bricks in the mortar in a systematic manner in masonry construction.

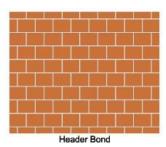
Let learners explore the different types of brick bonding Example: stretcher bond, header bond, English bond, etc.

Using pictures, learners demonstrate how to construct some types of brick bonding.









Guide learners to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each of the type of bonding identified.

## PHASE 3: REFLECTION

Use peer discussion and effective questioning to find out from learners what they have learnt during the lesson.

Take feedback from learners and summarize the lesson.