NAME OF TEACHER: ISAAC DUKER

SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES CLASS: JHS 2 TERM 2 PROF. DUKER - 0242830522

**REFERENCE**: Social Studies syllabus, Social Studies Flamingo

		syllabus, Social Studi				
DAY / DATE / TIME	TOPIC	OBJECTIVES / RPK	TEACHER – LEARNER ACTIVITIES	TLM	CORE POINTS	EVALUATION / REMARKS
Day 1	TOPIC	OBJECTIVE(S)	INTRODUCTION	Board	QUESTIONS	Pupils to
Day 1	TOPIC	ODJECTIVE(S)		illustrations		Answer
	C D A	By the end of the	Pupils to revise on what has been	mustrations	1.a) What is a map?	
	S.B.A	lesson the pupil	learnt throughout the weeks to review their RPK		b) State two importance of maps	similar SBA questions
		will be able to			c) State two differences between a map	individually
			PRESENTATION		and sketch.	in their books.
		Answer the SBA	1. Write the SBA questions on the			
	SUB-TOPIC	questions within the specified	board and ask pupils to answer them within the specified time		2a) What is a landmark?	
	Individual	time	_		b) identify four landmarks in your	
	Class Test 1		2. Assist pupils to find the correct answers to the SBA questions.		community	
					c) What is the importance of landmarks	
			3. Assist pupils to answer similar challenging questions in groups.		to tourists	
		RPK Pupils can recall what has been learnt throughout the weeks.	CLOSURE Let pupils solve similar challenging questions individually.		3a) What is a scale of a map?  b) Describe the three ways of indicating a scale on map  c) With a scale of 1cm to 20km, draw a plot 200km long and 120km wide.	REMARKS
					<b>DIMENSION</b> Application of knowledge	

NAME OF TEACHER: ISAAC DUKER PROF. DUKER - 0242830522

SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES CLASS: JHS 2 TERM 2

DAY / DATE / TIME	TOPIC	OBJECTIVES / RPK	TEACHER – LEARNER ACTIVITIES	TLM	CORE POINTS	EVALUATION / REMARKS
Day 2	TOPIC  Mapping Our Environment  SUB-TOPIC  LINEAR SCALE	OBJECTIVE(S) By the end of the lesson the pupil will be able to: 1. define linear scale. 2. use linear scale. 3. calculate distances to scale.  R.P.K. Pupils can now calculate scale	INTRODUCTION STAGE Revise previous lesson by asking pupils to mention some benefits from traveling.  PRESENTATION STAGE 1. Guide pupils explain what is meant by linear scale.  2. Teacher brainstorm pupil on how use linear scale.  3. Teacher assist pupil to calculate distance to scale  4. Teacher guide pupil to convert statement to linear scale.  CONLUSION STAGE Summarizes the lesson and assign pupils to work and go round to supervise.	Chalk illustration .  Map	LINEAR SCALE.  A linear scale is a line which is divided into equal parts. It is used on maps to show the relationship between a particular distance on a map and the actual distance on the earth. A linear scale is also called a bar scale, scale bar or graphic scale.  HOW TO USE LINEAR SCALE  1. Use a piece of treated to measure the distance between the two points on the map.  2. Place the beginning of the thread on the zero (0) mark and stretch it on the primary to determine whole lengths in km.  3. Any remainder of the tread that is less than a length in the primary is then sent to the secondary for fractions of the measurement to be determined.  ADVANTAGES OF THE LINEAR SCALE  1. linear scale gives a quick reference and visual impression to the user  2. one can easily determine all measurements by getting the length between the two points  3. it also has universal application How to calculate distances to scale	Pupils to answer the following questions.  1. With a scale of 1cm to 20km, draw a plot 200km long and 120km wide.  REMARKS
					<b>DIMENSION</b> Application and understanding	

NAME OF TEACHER: ISAAC DUKER

SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES CLASS: JHS 3 TERM 2 PROF. DUKER - 0242830522

DAY / DATE / TIME	TOPIC	OBJECTIVES	TEACHER – LEARNER	TLM	CORE POINTS	EVALUATION / REMARKS
DAY / DATE /	E: Social Studies so TOPIC  TOPIC  Mapping Our Environment  SUB-TOPIC  LINEAR SCALE	OBJECTIVES  OBJECTIVE(S) By the end of the lesson the pupil will be able to:  1. convert statement scale to representative fraction.  2. Convert statement scale to linear scale.  3. change representative fraction scale	TEACHER – LEARNER ACTIVITIES  INTRODUCTION STAGE Revise previous lesson by asking pupils to mention some benefits from traveling.  PRESENTATION STAGE  1. Guide pupils to convert statement scale to representative fraction.  2. Teacher brainstorm pupil on how convert statement scale to linear scale.  3. Teacher assist pupil on how to change representative fraction scale	TLM  Chalk illustration.  Map	How To Calculate Distances To Scale Converting statement scale to to representative fraction (rf) Question Convert one centimeter to five kilometres (1cm to 5km) to representative fraction scale Solution First, change the 5km to cm. Remember that 1km = 100,00cm Therefore, the 5km to cm is equal to 100,000 x 5 = 500,000cm Hence, the RF is 1:500,000 The 1 represents the map distance and the 500,000 is the ground equivalent. Convert statement scale to linear scale. Question Change one centimeter to 5kilometres (1cm to 5cm). Shoe it I'm a linear Solution	
		representative			Change one centimeter to 5kilometres (1cm to 5cm). Shoe it I'm a linear	REMARKS

NAME OF TEACHER: ISAAC DUKER

SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES CLASS: JHS 3 TERM 2 PROF. DUKER - 0242830522

	REFERENCE: Social Studies syllabus, Social Studies in scope							
DAY / DATE / TIME	TOPIC	OBJECTIVES	TEACHER – LEARNER	TLM	CORE POINTS	EVALUATION / REMARKS		
			ACTIVITIES					
Day 3	TOPIC	OBJECTIVE(	INTRODUCTION	Board	QUESTIONS	Pupils to		
		S)	Pupils to revise on what has been	illustrations	1.a) State two effects of population	Answer similar		
	S.B.A	By the end of	learnt throughout the weeks to review their RPK		structure with large percentage of	SBA questions individually in		
		the lesson the	leview uleii KFK		children	their books.		
		pupil will be able to	PRESENTATION		b) What is migration?			
			1. Write the SBA questions on the		c) State four factors that influence			
	SUB-TOPIC	Answer the SBA	board and ask pupils to answer them within the specified time		rural- urban migration.			
	Individual	questions	_					
	Class Test 1	within the specified time	2. Assist pupils to find the correct answers to the SBA questions.		2a) What is urbanization?			
			_		b) State four causes of urbanization			
			3. Assist pupils to answer similar challenging questions in groups.		c) State three positive effects of			
					urbanization			
			CLOSURE Let pupils solve similar challenging		3a) What is rural -urban migration?	REMARKS		
			questions individually.		b) State four negative effects of rural -	KEWAKKS		
		RPK Pupils can			urban migration on rural areas			
		recall what			c) State three factors that promote			
		has been learnt			high birth rate in Ghana.			
		throughout						
		the weeks.						
					<b>DIMENSION</b> Application of knowledge			

NAME OF TEACHER: ISAAC DUKER PROF. DUKER - 0242830522

SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES CLASS: JHS 3 TERM 2 PROF. DUKER - 0242830522

DAY / DATE / TIME	E: Social Studies sy TOPIC	OBJECTIVES	TEACHER – LEARNER	TLM	CORE POINTS	EVALUATION / REMARKS
			ACTIVITIES			
Day 1	TOPIC GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY	OBJECTIVE(S) By the end of the lesson the pupil will be able to:	INTRODUCTION STAGE Revise previous lesson by asking pupils to mention some benefits from traveling.	Chalk illustration .  Map	GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY Government refers to organized bodies of persons or institutions responsible for running the affairs of the state or any local area. Society: refers to organized people living in a community.	Pupils to answer the following questions.  1. Name the three arms of government.
	SUB-TOPIC	1. explain the meaning of government and society 2. state the structure of government of Ghana 3. explain the structure of government at the national level.  R.P.K. Pupils can now differentiate between government and society.	PRESENTATION STAGE  1. Guide pupils to come out with the meaning of government and society  2. Teacher brainstorm pupil on the structure of government of Ghana  3. Teacher assist pupil to explain the structure of government at the national level.  CONLUSION STAGE  Summarizes the lesson and assign pupils to work and go round to supervise.		The Structure Of Government Of Ghana The structure of government of Ghana is organized at the following levels. These are; 1. Government at the National level 2. Government at the Regional I level 3. Government at the District level  The Structure Of Government At The National Level. In Ghana, government at the national level is structured along the three arms of government, namely  1. The Executive 2. The legislature 3. The judiciary  - The executive power of the state is exercised by the Executive arm of government The legislative power of the state is performed by the legislature or parliament - The Judicial power is exercised by Judiciary or the courts.	REMARKS
					<b>DIMENSION</b> Application and understanding	

NAME OF TEACHER: ISAAC DUKER

SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES CLASS: JHS 3 TERM 2 PROF. DUKER - 0242830522

DAY / DATE / TIME	TOPIC	OBJECTIVES	TEACHER – LEARNER ACTIVITIES	TLM	CORE POINTS	EVALUATION / REMARKS
Day 3	TOPIC GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY	OBJECTIVE(S) By the end of the lesson the pupil will be able to:	INTRODUCTION STAGE Revise previous lesson by asking pupils to mention some benefits from traveling.	Chalk illustration	The Structure Of Government At The National Level.  The Executive Government The Legislature  The judiciary	Pupils to answer the following questions.  1. State three functions of the each of the
	SUB-TOPIC	1. explain the meaning of government and society 2. state the structure of government of Ghana 3. explain the structure of government at the national level.	PRESENTATION STAGE  1. Guide pupils to come out with the meaning of government and society  2. Teacher brainstorm pupil on the structure of government of Ghana  3. Teacher assist pupil to explain the structure of government at the national level.		The executive arm of government It is the arm of government which carries out the day to day running of the affairs of the state or country.  Functions Of The Executive Arm Of Government  1. Proposes bills 2. Law and order 3. Preparation of the budget 4. Appointment of personal 5. Formulates and implements policies.  The Judiciary Arm Of Government Is the arm of government given the power to interpret the law or the constitution of the land.	arm of government  REMARKS
		R.P.K. Pupils can now differentiate between government and society.	CONLUSION STAGE  Summarizes the lesson and assign pupils to work and go round to supervise.		Functions Of The Judiciary Arm Of Government  1. The body is responsible for sanctioning offenders of the law 2. They are responsible for the interpretation of the constitution of the constitution of the land 3. They are the custodians of the constitution 4. Protect individual right 5. Performs law-making functions  DIMENSION Application and understanding	

		-		
-				