BASIC TECHNOLOGY THIRD TERM PRIMARY 4

SCHEME OF WORK

2.TECHNOLOGY

-MEANING AND IMPORTANCE OF TECHNOLOGY

3. TECHNOLOGY

-PRODUCT OF TECHNOLOGY

4. IDENTIFICATION AND USES OF NGADGET

-MEANING OF ICT

-ANALOG AND DIGITAL SYSTEM

5. IDENTIFICATION AND USES OF ICT GADGET

6. SHAPE CONSTRUCTIONS WITH PAPERS

-CONCEPT AND MATERIALS USED FOR SHAPE CONSTRUCTION

-SHAPE CONSTRUCTION METHOD

-OBJECT THAT CAN BE CONSTRUCTED

7. SHAPE CONSTRUCTIONS WITH WOOD OR METAL

-CONCEPT AND MATERIALS USED FOR SHAPE CONSTRUCTIONS

8. IDENTIFICATION OF BUILDING

-DEFINITION OF BUILDING

-IDENTIFICATIONOF BUILDING TYPES

-MATERIALS NEEDED FOR BUILDING

9. SPECIAL BUILDING

10.FORMS OF ENERGY

-CONCEPT AND FORMS OF ENERGY

11. FORMS OF ENERG

-USES AND SOURCES OF ENERGY.

WEEK 2

TOPIC: MEANING OF TECHNOLOGY

SUBTOPIC: IMPORTANCE OF TECHNOLOGY

BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES: AT THE END OF THE LESSON, PUPILS SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

1 .State the meaning of technology.

2. List the importance of technology.

3. State the product of technology.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS:

The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of: charts and pictures showing technological products.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Scheme of work

All relevant materials

9-Years Basic Education Curriculum

Online information

BUILDING BACKGROUND/CONNECTION TO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE: Pupils are familiar with the topic in their previous classes.

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

MEANING OF TECHNOLOGY

Technology means any inventions, including tools, machines, materials, techniques, and sources of power that makes work and lives easier for people. Computers and mobiles are not only technology. Technology is whenever people used knowledge to create a new thing to solve existing problems.

Technology makes it easy to matches and lighter instead of stones to produce fire.

Technology , therefore, is the application of science for practical purposes, especially at home, in school, office and industry.

IMPORTANCE OF TECHNOLOGY

1. Cooking-using firewood, kerosene stove, gas cooker, electric cooking

2. Washing-washing clothes with machine.

3. Preserving-using salt, frying, drying in the sun, refrigerator and or deep freezer.

4. Relaxation-listening to radio, watching movies on TV or in cinema, playing in the yard and indoor games.

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

The Teacher revises the previous week lesson.

The Teacher introduces the new topic.

The Teacher explains the note in details.

The Teacher gives room for pupils to ask questions.

The Teacher evaluates the pupils.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

1 .State the meaning of technology.

2. List the importance of technology.

3. State the product of technology.

WRAP-UP(CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic once again to enhance better understanding.

ASSIGNMENT

1. Define Technology

2. State three importance of technology.

WEEK3

TOPIC: MEANING OF TECHNOLOGY

SUBTOPIC: IMPORTANCE OF TECHNOLOGY

BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES: AT THE END OF THE LESSON, PUPILS SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

1 .State the meaning of technology.

2. List the importance of technology.

3. State the product of technology.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS:

The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of: charts and pictures showing technological products.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Scheme of work

All relevant materials

9-Years Basic Education Curriculum

Online information

BUILDING BACKGROUND/CONNECTION TO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE: Pupils are familiar with the topic in their previous classes

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

MEANING OF TECHNOLOGY

Technology means any inventions, including tools, machines, materials, techniques, and sources of power that makes work and lives easier for people. Computers and mobiles are not only technology. Technology is whenever people used knowledge to create a new thing to solve existing problems.

Technology makes it easy to matches and lighter instead of stones to produce fire.

Technology, therefore, is the application of science for practical purposes, especially at home, in school, office and industry.

PRODUCTS OF TECHNOLOGY

1. Transportation: Moving from one place to another by bicycle, motorcycle, bus, car, etc

2. Communication: Speaking to one another microphone, listening to transistor radio, land telephone, mobile phones, etc

3. Traffic Control: Traffic officers at work, drivers making hand signals, using of traffic lights.

4. Banking: ATM machines, counting machines, computer, CCTV camera, etc.

5. Farming: Harvester. Planting machine, irrigation equipment, insecticide and pesticide.

6. Home: TV, radio, fan, DVD player, refrigerator, gas cooker, water heater, cabinet, etc.

7. Business: Computer, photocopy machine, printer, scanner, thumb print, fax, etc

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

1.The Teacher revises the previous week lesson.

2. The Teacher introduces the new topic.

3. The Teacher explains the note in details.

4. The Teacher gives room for pupils to ask questions.

5. The Teacher evaluates the pupils.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

1 .State the meaning of technology.

2. List the importance of technology.

3. State the product of technology.

WRAP-UP(CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic once again to enhance better understanding.

ASSIGNMENT

1. Define Technology

2. State five products of technology.

WEEK4

TOPIC:IDENTIFICATION AND USES OF GADGET

SUBTOPIC: MEANING AND COMMON ICT GADGET.

BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES: AT THE END OF THE LESSON, PUPILS SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

1 .Explain the meaning of ICT gadget

2. Identify common ICT gadget

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS:

The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of: charts and pictures showing some ICT gadget

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Scheme of work

All relevant materials

9-Years Basic Education Curriculum

Online information

BUILDING BACKGROUND/CONNECTION TO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE: Pupils are familiar with the topic in their previous classes

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

IDENTIFICATION OF ICT GADGET

ICT are the initials of information and Communication Technology. This is an important part of modern living. ICT gadgets transmit and receive information. For example,mobile phone, television, radio, etc

ICT Gadgets are devises used for transmitting and receiving information. It enables individuals and 0rganisation(companies. Governments, and educational establishment) to communicate message from one person to another quickly and efficiently. They operate by using energy, usually electricity from either mains socket or batteries. They make our life easier and perform specific functions.

We use different ICT gadget in our homes, schools and workplace. Some of these gadget includes:

Remote control

Mobile phone

Digital camera

DVD player

MP3 player

Radio

Television etc

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

1.The Teacher revises the previous week lesson.

2. The Teacher introduces the new topic.

3. The Teacher explains the note in details.

4. The Teacher gives room for pupils to ask questions.

5. The Teacher evaluates the pupils.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

1 . 1 .Explain the meaning of ICT gadget

2. Identify common ICT gadget

WRAP-UP(CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic once again to enhance better understanding.

ASSIGNMENT

1. Define ICT gadget

2. State five examples of ICT gadget

WEEK5

TOPIC:IDENTIFICATION AND USES OF GADGET ii

SUBTOPIC: USES OF ICT GADGET

BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES: AT THE END OF THE LESSON, PUPILS SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

1 .Explain the meaning of ICT gadget

2. Identify common ICT gadget

3. State the uses of ICT gadget

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS:

The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of: charts and pictures showing some ICT gadget

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Scheme of work

All relevant materials

9-Years Basic Education Curriculum

Online information

BUILDING BACKGROUND/CONNECTION TO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE: Pupils are familiar with the topic in their previous classes

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

USES OF ICT GADGET

1. ICT gadget makes work and communication easier and faster.

2. It helps individuals and organizations grow.

3. ICT gadgets increase productivity.

4. It allows people to work at home and anywhere.

5. It brings people together. For family and friends and other business partners.

6. It makes teaching and learning more easier.

7. They are used for entertainments.

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

1.The Teacher revises the previous week lesson.

2. The Teacher introduces the new topic.

3. The Teacher explains the note in details.

4. The Teacher gives room for pupils to ask questions.

5. The Teacher evaluates the pupils.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

1 . 1 .Explain the meaning of ICT gadget

2. Identify common ICT gadget.

3. State the uses of ICT GADGET

WRAP-UP(CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic once again to enhance better understanding.

ASSIGNMENT

1. Define ICT gadget

2. State five examples of ICT gadget

WEEK6 & 7

TOPIC:SHAPE CONSTRUCTIONS WITH PAPER

SUBTOPIC: MEANING OF SHAPE CONSTRUCTIONS

BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES: AT THE END OF THE LESSON, PUPILS SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

1 .State the meaning of shape construction.

2. List the materials used for shape construction

3. identify and state tools used in shape construction.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS:

The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of: Chisel, scissors, hammer, cardboard, mallet, pliers etc

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Scheme of work

All relevant materials

9-Years Basic Education Curriculum

Online information

BUILDING BACKGROUND/CONNECTION TO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE: Pupils are familiar with the topic in their previous classes

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

Shapes can be flat and 2-dimensional, like a rectangle or a triangle. However, shape construction is the making of 3-dimensional shapes such as cylinder, cone, funnel, box, etc. using paper. Materials can be reshaped. There are different methods used in shape construction such as: folding and bending. The various materials used in shape construction will determine the type of method that will be used.

The concept of shape construction will enable pupils identify and organize visual information.

MATERIALS USED FOR SHAPE CONSTRUCTION

1.Paper

2. Metal.

3. Wood

SHAPE CONSTRUCTION METHOD

There different method of shape construction and they include the following:

1.Bending

2. Folding

SHAPE CONSTRUCTION WITH WOOD

1.Cylinder

2. Cone

3. Box

SHAPE CONSTRUCTION WITH PAPER

1.Cylinder

2. Cone

3. Box

4. Funnel

SHAPE CONSTRUCTION WITH METAL

1. House

2. Car

3. Knife

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

1.The Teacher revises the previous week lesson.

2. The Teacher introduces the new topic.

3. The Teacher explains the note in details.

4. The Teacher gives room for pupils to ask questions.

5. The Teacher evaluates the pupils.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

1 .State the meaning of shape construction.

2. List the materials used for shape construction

3. Identify and state tools used in shape construction.

WRAP-UP (CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic once again to enhance better understanding.

ASSIGNMENT

1. Define shape construction

2 .list three tools and materials used for shape constructions.

WEEK8 & 9

TOPIC: IDENTIFICATION OF BUILDING

SUBTOPIC: MEANING AND TYPES OF BUILDING

BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES: AT THE END OF THE LESSON, PUPILS SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

1 .State the meaning of building

2. List the types of building

3. list the materials needed for building

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS:

The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of charts showing the different types of buildilngs

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Scheme of work

All relevant materials

Online information

BUILDING BACKGROUND/CONNECTION TO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE: Pupils are familiar with the topic in their previous classes

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

MEANING OF BUILDING

Building is a structure with walls and a roof, such as a house, factory, school, church, mosque, shop etc

Shelter is one of the basic needs of life. A shelter is a basic architectural structure or building that provides protection from the local environment. Having a place of shelter, of safety and of retreat I.e. a home, is commonly considered a fundamental human need. Sometimes it is called a home or house.

TYPES OF BUILDING

There are different types of building- a bungalow, storey building, detached building, duplex.

1. Educational or institutional building-Primary, Secondary, Polytechnics, College of education, and University buildings.

2. Residential buildings.

3. Assembly buildings-Hall, Cinema, Church, Mosque, etc

4. Factory and industrial buildings:

5. Worship centers: Church, Mosque, and Shrine.

6. Business buildings

7. Hospital building

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

1. The Teacher revises the previous week lesson.

2. The Teacher introduces the new topic.

3. The Teacher explains the note in details.

4. The Teacher gives room for pupils to ask questions.

5. The Teacher evaluates the pupils.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

1 .State the meaning of building

2. List the types of building

3. List the materials needed for building

WRAP-UP (CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic once again to enhance better understanding.

ASSIGNMENT

1. State five types of building

2. List 10 materials needed for building

WEEK 10& 11

TOPIC: ENERGY

SUBTOPIC: FORMS OF ENERGY

BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES: AT THE END OF THE LESSON, PUPILS SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

1 . Define energy

2. List the forms of energy

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS:

The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of charts and relevant pictures

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Scheme of work

All relevant materials

Online information

BUILDING BACKGROUND/CONNECTION TO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE: Pupils are familiar with the topic in their previous classes

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

Energy is the ability to do work or get work done. Energy is used to lift things , to heat up our food , give

us light, power the car and generators etc. A machine is an energy changer. It changes one form of

energy into another more useful form. Something only happens when energy is changed from one form

to another form. This enables energy to be used to do work.

Energy is the fundamental need of our everyday life, So much so, that the quality of life and even its

Sustenance, is dependent on the availability of energy. Energy is everywhere around us and it takes

Different forms.

FORMS OF ENERGY

1. Mechanical energy

2. Chemical energy

3. Electrical energy

4. Heat energy

5. Light energy

6. Solar energy

7. Sound energy

SOURCES OF ENERGY

1. Mechanical energy- Human body, wind.

2. Chemical energy- Food, batteries, kerosene, petrol, coal, etc

3. Electrical energy- Electricity, generators, hydropower, power energy plants.

4. Heat energy- sun, fire.

5. Light energy- sun, torchlight, lamps.

6. Solar energy- sun.

7. Sound energy- Musical instrument, human voice, vehicles.

USES OF ENERGY

1. It is used for boiling water and cooking food

2. It is used for producing light.

3. It is used for entertainment, broadcast, and television.

4. It is used for preserving food or drink.

5. It is used to power our electronic and machines.

6. It is used for decoration and advertisement.

7. It is used for food storage.

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

1.The Teacher revises the previous week lesson.

2. The Teacher introduces the new topic.

3. The Teacher explains the note in details.

4. The Teacher gives room for pupils to ask questions.

5. The Teacher evaluates the pupils.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

1 . Define energy

2. List the forms of energy

WRAP-UP (CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic once again to enhance better understanding.

ASSIGNMENT

1. State five (5) uses of energy

2. Give at least 2 sources of energy with types