



## BASIC 7

### WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 12

<b>Learning Indicator(s)</b>	B7.5.5.1		
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<p>B7.5.5.1.1 List and describe the different types of plants and animals that live in different land forms such as plateau plain, mountain valley and others(with emphasis on land forms in Ghana)</p> <p>B7.5.5.1.2 Explain the nature of associations that exist among plants and animals in different landforms and their mechanisms for survival</p>		
<b>Week Ending</b>	02-12-2022		
<b>FORM</b>	B.S.7		
<b>Subject</b>	Integrated Science		
<b>Reference</b>	Curriculum, Teachers Resource Pack, Learners Resource Pack.		
<b>Teaching / Learning Resources</b>	Textbook, Word Chart, Pictures.		
<b>DAYS</b>	<b>PHASE 1 : STARTER</b>	<b>PHASE 2: MAIN</b>	<b>PHASE 3: REFECTION</b>
<b>MONDAY 28-11-2022</b>	Learners brainstorm to mention the types of Landforms.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Show Learners pictures of different types of plants and animals that live in different landforms</li> <li>2. Assist Learners to identify different types of plants and animals found in different landforms.</li> <li>3. Learners in small groups to discuss about the characteristics that enable different types of animals to live in different landforms.</li> <li>4. Individual Learners to describe the characteristics that enable different types of plants to survive in different landforms.</li> </ol> <p><b>Landform Meaning;</b> A recognizable, naturally formed feature on the Earth's surface. Landforms have a characteristic shape and can include such large features as plains, plateaus,</p>	<p><b>Core Competencies;</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ability to combine Information and ideas from several sources to reach a conclusion</li> <li>2. Generate hypothesis to help answer complex problems.</li> <li>3. Ability to combine</li> </ol>

		<p>mountains, and valleys, as well as smaller features such as hills, eskers, and canyons.</p> <p><b>Types of Landforms;</b></p>  <p>shutterstock.com - 1603298866</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Mountains</li> <li>ii. Valleys</li> <li>iii. Plateaus</li> <li>iv. Glaciers</li> <li>v. Hills</li> <li>vi. Loess</li> <li>vii. Plains</li> <li>viii. deserts</li> </ol>	<p>Information and ideas from several sources to reach a conclusion</p>
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<p><b>THURSDAY</b> <b>01-12-2022</b></p>	<p>Review Learners knowledge on the previous lesson.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assist Learners to identify the nature of associations among plants and animals.</li> <li>2. Learners brainstorm to explain mutualism, parasitism and commensalism and explain the effects on their habitats.</li> <li>3. Discuss with Learners the different ways that different plants and animals survive in the landforms in which they are found.</li> </ol> <p><b>Mutualism;</b> occurs when organisms of both species benefit from their association. The relationship between pollinators and plants is a great example of mutualism.</p>  <p><b>Parasitism;</b> is a close relationship between species, where one organism, the parasite, lives on or inside another organism, the host, causing it some harm, and is adapted structurally to this way of life.</p>	<p><b>Core Competencies;</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ability to combine Information and ideas from several sources to reach a conclusion</li> <li>2. Generate hypothesis to help answer complex problems</li> </ol>
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Parasitism is the relationship between two organisms wherein one organism, the parasite, thrives at the cost of the other, the host.



**Commensalism** is a long-term biological interaction in which members of one species gain benefits while those of the other species neither benefit nor are harmed.

