



Literacy lesson plans

Primary 5,
term 3, weeks 26—30

Livelihoods, climate change
and presentations

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Introduction

Teaching and learning processes in Kwara State have improved as a result of the introduction of the new lesson plans developed by the State School Improvement Team (SSIT). The recent improvement in the quality of education in Kwara is a direct function of quality teaching.

Evidence of improved teaching quality includes an increase in the number of pupils completing basic education and a general improvement in the levels of literacy and numeracy.

Teachers in Kwara have experienced tremendous professional improvements through training and refresher programmes on the new lesson plans, facilitated by SSIT and school support officers (SSOs).

These lesson plans, designed and edited by Education Sector Support Programme in Nigeria (ESSPIN), have become Kwara teachers' classroom companion.

As teaching manuals, the lesson plans have been designed to provide a step-by-step guide in the teaching of literacy and numeracy. The lesson plans promote more collaborative, interactive, participatory and reflective learning to encourage children to become active learners.

I am sure that continuous use of these lesson plans by teachers will raise the standard of our education in Kwara State and also assist in consolidating the new administration's education reform.

I therefore appreciate the contribution of the UK Department for International Development (DFID), through ESSPIN, in designing, editing and producing the lesson plans.

Alhaji Saka Onimago
Honourable Commissioner
for Education and Human
Capital Development,
Kwara State

Alhaji (Barr) Lanre Daibu
Executive Chairman
Kwara State Universal Basic
Education Board

The literacy lesson plans help you teach reading, writing, grammar, speaking and listening. Each week focuses on either reading or writing.

How?

How

This section illustrates a key concept through simple instructions and photographs. A sign at the top of the column shows you which part of the lesson uses this resource.

Learning expectations

Every pupil in the class will be at a different stage of understanding in literacy. The first page of each week lists learning expectations for the week. These learning expectations are broken into three levels:

What **all** pupils will be able to do.

What **most** pupils will be able to do.

What **some** pupils will be able to do.

Assessment

Weeks 27 and 29 include an assessment task (on the weekly page) for you to carry out with five pupils at the end of the week. This will help you find out whether they have met the learning expectations.

Next to the task, there is an example of a pupil's work, which shows what a pupil can do if they have met the learning expectations.

If most pupils have not met the learning expectations, you may have to teach some of the week again.

For reading tasks, ask pupils to write answers in their exercise books so you can see what they can do.

Spelling

Each lesson starts with a spelling section. Pupils need to identify sounds in words in order to spell them. Tell pupils to try to sound out words before they spell them.

Grammar

Pupils will be taught different types of grammar to help them improve their writing and reading.

Comprehension

Pupils will do activities to help them understand the passage they have been reading. Activities might be questions, role plays or drawing pictures.

Reading

Arrange the class into groups of eight or fewer for supported group activities. There are four activities, A, B, C and D, which each group will complete during the week.

If you have a very large class, you may have more than one group for each letter.

Shared writing

Take ideas for writing from the whole class. Write their ideas on the chalkboard and ask questions to develop their ideas and produce a piece of writing.

Guided writing

Take ideas for writing from a group of pupils. Guide them to write by explaining and showing examples of good writing. Work with the group to produce one piece of writing.

Independent writing

Pupils practise good writing using the skills learned during the week. This should be their own ideas and writing, not copied from the chalkboard.

Brainstorm

Gather ideas for writing by collecting words and phrases that pupils can use during independent writing. Write the title in the middle of the chalkboard.

Ask questions and, as pupils reply, write their answers around the title to make a spider diagram.

Grade/
Type of lesson plan

Lesson
title

Weekly page

Primary 5, literacy lesson plans

Week 26:

How our climate is changing

Words/phrases

Write these words on the chalkboard and leave them there for the week. Make two flash cards for each word.

pattern
seasons
drought
moisture
Atlantic Ocean
Sahara Desert
Equator
variable
coast
impact
risks
soil erosion
natural causes
human activity
pollution
environment

Learning expectations

By the end of the week:

All pupils will be able to:

Draw labelled spider diagrams and drawings.

Most pupils will be able to:

Say some of the risks of climate change in Nigeria.

Some pupils will be able to:

Answer questions about the risks of climate change using an information passage.

Notes

At the end of Week 30 there will be a presentation of the work studied in Weeks 26—30 for the SBMC and parents.

Keep the following set of pupils' work to display on this day:

Presentation material Set 1

The map of Africa showing Nigeria and the wind directions.

Labelled 'hotter and drier' spider diagrams and drawings.

Labelled spider diagrams showing the results of flooding.

Human activity and climate change poster.

Information report rules

Write the following rules on the chalkboard and leave them there for the week:

Title and opening sentences clearly explain what the report is about.

Mainly written in the present tense.

Do not use 'I' or 'we'.

Factual language.

Paragraphs for each new piece of information.

Use of causal connectives, eg: 'because', 'so', 'this causes'.

Tables, pictures and diagrams are sometimes used to add information.

Grade/
Type of lesson plan

Lesson
title

Write this **information report**
on the chalkboard and leave it
there for the week.

Weekly page

Primary 5, literacy lesson plans

Week 26:

How our climate is changing

Climate risks

Everywhere in the world the climate has an impact on how local communities live and work. Some types of climate create more problems for people than others. These problems are called 'climate risks'. They are likely to get worse as the climate changes. Climate risks that affect Nigeria include:

drought – less rain means that there is less water for the community

flooding – too much rain causes flooding if the rain cannot drain away into the soil, streams or drains

temperature – people and animals get sick and crops dry up if it gets too hot

soil erosion – stronger winds dry out the soil and blow it away

Scientists think that these changes are partly due to natural causes but that human activity is also having an effect.

Some Nigerians say they have started to feel the impact and problems of climate change because floods, rainfall and drought have started to happen more often.

Write this **information report** on the chalkboard and leave it there for the week.

Climate change

The pattern of weather that a place gets from year to year (how wet or dry, how hot or cold it is) is called the 'climate'.

Nigeria has two seasons: a wet season from around April to October and a dry season for the rest of the year.

In the wet season, the south-west wind blows moisture from the Atlantic Ocean bringing cloud and rain. In the dry season, the north-east wind blows from the Sahara Desert bringing warmer, drier air and dust. This changing wind pattern is because Nigeria is close to the Equator.

The seasons are changing. Older people in your family may say it is hotter and drier and the rainy season has changed since they were children. Rainfall patterns are getting more variable, with south Nigeria having rain earlier in the year and for longer. In the north, rainfall is coming later and for a shorter time.

During your lifetime there may be a lot more rain each year. There will be more days of very heavy rain, so there are likely to be more floods. If you live on the coast, you are likely to feel it get hotter with more rainfall.

There may be more storms and strong winds. The sea level is rising as the climate gets warmer and this causes more floods.

In north-east Nigeria it may become drier and hotter. This is what we mean by 'climate change'.

Week 26: How our climate is changing

Day 1: Climate change

Learning outcomes

**By the end of the lesson,
most pupils will be able to:**

Spell words where 'ough'
has the same sound
as 'ow' in 'flower'.

Say what happens when
the weather gets hotter
and drier.

Preparation

Before the lesson:

Read **How? Spider diagrams and drawings**, as shown below, and copy the **spider diagram** and **drawing** on to the chalkboard.

Have ready four large **sheets of paper**.

Write the **Information report rules** from this week's Weekly page on a large piece of card or the chalkboard.

How? Spider diagrams and drawings



Ask the groups to help you label the spider diagram.



Tell the groups to think about what happens when it is much hotter and drier.



Tell the pupils to look at the drawing and say what is happening.



Ask the pupils to help you label the drawing.



Ask the pupils to draw and label other crops and animals affected by drier weather.

15
minutes

Spelling

Whole class teaching

Write the following words on the chalkboard, read and explain them to the class: 'bough', 'plough', 'drought'.

Explain that 'ough' makes the same sound as 'ow' in 'flower'.

Dictate this sentence and ask the pupils to write in their exercise books: 'A drought means a place has less rain than normal for some months or longer.'

Ask the pupils to write sentences with the words 'bough' and 'plough' in their exercise books.

15
minutes

Word/phrase
cards/Passage

Reading

Whole class teaching

Ask the class to say what they know about the seasons and the weather in Nigeria.

Read out all of the words/phrases on the chalkboard and ask the pupils to say them with you.

Show the first three **word/phrase cards** and explain their meaning.

Read and explain the passage about **Climate change** to the class.

Ask the pupils:

'How is our climate changing?'

'What type of writing is this?' (an information report).

10
minutes

How

Diagram/
Drawing

Discussion

Group task

Ask the groups to discuss what will happen as the climate gets hotter and drier.

Teach **How? Spider diagrams and drawings**, as shown left.

Explain that information reports often contain diagrams and drawings.

Rub the labels off the **spider diagram** and the **drawing**.

15
minutes

Matching game/
Snap game/Paper

Reading

Supported group activities

Group A:

Sit down with these pupils for guided reading. After reading, ask the pupils to write sentences about the wet season and the dry season.

Group B:

Tell these pupils to choose three words/phrases and write a sentence for each of them, then play the **matching game/snap**.

Groups C and D:

Give each group two **sheets of paper** and ask them to draw labelled spider diagrams and drawings to explain the results of hotter and drier weather.

5
minutes

Rules/Passage/
Diagrams/Drawing

Plenary

Whole class teaching

Read and explain the first three **Information report rules** with the class.

Choose some pupils to point to examples of where these rules are used in the **Climate change** passage.

Keep the **spider diagrams** and **drawing** for the next day.

Week 26: How our climate is changing

Day 2: Diagrams/ Drawings

Learning outcomes

**By the end of the lesson,
most pupils will be able to:**

Read words where 'ough'
has the same sound
as 'oa' in 'boat'.

Draw labelled spider
diagrams and drawings.

Preparation

Before the lesson:

Read **How? Map reading**, as shown
below, and draw a **map of Africa**
on the chalkboard (do not put the labels on)
and on a large a piece of paper.

Read **How? Spider diagrams
and drawings**, as shown on Week 26,
Day 1 (yesterday).

How? Map reading



Label and explain
the Equator.



Choose some
pupils to help label
Nigeria, the Sahara
Desert and the
Atlantic Ocean.



Ask some pupils
to label and
explain the weather
that north-east
winds bring.



Ask some pupils
to name and
draw on the winds
from the Atlantic
Ocean.



Ask some pupils
to say what this
map tells us about
Nigeria.

10
minutes

Spelling

Whole class teaching

Write 'drought', 'plough' and 'bough' on the chalkboard and ask the class to read them.

Write 'although', 'dough', and 'doughnut' on the chalkboard then read and explain them.

Explain that in these words, 'ough' makes the same sound as 'oa' in 'boat'.

Dictate this sentence for the pupils to write in their exercise books: 'It is hard to make dough in a drought.'

Choose some pupils to read the 'ough' words on the chalkboard.

15
minutes

How

Reading

Whole class teaching

Read out the first three words/phrases on the chalkboard and ask the pupils to say them with you.

Show the next four **word/phrase cards** and explain their meaning.

Ask the class what they remember about climate change from yesterday's lesson.

Read the **Climate change** passage with the class.

Teach **How? Map reading**, as shown left.

Word/phrase
cards/Passage

15
minutes

Discussion

Group task

Ask the groups:

'How is the weather changing in the north of Nigeria?'

'How is it changing in the south?'

Teach **How? Spider diagrams and drawings**, as shown on Day 1, Week 26, yesterday.

15
minutes

Paper/Matching game/
Snap game

Reading

Supported group activities

Groups A and B:

Give each group two **sheets of paper** and ask them to draw labelled spider diagrams and drawings to explain the results of hotter and drier weather.

Group C:

Sit down with these pupils for guided reading. After reading, ask the pupils to write sentences about the wet season and the dry season.

Group D:

Tell these pupils to choose three words/phrases and write a sentence for each of them, then play the **matching game/snap**.

5
minutes

Diagrams/
Drawings

Plenary

Whole class teaching

Display the labelled 'hotter and drier' **spider diagrams** and **drawings** the groups made today and yesterday.

Choose some groups to explain their diagrams and pictures to the class.

Keep this display for the final presentation in Week 30.

Week 26: How our climate is changing

Day 3: The risks of climate change

Learning outcomes

By the end of the lesson,
most pupils will be able to:

Read words where
'ough' has the same
sound as 'or'.

Say some of the
problems caused by
increased rainfall.

Preparation

Before the lesson:

Make a set of **flash cards** with these
words for each group: 'thought',
'bought', 'fought', 'ought', 'bough', 'drought',
'although', 'dough'.

Read **How? More rain**, as shown
below, and draw the **spider diagram**
and **drawing** on the chalkboard.

Have ready four large **sheets of paper**.

How? More rain



Ask the groups
to help you label the
spider diagram.



Tell the groups to
think about what
happens when there
is too much rain.



Tell the pupils to
look at the drawing
and say what
is happening.



Ask some pupils to
add other results
of too much rain to
the drawing.



Ask the pupils to
label the results on
the drawing.

15 minutes | Flash cards

Spelling

Group task

Write 'thought', 'bought', 'fought' and 'ought' on the chalkboard and explain that 'ough' in these words has the same sound as 'or' in 'for'.

Read and explain the words to the class.

Give each group a set of **flash cards** and tell them to sort the cards into three sets showing the different 'ough' sounds, ie: 'ow', 'oa' and 'or'.

Choose some groups to read different sets of words.

10 minutes | Word/phrase cards/
Passage

Reading

Whole class teaching

Read the first seven words/phrases on the chalkboard and ask the pupils to say them with you.

Show the next five **word/phrase cards** and explain their meaning.

Remind the class that they have been learning about climate change.

Ask them to say what they think the risks of this will be.

Read and explain the passage **Climate risks**.

15 minutes | How

Discussion

Whole class teaching

Ask the groups to discuss what will happen when there is more rain.

Teach **How? More rain**, as shown left.

15 minutes | Paper/Matching game/
Snap game

Reading

Supported group activities

Groups A and D: Give each group **two sheets of paper** and ask them to draw labelled spider diagrams and drawings to explain the results of flooding.

Group B: Sit down with these pupils for guided reading. After reading, ask the pupils to write sentences about the wet season and the dry season.

Group C: Tell these pupils to choose three words/phrases and write a sentence for each of them, then play the **matching game/snap**.

5 minutes | Diagrams/
Drawings

Plenary

Whole class teaching

Ask the pupils to say what people do in the dry season, eg: save water, keep animals in the shade.

Ask them to say what people do in the wet season, eg: stay indoors more, wear boots and take umbrellas to work.

Keep the **spider diagrams** and **drawings** for the next day.

Week 26: How our climate is changing

Day 4: Human activity

Learning outcomes

**By the end of the lesson,
most pupils will be able to:**

Read words where 'ough'
has a different sound.

Explain how some human
activities can make
climate change worse.

Preparation

Before the lesson:

Read **How? Human activity**, as
shown below.

Make a **set of eight blank speech bubbles**
for each group and write the heading
'Human activity and climate change' on
a **large piece of paper**.

Have ready **four more large sheets**
of paper.

How? Human activity



Why do people
cut down trees?



How does this harm
the environment?



Why do people
need to use petrol?



How does
petrol harm the
environment?



Display these
speech bubbles on
the large poster.

15
minutes

Spelling

Pair task

Write these sentences on the chalkboard:
'I bought a doughnut.'
'He ought to plough the land.'
'He thought the drought would last for months.'

Choose some pairs to read out the sentences carefully.

Ask some pairs to underline 'ough' in the words and say the sound it makes.

Ask the pairs to say other words where 'ough' has the same sound as 'ow' and write them on the chalkboard.

Repeat, asking for words with the same sound as 'oa' and 'or'.

10
minutes

Word/phrase cards/
Passage

Reading

Whole class teaching

Read the first 12 words/phrases on the chalkboard and ask the pupils to say them with you.

Show the next four **word/phrase cards** and explain their meaning.

Explain to the pupils:

'Human activity such as using petrol in our cars and burning rubbish adds heat and gas to the air, causing pollution.'

'Cutting trees down and letting too many animals graze causes soil erosion.'

Read **Climate risks** with the class.

15
minutes



Speech bubbles

Discussion

Group task

Ask the groups to say some of the things that people do that can harm the environment, eg: burn bushes to make more farmland, build factories.

Give each group a **set of speech bubbles**.

Ask the groups to discuss the questions, as shown left in **How? Human activity**, and write their answers in the speech bubbles.

15
minutes

Matching game/
Snap game/Paper

Reading

Supported group activities

Group A:
Tell these pupils to choose three words/phrases and write a sentence for each of them, then play the **matching game/snap**.

Groups B and C:
Give each group **two sheets of paper** and ask them to draw labelled spider diagrams and drawings to explain the results of flooding.

Group D:
Sit down with these pupils for guided reading. After reading, ask the pupils to write sentences about the wet season and the dry season.

5
minutes

Diagrams/Drawings/
Poster

Plenary

Group task

Display the labelled 'more rain' **spider diagrams** and **drawings** the groups made today and yesterday.

Ask, 'What human activity can make flooding worse?' (eg: cutting down trees).

Keep the diagrams, drawings and **poster** for the final presentation in Week 30.

Week 26: How our climate is changing

Day 5: Comprehension

Learning outcomes

**By the end of the lesson,
most pupils will be able to:**

Read and spell tricky
words with 'ough'.

Answer questions
about climate change
in Nigeria.

Preparation

Before the lesson:

Copy the **word search**, shown right,
on to the chalkboard.

Display the **Information report rules**,
the **map of Africa**, the **diagrams**, **drawings**
and the **poster** made this week.

Read **How? Comprehension**,
as shown below.

How? Comprehension



Look together at
the first two questions
on the chalkboard.



Ask the groups to
discuss the answers.



Tell them to point
to the map of
Africa to explain
their answers.



Ask the groups
to discuss the
answers to the next
two questions.



Tell the groups to
point to the diagrams
and drawings to
explain their answers.

15
minutes

Word search

Spelling

Pair task

Ask the pairs to look at the **word search** and draw lines under the 'ough' words.

Ask the pairs to find a word, write it on the chalkboard, sound it out and read it.

Choose some pairs to point to words where 'ough' has the same sound as 'ow', 'oa' and 'or'.

Write 'rough', 'enough' and 'tough' on the chalkboard and ask if anyone knows the sound 'ough' makes in these words (ie: 'uff').

Word search

h	d	o	u	g	h	n	u	t	t
t	h	o	u	g	h	t	e	h	z
b	a	l	f	h	o	u	g	h	y
y	n	r	w	f	o	u	g	h	t
s	i	b	j	h	o	u	h	j	m
j	a	y	g	r	v	g	z	n	f
o	o	u	d	g	u	c	h	p	t
c	o	p	l	o	u	g	h	j	x
b	k	c	h	l	d	o	u	g	h
h	e	t	h	b	o	u	g	h	t

15
minutes

Passages

Reading

Pair task

Ask the pupils to read all of the words/phrases with you.

Choose some pupils to explain some of the words.

Read the **Climate change** and **Climate risks** passages with the pupils.

Ask the pairs, 'How is our climate changing?'

25
minutes

How

Questions

Comprehension

Whole class teaching

Write the following questions on the chalkboard and teach **How? Comprehension**, as shown left:

'Where does the rain come from in the rainy season?'

'Where does the drier air and dust come from in the dry season?'

Tell the groups to write the answers to the **questions** on the chalkboard in their exercise books.

5
minutes

Rules

Plenary

Whole class teaching

Read and explain the first three **Information report rules** with the class.

Ask, 'Do the passages we have read this week follow these rules?'

Discuss how the diagrams and drawings make the information easier to understand.

Grade/
Type of lesson plan

Lesson
title

Weekly page

Primary 5, literacy lesson plans

Week 27:

The environment matters

Words/phrases

Write these words on the chalkboard and leave them there for the week. Make two flash cards for each word.

organisms
minerals
nutrients
environment
habitat
interact
rainforest
deforestation
solar radiation
oxygen
relax
health
fuel
fertiliser
varieties
efficient
purified
groundwater

Learning expectations

By the end of the week:

All pupils will be able to:

Obtain information from a diagram.

Most pupils will be able to:

Write some sentences for an information report.

Some pupils will be able to:

Write a simple information report with a labelled diagram.

Write this **information report** on the chalkboard and leave it there for the week.

Draw this **diagram** on the chalkboard and leave it there for the week.

Notes

At the end of Week 30 there will be a presentation of the work studied in Weeks 26—30 for the SBMC and parents.

Keep the following set of pupils' work to display on this day:

Presentation material Set 2

The interactions in an ecosystem diagram and the example ecosystem diagram.

Shared writing report on ecosystems.

Labelled objects.

'The environment matters' brainstorm and the pupils' information reports.

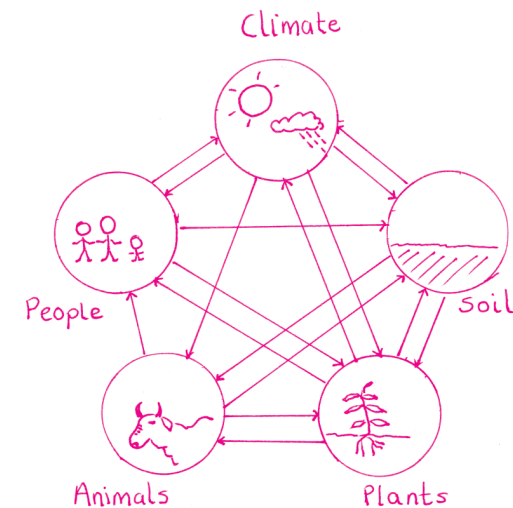
Ecosystems

What do we mean by our environment? We mean what it is like where we live: what grows and lives there what the climate is like the ways people have changed and used what is around them

What is an ecosystem? It is a type of environment, such as a rainforest or a hot desert. The word ecosystem includes: where all the plants, animals and organisms live (their habitat). soil, minerals and nutrients solar radiation (sunshine) and climate people All these things interact (work together) to create that special environment.

Interactions in an ecosystem

An ecosystem



Grade/
Type of lesson plan

Lesson
title

Read this **information** to
prepare for the week, but do not
let the pupils read it.

Weekly page

Primary 5, literacy lesson plans

Week 27:

The environment matters

Information report rules

Write the following rules
on the chalkboard and leave
them there for the week:

Title and opening
sentences clearly explain
what the report is about.

Mainly written in the
present tense.

Do not use 'I' or 'we'.

Factual language.

Paragraphs for each new
piece of information.

Use of causal connectives,
eg: 'because', 'so',
'this causes'.

Tables, pictures and
diagrams are sometimes
used to add information.

Ecosystem services 1

Ecosystem services are
the good things that
nature provides for us,
often completely free!
For example:

habitats for animals

things we need and
can use to live, such as
drinking water, food
and building materials

nature often solves
problems by itself, protect-
ing humans against
disease and other risks

being in nature can
make us feel relaxed
and happy, which is good
for our health

Ecosystem services 2

The environment provides many ecosystem services to you and your community:

Food

We need working ecosystems to grow yams and beans: our food comes from plants and animals. We grow fruit and we have cows. We must not harm the ecosystems that give us our food.

Shelter

We use wood, mud, large leaves and grasses to make homes.

Fuel

We use a lot of wood to cook and heat our homes when it is cold.

Drinking water

Without drinking water, we will die within a few days. Rain falling from clouds is purified as it soaks into the ground, where it is stored as groundwater. We can pump up this water and drink it if it is clean. There is also water in lakes, rivers and streams. Water that is not safe to drink can still be used to grow food.

We need to look after our ecosystem services to keep the environment safe and healthy and for us to have a healthy, happy life. There are many things communities can do to help, including:

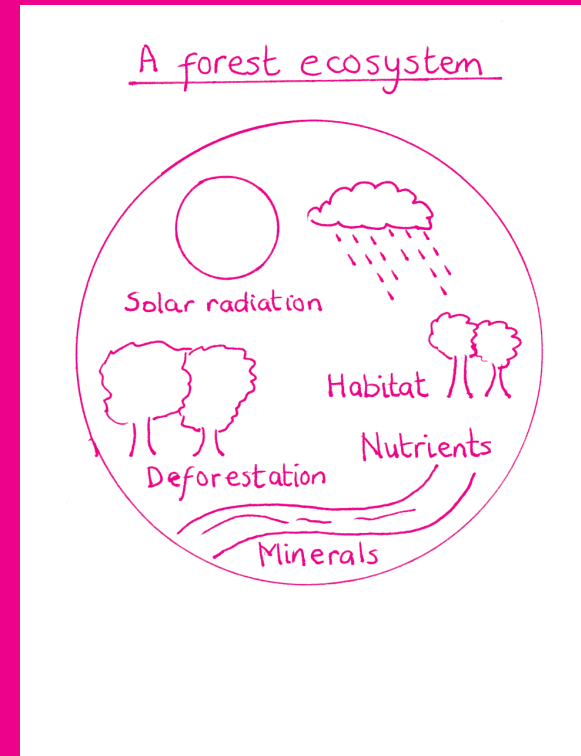
Using better crop varieties that grow more quickly – varieties of maize, groundnut and soya bean – means we will need less fertiliser, which poisons our water supplies.

Planting seedlings of trees such as mango, avocado and cacao – their roots hold the soil together, protecting it from wind and floods. Trees protect us from flooding and so help us keep our farmland and our food supply. They give animals and insects places to live and find food.

Using fuel-efficient wood stoves will lower the amount of fuel wood we use and so conserve trees.

Draw this **diagram** on the chalkboard and leave it there for the week.

Forest ecosystem



Grade/
Type of lesson plan

Lesson
title

Weekly page Primary 5, literacy lesson plans

Week 27: Assessment

Assessment task

Carry out this assessment task with five pupils at the end of the week. This will help you find out whether they have met the learning expectations.

Next to the task, there is an example of a pupil's work, which shows what they can do if they have met the learning expectations.

If most pupils have not met the learning expectations, you may have to teach some of the week again.

For reading tasks, ask the pupils to write their answers in their exercise books so you can see what they can do.

Instructions:

Ask an individual pupil to:

- 1 Read their information report from Week 27, Days 4 and 5.
- 2 Explain the key information in their report.

Example of a pupil's work

This pupil can:

Use the rules for information report writing.

Include wow! words to make their report writing more interesting.

Use punctuation correctly.

An ecosystem

The environment matters because it provides a healthy place for all.

An ecosystem service is all things nature provides for all of us. Important ecosystem services are a rainforest, a hot desert and a cold mountain area.

In an ecosystem we find drinking water, wood as fuel and food to eat.

It is important to look after our ecosystem services because it will help us to keep our environment safe and healthy.

Communities can help to maintain the ecosystem by using better crop varieties, eating diverse food and using fuel-efficient wood stoves.

Week 27: The environment matters

Day 1: Ecosystem diagrams

Learning outcomes

By the end of the lesson, most pupils will be able to:

Read words with the suffix 'tion'.

Obtain information from a diagram.

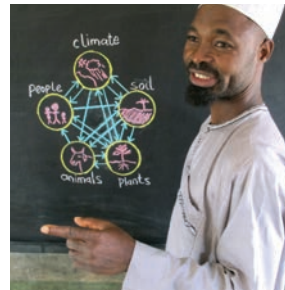
Preparation

Before the lesson:

Make a **wow! words wall** using a **large piece of card**.

Read **How? Shared writing**, as shown below, and have ready a **large piece of paper**.

How? Shared writing



Ask each group to explain different parts of the ecosystem.



Explain that the arrows show how the parts interact.



Write sentences on the paper to explain the arrows around climate.



Ask each group to say how a different part interacts and write down the ideas.



Write a new paragraph for each part of the ecosystem.

15
minutes

Spelling

Whole class teaching

Remind the class that adding endings (suffixes) changes how words are used.

Write these verbs on the chalkboard: 'radiate', 'complete', 'direct', 'subtract'.

Explain their meanings and ask: 'What type of words are these?'

Demonstrate how to add the suffix 'tion' (pronounced 'shun') to change these verbs into nouns.

Explain that words ending in 'te' drop the 'te': 'radiate + tion = radiation'.

Explain that words ending in 't' drop the 't': 'direct + tion = direction'.

Ask the pupils to say sentences for the nouns you have made.

15
minutes

Word/phrase cards/
Passage/Wow! words wall

Reading

Whole class teaching

Read all of the words/phrases on the chalkboard and ask the pupils to say them with you.

Show the first six **word/phrase cards** and explain their meaning.

Read and explain the **Ecosystems** passage to the class.

Write 'environment', 'habitat' and 'interact' on the **wow! words wall**.

20
minutes

How

Diagram/Paper/
Shared writing

Shared writing

Group task

Tell the pupils to look at the diagram **Interactions in an ecosystem**.

Explain that they are going to help you to write an information report.

Write 'Ecosystems' as the title on the **paper** and tell the class they are going to use the information in the diagram to write the report.

Teach **How? Shared writing**, as shown left.

Keep this **shared writing** for the next day.

10
minutes

Diagram

Plenary

Group task

Tell the class to look at the diagram of an **example forest ecosystem**.

Ask the groups to discuss and explain what is happening, eg:

'The plants get nutrients and minerals from the sun, rain and the soil.'

'The trees need the rain, the sun and the soil to grow.'

'Burning the trees is harming the plants, the soil and the animal habitats.'

Week 27: The environment matters

Day 2: Information report

Learning outcomes

**By the end of the lesson,
most pupils will be able to:**

Change verbs into nouns
using the suffix 'ation'.

Contribute ideas for
an information report.

Preparation

Before the lesson:

Read the passage **Ecosystem services 1**
in this week's Weekly page.

Have ready the **shared writing** from
Week 27, Day 1 (yesterday) and display
the **Information report rules**.

Read **How? An information report**,
as shown below, and have ready **paper**
to label the objects.

How? An information report



Ask groups to label
any objects found
and display them in
the classroom.



Tell them to draw
pictures of things
they have seen
to add to the display.



Write the meaning
of ecosystem
services under the
shared writing.



Ask the groups to
help you write
about the free things
found in nature.



Check that the
writing follows
the Information
report rules.

15
minutes

Spelling

Group task

Write these words on the chalkboard: 'radiate', 'deforest', 'complete', 'direct', 'subtract'.

Ask the groups to change the words into nouns in their exercise books.

Write these words and explain their meaning: 'information', 'fertilisation', 'deforestation', 'alteration'.

Explain that these words end in 'ation' to make them easier to say.

Ask each group to read the words, pronouncing 'ation' carefully, and write a sentence for each word in their exercise books.

15
minutes

Word/phrase cards/
Rules/Shared writing

Reading

Whole class teaching

Read the first six words/phrases on the chalkboard and ask some pupils to read out and explain them.

Show the next five **word/phrase cards** and explain them.

Read the **Information report rules** with the class.

Ask the class to read and find examples of the rules in the **shared writing** they did yesterday.

Explain that they are going to complete this writing today.

20
minutes

Paper

Shared writing

Group task

Give each group some **paper** and ask, 'What do I need to live a good life?'

Tell them to write their ideas on the paper, eg: oxygen, water, food, music, school.

Ask, 'Are these needs found in nature?'

Take the groups outside.

Tell the groups to look for and collect things that can satisfy the needs they have just listed, eg: leaves for oxygen, wood for fuel, chicken feather for eggs (food).

How

10
minutes

Shared writing/
Objects

Plenary

Whole class teaching

Tell the pupils to write sentences in their exercise books about some of the free ecosystem services in nature.

Keep the **shared writing report** and the **labelled objects** for the final presentation in Week 30.

Week 27: The environment matters

Day 3: Brainstorm

Learning outcomes

By the end of the lesson, most pupils will be able to:

Use the suffix 'sion' to change verbs into nouns.

Contribute ideas for an information report.

Preparation

Before the lesson:

Read the passage **Ecosystem services 2** in this week's Weekly page.

Read **How? Brainstorm**, as shown below, and find a **large piece of card** for the brainstorm.

Have ready a **large piece of paper** for each group.

How? Brainstorm



Ask the pupils, 'What ecosystem services does the environment give us?'



Ask, 'How does nature provide shelter?'



Ask, 'How does nature provide food?'



Ask the pupils, 'Why do we need to look after these services?'



Ask, 'How can we look after these services?'

15
minutes

Spelling

Pair task

Write 'subtract', 'radiate', and 'fertilise' on the chalkboard and choose some pairs to change them into nouns.

Write the following:
'comprehend – comprehension'
'explode – explosion'.

Explain that verbs ending in 'd' and 'de' drop the 'd' or 'de' and add 'sion' (pronounced 'shun').

Write these verbs on the chalkboard and choose some pairs to change them into nouns: 'persuade', 'decide', 'divide', 'expand'.

Explain the meaning of the nouns the pupils have made.

15
minutes

Word/phrase cards

Reading

Whole class teaching

Read out the first nine words/phrases on the chalkboard and ask some pupils to read and explain them.

Show the next five **word/phrase cards** and explain their meaning.

Tell the pupils to look at the two ecosystem diagrams and ask:
'What is an ecosystem?'
'What is in an ecosystem?'

Remind the class that ecosystem services are the good things that nature provides for us.

25
minutes

How

Card

Brainstorm

Group task

Explain to the groups that they are going to write an information report.

Write the title 'Our environment matters' in the centre of the **large piece of card**.

Teach **How? Brainstorm**, as shown left, and ask the groups the questions to help complete the brainstorm.

Remind the pupils that drawings and diagrams are often used in information reports.

Ask the groups to draw labelled pictures in their exercise books for different ecosystem services, eg: water:
rain
a river
people drinking water
washing clothes
plants growing

5
minutes

Brainstorm

Plenary

Whole class teaching

Ask each group to show their labelled drawings to the class.

Ask, 'How can we look after these services?'

Keep the **brainstorm** for the next day.

Week 27: The environment matters

Day 4: An information report

Learning outcomes

By the end of the lesson, most pupils will be able to:

Read words with the suffixes 'ation', 'tion', 'sion' and 'ssion'.

Write some sentences for an information report.

Preparation

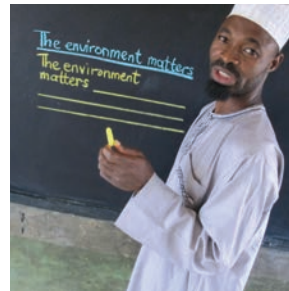
Before the lesson:

Read the passages **Ecosystem services** and **Ecosystem services 2** in this week's Weekly page.

Display the **brainstorm** and the **Information report rules**.

Read **How? Writing frame 1**, as shown below, and write the **sentences** on the chalkboard.

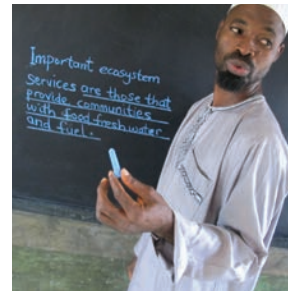
How? Writing frame 1



Ask the groups to say why the environment is important.



Ask the groups to complete the sentence to explain what an ecosystem service is.



Ask the groups to name and explain some ecosystem services.



Ask the groups to say where fuel and food can be found.



Encourage the pupils to use wow! words in their sentences.

15
minutes

Spelling

Whole class teaching

Choose some pupils to write 'subtract', 'fertilise', 'expand' and 'divide' on the chalkboard.

Choose different pupils to add 'ation', 'tion' or 'sion' to the words and read the nouns they have made.

Explain that when verbs end in 'ss', we add 'ion' to change them into nouns.

Write 'discuss', 'express', 'confess' and 'impress' on the chalkboard and ask some pupils to help you add 'ion' to change them into nouns.

Ask the class to read the nouns, pronouncing 'ssion' as 'shun'.

20
minutes

Passage/Diagrams/
Brainstorm

How

Guided writing

Whole class teaching

Read all of the words/phrases on the chalkboard and ask some pupils to read and explain them.

Choose some pupils to say some of the rules for writing an information report.

Read the **Ecosystems** passage with the class and explain the two **diagrams**.

Choose some pupils to read and explain the words on the **brainstorm**.

15
minutes

Brainstorm

Independent writing

Individual task

Tell the pupils to write 'The environment matters' in their exercise books.

Ask them to complete the sentences in the writing frames and try to write some more sentences.

Remind the pupils to write in paragraphs.

Encourage them to use the words/phrases, the **brainstorm** and wow! words.

10
minutes

Rules

Plenary

Whole class teaching

Choose some pupils to read their reports to the class.

Ask the class to notice if they use the **Information report rules** and any wow! words.

Week 27: The environment matters

Day 5: Why the environment matters

Learning outcomes

By the end of the lesson, most pupils will be able to:

Make nouns from verbs using the suffixes 'tion', 'sion' and 'ation' and read them correctly.

Write a simple information report with a labelled diagram.

Preparation

Before the lesson:

Read **Ecosystem services 1** and **2** in this week's Weekly page.

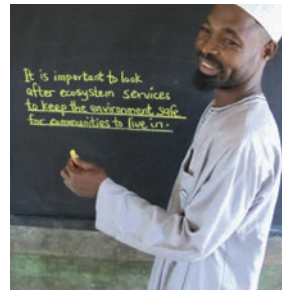
Display the **brainstorm** and **Information report rules** and have ready some **paper**.

Read **How? Writing frame 2**, as shown below, and write the **sentences** on the chalkboard.

How? Writing frame 2



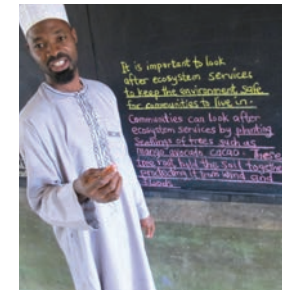
Ask the groups to say why we need to look after ecosystem services.



Ask the groups to say ideas to complete the writing frame.



Ask the groups to say how people can look after ecosystem services.



Ask the groups to say ideas to complete the writing frame.



Ask the groups to help you draw a diagram explaining why the environment matters.

10
minutes

Spelling

Group task

Write these verbs on the chalkboard: 'radiate', 'subtract', 'fertilise', 'explode', 'expand', 'divide', 'persuade', 'discuss'.

Choose different groups to read and explain them.

Remind the groups that they can make nouns by adding 'tion', 'sion' and 'ation' to words.

Ask the groups to change the verbs into nouns in their exercise books.

25
minutes

Word/phrase cards

Guided writing

Group task

Give each group three different **word/phrase cards** and ask them to read and explain each one.

Ask the groups to say what they have learned about ecosystems and ecosystem services.

Ask them to name some ecosystem services and explain why they are important.

Explain why we need to look after these services and what we can do to look after them.

How

Brainstorm/
Wow! words wall

Remind the groups that they have been writing an information report about the environment and explain that they are going to finish it today.

Choose some pupils to read and explain the words on the **brainstorm** and the **wow! words wall**.

Teach **How? Writing frame 2**, as shown left.

15
minutes

Rules

Independent writing

Individual task

Ask the pupils to find the information report that they began on Day 4 (yesterday).

Ask them to complete the sentences in the writing frames and try to write some more sentences.

Ask the pupils to draw a labelled diagram after their writing to explain why the environment matters.

Walk round the classroom, encouraging the pupils and checking that they are using the **Information report rules**.

10
minutes

Paper/
Brainstorm

Plenary

Whole class teaching

Choose some pupils to read their information reports and show their diagrams to the class.

Ask some pupils to copy their work on to **paper** and keep for the presentation in Week 30.

Keep the **brainstorm** for the final presentation.

Grade/
Type of lesson plan

Lesson
title

Weekly page

Primary 5, literacy lesson plans

Week 28:

A changing climate

Words/phrases

Write these words on the chalkboard and leave them there for the week. Make two flash cards for each word.

livelihoods
unpredictable
scarce
seedlings
diseases
livestock
moisture
pests
flash floods
stranded
adjust
diversification

Learning expectations

By the end of the week:

All pupils will be able to:

Say how the climate is changing.

Most pupils will be able to:

Write some simple instructions for keeping safe in a flood.

Some pupils will be able to:

Answer questions about some of the impacts of climate change.

Read this **information** to prepare for the week, but do not let the pupils read it.

Draw this **diagram** on the chalkboard and leave it there for the week.

Notes

At the end of Week 30 there will be a presentation of the work studied in Weeks 26—30 for the SBMC and parents.

Keep the following set of pupils' work to display on this day:

Presentation material Set 3

Water table diagram.

Filled in speech bubbles.

'The problems of flooding' poster.

Pupils' writing on problems for the community caused by flooding.

Flood instructions poster.

Labelled drawings from the comprehension.

The 2012 floods impact

In July 2012, heavy rain struck Nigeria. This caused severe flooding that affected 25 states. 363 people died, 5851 people were injured and over 3 million had to move out of their homes. Healthcare facilities were disrupted and many schools closed. The floods destroyed roads and bridges, ruined houses and buildings and killed livestock. Flooding interrupted oil production and ruined some farmland.

The seasonal flooding that usually occurs in parts of the country at the beginning of the rainy season became even greater in late August to mid September. Heavy flooding was recorded in Adamawa, Anambra and Taraba states. The north central states were the worst affected, especially Kogi and Benue.

The 2012 floods response

After the 2012 flood, different levels of government, civil society organisations and international development partners provided help including:

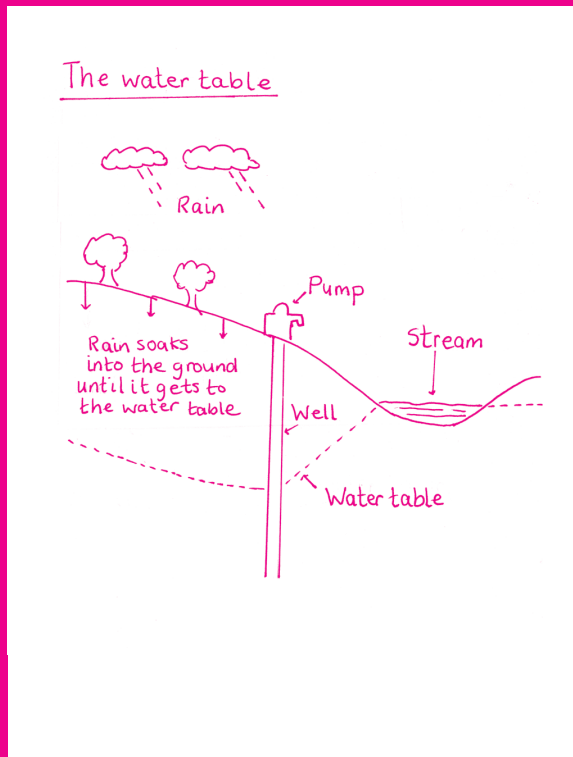
rescuing people from flooded areas

moving people into temporary shelters, mainly schools and other public buildings

delivering non-food items, eg: blankets

delivering food and medical assistance

The water table



Grade/
Type of lesson plan

Lesson
title

Read this **information** to
prepare for the week, but do not
let the pupils read it.

Weekly page

Primary 5, literacy lesson plans

Week 28:

A changing climate

Case study 1

Some Nigerian fishers have reported finding fewer fish in the sea. There are many reasons for this, such as climate change and more people fishing than in the past.

Parts of Cross River State use aquaculture to help overcome these problems. The community farms fish in ponds, which means there are more fish to catch. It also takes the pressure off the wild fish and increases income.

Case study 2

We need better methods for growing crops to eat and sell.

People in parts of northern Nigeria use dry season farming. This method uses water from shallow wells and diesel pumps, allowing the community to farm onions and other vegetables throughout the dry season.

This provides a regular income from selling crops and improves the availability of food.

Read this **information** to prepare for the week, but do not let the pupils read it.

Risks from climate change

The world is at risk from climate change. In Nigeria, there have been changes in rainfall amounts and timings. This means there is less time to grow crops. Heavy rainfall can damage crops and flooding can stop certain crops from growing.

When rains are unpredictable, there is more chance that crops will die. Food will then become scarce and more expensive. Unpredictable rainfall has also caused the water table (the level of water underground) to become lower. Because of this, dams, ponds, streams and rivers have started to dry up.

Another result of climate change is higher temperatures. In northern Nigeria, this can mean crops such as yam seedlings are not growing as well or are dying due to the heat and lower rainfall.

In some places, higher temperatures and more rainfall are leading to more diseases in livestock. This is because the increased moisture allows animal pests to multiply and diseases to spread more easily.

The sea level is already rising. This can lead to sea water entering farmlands, making them useless and salt entering the groundwater. Fresh water fish die, meaning there are fewer fish to catch to eat or sell.

Floods are very common in Nigeria. Flooding usually affects communities living along the banks of the Niger and Benue rivers. However, flash floods can happen anywhere following extreme rainfall.

Flooding has become a big problem in large cities such as Lagos, Port Harcourt, Kano and Ibadan. This destroys houses, leaves people and animals stranded and forces people to move to new places. What makes this even more important is that floods appear to be happening more often, damaging livelihoods and environments over a greater area.

Write this **information report** on the chalkboard and leave it there for the week.

Diversification

These changes mean that communities have to adjust what they do, and how they do it (adapt). Diversification gives a community many different sources of income (ways of making a living), so that if one source of income fails, eg: not being able to sell livestock because of disease, people still have other ways of feeding themselves and other sources of income to carry on their daily lives.

In Nigeria there are many ways to diversify to lessen the impact of climate change on the community, such as:

Farming

- growing different crop varieties
- changing farming practices
- planting early

Water

- improved ways of getting water, eg: hand pumps and rain water catchment systems
- improved ways of storing of water, eg: tanks, dams

Week 28: A changing climate

Day 1: Unpredictable rainfall

Learning outcomes

**By the end of the lesson,
most pupils will be able to:**

Find common homophones
in a passage.

Say how a low water
table affects their lives.

Preparation

Before the lesson:

Copy the **Water table diagram** with-
out the labels on to a **large piece of card**.

Read **How? The water table**, as
shown below, and make five blank
speech bubbles for each group.

Have ready the **Information report rules**
from the Week 27 Weekly page.

How? The water table



Ask each group to
help you label
a different part
of the water table
diagram.



Give each group five
speech bubbles.



Ask the groups
to explain what
happens when the
water table is low.



Tell them to write
their ideas on
the speech bubbles.



Ask the groups
to read their
speech bubbles to
the class.

15 minutes | Passage

Spelling

Pair task

Ask the pairs, 'What are homophones?' (Words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings.)

Choose some pairs to look for words that could be homophones in the first four sentences in the passage **Risks from climate change** and write them on the chalkboard, ie: 'there', 'been', 'to'.

Choose some pairs to write a different spelling for each homophone and explain the meaning.

10 minutes | Word/phrase cards/
Passage

Reading

Whole class teaching

Choose some pupils to answer the following questions:

'Have you noticed any changes due to the heat?'

'Do you need a fan or air conditioning to keep cool?'

'Is it harder to grow food?'

'Do the local livestock have shaded places to rest?'

Show the first seven **word/phrase cards** and read and explain them.

Read and explain the first two paragraphs in **Risks from climate change** with the pupils.

15 minutes | How

Grammar

Group task

Tell the groups they are going to write some sentences for an information report about the water table.

Explain how unpredictable rainfall affects the water table.

Teach **How? The water table**, as shown left.

15 minutes | Matching game/
Snap game

Reading

Supported group activities

Group A:

Sit down with these pupils for guided reading. After the reading, ask the pupils to write in their exercise books three things they have learned about the changing climate.

Group B:

Tell these pupils to choose three words/phrases and write a sentence for each of them, then play the **matching game/snap**.

Groups C and D:

Ask these pupils to write some sentences in their exercise books about the problems for the community when the water table is low.

5 minutes | Rules/
Speech bubbles

Plenary

Whole class teaching

Read the **Information report rules** with the class.

Ask some pupils from Groups C and D to read their sentences and ask the class to say if they have used the rules.

Keep the filled in **speech bubbles** for the presentation in Week 30.

Week 28: A changing climate

Day 2: How flooding affects us

Learning outcomes

**By the end of the lesson,
most pupils will be able to:**

Explain the meaning of the
homophones: 'weather/
whether' and 'current/currant'.

Write sentences about
problems caused by climate
change.

Preparation

Before the lesson:

Write these **sentences** on the chalkboard:

'The weather is hot.'

'She must choose whether to stay or go.'

'The sea current is strong.'

'I like to eat currants.'

Read **How? Salty groundwater**, as
shown below, find a **large piece of card**
for the poster and some **paper**.

How? Salty groundwater



Ask the pupils to
help you draw
a diagram showing
sea water entering
groundwater.



Ask, 'What
happens to the
groundwater?'



Draw the salty
groundwater
entering a stream.



Ask the pupils to
say what problems
this causes.



Ask the pupils to
help you complete
a poster about
the problems of sea
flooding.

15 minutes | Sentences

Spelling

Pair task

Read the first two **sentences** on the chalkboard.

Choose a pair to underline the words that sound the same and explain the meaning of 'weather'.

Explain that 'whether' is used to show a choice between two possibilities.

Read the last two sentences on the chalkboard.

Choose a pair to underline the words that sound the same and draw pictures to explain their meanings.

Ask the pairs to write the sentences in their exercise books and underline the homophones.

15 minutes | Word/phrase cards/
Passage

Reading

Pair task

Ask the pairs to discuss floods and say some of the problems they cause communities.

Read the first seven words/phrases on the chalkboard and ask the pupils to say them with you.

Show the next three **word/phrase cards** and explain their meaning.

Read the third and fourth paragraphs in **Risks from climate change** with the pupils.

10 minutes | How

Grammar

Whole class teaching

Teach **How? Salty groundwater**, as shown left.

15 minutes | Matching game/
Snap game

Reading

Supported group activities

Groups A and B:
Ask these pupils to write some sentences in their exercise books about the problems for the community caused by flooding.

Group C:
Sit down with these pupils for guided reading. After the reading, ask the pupils to write in their exercise books three things they have learned about the changing climate.

Group D:
Tell these pupils to choose three words/phrases and write a sentence for each of them, then play the **matching game/snap**.

5 minutes | Sentences/
Paper/Poster

Plenary

Whole class teaching

Ask some pupils from Groups A and B to read their sentences about flooding.

Ask some pupils from Groups C and D to read the sentences they wrote yesterday (Day 2) about the results of less rain.

Choose some pupils to write their **sentences** on **paper** for the final presentation in Week 30.

Keep the **poster** for the final presentation.

Week 28: A changing climate

Day 3: Staying safe in a flood

Learning outcomes

**By the end of the lesson,
most pupils will be able to:**

Write 'weather/whether'
and 'current/currant'
correctly in sentences.

Say some instructions
for keeping safe in a flood.

Preparation

Before the lesson:

Read the **The 2012 floods impact**
and **response** passages in this week's
Weekly page.

Read **How? Flood instructions**,
as shown below, and find a **large
piece of card** to make a poster
with instructions.

How? Flood instructions



Ask each group to
say a rule for keeping
safe in a flood.



Write their ideas
on the large piece
of card.



Add their ideas to
the instructions.



Ask other groups
for more ideas.



Continue until
all the groups
have contributed.

15
minutes

Spelling

Pair task

Write the words 'weather' and 'current' on the chalkboard.

Choose some pairs to say sentences for each word.

Ask different pairs to write a different spelling for each word in their exercise books, ie: 'whether' and 'currant'.

Ask pairs to say sentences and write a sentence for each spelling.

10
minutes

Passages

Reading

Whole class teaching

Choose some pupils to read and explain the first 10 words/phrases on the chalkboard.

Read the whole passage **Risks from climate change** with the pupils.

Ask the pupils what they know about the floods that happened in Nigeria in 2012.

Explain **The 2012 floods impact** and **response** passages to the pupils.

15
minutes

How

Grammar

Group task

Tell the groups that they are going to write instructions for keeping safe and healthy in a flood.

Remind the groups:

'Each instruction needs to be written clearly on a new line.'

'Use bullet points or numbers to keep the instructions in order.'

'Use imperative (bossy) verbs.'

Ask the groups to say some imperative (bossy) verbs, eg: go, get.

Teach **How? Flood instructions**, as shown left.

15
minutes

Matching game/
Snap game

Reading

Supported group activities

Groups A and D:
Ask these pupils to write 'Flood instructions' in their exercise books and write their own instructions underneath.

Group B:
Sit down with these pupils for guided reading. After the reading, ask the pupils to write in their exercise books three things they have learned about the changing climate.

Group C:
Tell these pupils to choose three words/phrases and write a sentence for each of them, then play the **matching game/snap**.

5
minutes

Poster

Plenary

Whole class teaching

Ask groups A and D to read some of their instructions and ask the class to notice the imperative verbs.

Keep the **Flood instructions poster** for the next day.

Week 28: A changing climate

Day 4: Flood instructions poster

Learning outcomes

By the end of the lesson,
most pupils will be able to:

Spell homophones
correctly in sentences.

Write instructions for
keeping safe in a flood.

Preparation

Before the lesson:

Read **How? Homophone matching game**, as shown below, and make a set of homophone flash cards for each group: 'weather', 'be', 'current', 'no', 'there', 'to', 'been'.

Read the **two case studies** on this week's Weekly page and have ready the **poster** from Week 28, Day 3 (yesterday).

How? Homophone matching game



Shuffle the cards
and place them
face down in front
of each group.



Tell each pupil
in turn to pick up
two cards.



Tell the pupils to
turn the cards
back if they are not
homophones.



Tell them to keep
the cards if they are
homophones.



The pupil with
the most cards at the
end is the winner.

15
minutes

How

Flash cards

Spelling

Group task

Teach **How? Homophone matching game**, as shown left.

Ask the groups to write sentences using the **homophone flash cards** in their exercise books.

10
minutes

Word/phrase cards/
Passage/Case studies

Reading

Whole class teaching

Ask the class to read the first 10 words/phrases on the chalkboard.

Show the last two **word/phrase cards** and explain their meaning.

Read and explain the passage **Diversification** with the pupils.

Ask the pupils:

'What are farmers doing to cope with climate change?'

'What other things can be done?'

Explain the **two case studies** to the pupils.

15
minutes

Poster

Grammar

Group task

Look at the **instructions poster** and ask the groups to help you write more instructions for keeping safe and healthy in a flood, eg:

'Stay away from electric wires.'

'Walk carefully as muddy floors can be very slippery.'

'Look out for snakes.'

Choose different groups to say some rules for writing instructions.

15
minutes

Matching game/
Snap game

Reading

Supported group activities

Group A:

Tell these pupils to choose three words/phrases and write a sentence for each of them, then play the **matching game/snap**.

Groups B and C:

Ask these pupils to write 'Flood instructions' in their exercise books and write their own instructions underneath.

Group D:

Sit down with these pupils for guided reading. After the reading, ask the pupils to write in their exercise books three things they have learned about the changing climate.

5
minutes

Poster

Plenary

Pair task

Keep the **poster** for the final presentation in Week 30.

Tell the class you are going to arrange for community members to visit the class to explain how climate change is affecting their livelihoods.

Ask the pairs to say some questions they would like to ask the visitors.

Week 28: A changing climate

Day 5: Comprehension

Learning outcomes

**By the end of the lesson,
most pupils will be able to:**

Spell common homophones
and explain their meanings.

Answer questions about the
impact of climate change.

Preparation

Before the lesson:

Copy the **Water table diagram**
from this week's Weekly page on to
the chalkboard.

Read **How? Comprehension**,
as shown below, write the **questions**
on the chalkboard and find a large
piece of **paper** for each group.

How? Comprehension



Ask the groups
to make labelled
drawings on paper
to answer each
question:



'What problems are
caused when the
water table is low?'



'What problems are
caused by flooding?'



'What can people
do to reduce
the impact of
climate change?'



Ask each group
to explain
their drawings
to the class.

15
minutes

Spelling

Group task

Ask the groups to write as many homophones as they can in their exercise books in five minutes.

Choose some groups to write their homophones on the chalkboard and ask the class to check that they are correct.

Write these words on the chalkboard: 'where', 'new', 'here', 'made', 'see', 'for', 'meet', 'week', 'not', 'blue'.

Choose different groups to write another spelling for each word and ask them to explain the meaning of both spellings.

10
minutes

Word/phrase cards/
Passages/Diagram

Reading

Group task

Give each group three **word/phrase cards** and ask them to make up sentences for them.

Ask each group to say their sentences to the class.

Read **Risks from climate change** and **Diversification** with the pupils.

Choose some pupils to help you explain the **Water table diagram**.

30
minutes

How

Comprehension

Group task

Teach **How? Comprehension**, as shown left.

Questions

Individual task

Ask the pupils to answer the **questions** on the chalkboard in their exercise books.

Remind the pupils to write in sentences and use the rules for information writing, ie: 'Write in the present tense.' 'Do not use "I" or "we".'

Try to use some causal connectives like 'because' and 'so' to write longer sentences.

5
minutes

Drawings

Plenary

Whole class teaching

Tell the class to ask their parents to say how climate change is affecting their lives.

Keep the **labelled drawings** for the final presentation in Week 30.

Grade/
Type of lesson plan

Lesson
title

Weekly page

Primary 5, literacy lesson plans

Week 29:

Persuasive writing: malaria

Words/phrases

Write these words on the chalkboard and leave them there for the week. Make two flash cards for each word.

nutritional
shortage
polluted
stagnant
insect pests
mosquito
diarrhoea
severe
organ failures
treatment
prevent
infected
syringes
controlling
insecticide

Learning expectations

By the end of the week:

All pupils will be able to:

Write a title and some sentences for a leaflet.

Most pupils will be able to:

Write some sentences persuading the community to prevent malaria.

Some pupils will be able to:

Write a persuasive leaflet about preventing malaria.

Notes

At the end of Week 30 there will be a presentation of the work studied in Weeks 26—30 for the SBMC and parents.

Keep the following set of pupils' work to display on this day:

Presentation material Set 4

Malaria prevention diagrams.

Brainstorm.

Malaria leaflets.

Persuasive writing rules

Write the following rules on the chalkboard and leave them there for the week:

Introduction to state the argument.

Give reasons for and against the argument.

State facts to support your view.

Answer arguments against your view.

Ask questions to get the reader interested.

Use powerful adjectives.

Use sentence openers such as 'For this reason', 'Furthermore', 'Surely', 'However' and 'Therefore'.

Grade/
Type of lesson plan

Lesson
title

Weekly page

Primary 5, literacy lesson plans

Week 29: Persuasive writing: malaria

Read this **information** to prepare for the week, but do not let the pupils read it.

Malaria

What is malaria?

We all need nutritional food and clean water, medical help and a clean, safe environment. Climate change is affecting the health of children across the world, from shortages of food and clean water, increases in temperature and from polluted air.

The increasing temperatures and larger areas of stagnant (bad) water from flooding may also lead to an increased risk from insect pests such as the mosquito that causes malaria.

You get malaria when you are bitten by a female mosquito. In areas where malaria is common, local people usually develop some immunity (resistance) and get no symptoms (signs that you have the disease).

Some of the symptoms of malaria are: fever, sweats, chills, headaches, body aches, vomiting and diarrhoea. In severe cases malaria can cause organ failures and may even lead to death.

Read this **information** to prepare for the week, but do not let the pupils read it.

Malaria

Treatment

You must get tested quickly if you think you or a family member has the symptoms. Malaria can be cured if the correct drugs are used for the correct amount of time. This can also prevent the disease spreading to other people. Malaria can be spread from person to person through infected blood and by using dirty syringes and needles.

Prevention

The main way to prevent malaria is by controlling mosquitoes. This can be done by:

Using a mosquito net over your bed while you are asleep.

Spraying the nets with insecticide which kills mosquitoes.

People who have no immunity to malaria spraying themselves daily with insecticide, especially on their arms, legs, face and head.

Spraying walls of the home and other surfaces with insecticide to kill mosquitoes for several months.

Draining stagnant water where mosquitoes breed.

Covering bare skin, especially in the evenings when mosquitoes are most active.

If whole communities use these methods, the numbers of mosquitoes will be reduced.

Grade/
Type of lesson plan

Lesson
title

Weekly page

Primary 5, literacy lesson plans

Week 29:

Assessment

Assessment task

Carry out this assessment task with five pupils at the end of the week. This will help you find out whether they have met the learning expectations.

Next to the task, there is an example of a pupil's work, which shows what they can do if they have met the learning expectations.

If most pupils have not met the learning expectations, you may have to teach some of the week again.

For reading tasks, ask the pupils to write their answers in their exercise books so you can see what they can do.

Instructions:

Ask an individual pupil to:

- 1
Mention some important aspects of their information leaflet.
- 2
Explain what their leaflet is about and who they hope to reach with their information.
- 3
Explain what change they expect to see after people read their leaflet.

Example of a pupil's work

This pupil can:

Answer questions about their leaflet.

Explain how to prevent malaria.

Malaria leaflet

- 1 Amina gave the following information about her leaflet:
 - Cause of malaria
 - Treatment of malaria
 - Prevention of mosquito bites
- 2 Amina said the leaflet was to provide information to her community.
- 3 Amina said she hoped people would take more care and that the children in her area would not get so sick.

Week 29: Persuasive writing: malaria

Day 1: A leaflet

Learning outcomes

**By the end of the lesson,
most pupils will be able to:**

Make words plural by
adding 's' and changing 'f'
and 'fe' to 'ves'.

Write a title and an
introduction for a leaflet.

Preparation

Before the lesson:

Find a **large piece of paper** for
the brainstorm and write the
Persuasive writing rules on a **large
piece of card**.

Read **How? Leaflet**, as shown below,
find a piece of **A4 paper** for each
pupil and copy the **writing frame** on
to the chalkboard.

How? Leaflet



Help the pupils to
fold the paper into
three equal sections.



Show the pupils
how to arrange
the folds to make
a leaflet.



Tell them to write
a title and a drawing
explaining it on
the cover page.



Ask the pupils to
say ideas to complete
the writing frame
on the chalkboard.



Tell the pupils to
complete the
writing frame on
the page inside
the leaflet.

15
minutes

Spelling

Whole class teaching

Ask the class, 'What does "plural" mean?'

Remind the class that we add 's' to make a lot of words plural.

Ask, 'Do you know any other rules to make words plural?'

Write: 'leaf', 'wife', 'knife', 'half' and 'loaf' and ask some pupils to make them plural.

Remind the class that for words ending in 'f' and 'fe' we drop the 'f' or 'fe' and add 'ves'.

10
minutes

Brainstorm/
Passage

Discussion

Whole class teaching

Explain to the class that they are going to discuss the health risks caused by climate change.

Ask the groups to discuss what they know about malaria and write their ideas on the **brainstorm**.

Read and explain the first six words/phrases on the chalkboard.

Read the first two paragraphs of the passage **Malaria**.

Ask, 'How is climate change making malaria worse?' (Mosquitoes like to live in stagnant water caused by flooding.)

10
minutes

Rules

Guided writing

Pair task

Explain to the class that they are going to make persuasive leaflets about preventing malaria.

Choose some pairs to read the **Persuasive writing rules** to the class.

Ask them to discuss ideas for an interesting title.

Write some of their ideas on the chalkboard, eg: 'Prevent malaria', 'End malaria in Nigeria'.

Ask the pairs to say ideas for a drawing for the front page, eg: mosquitoes flying on stagnant water.

15
minutes

How

Independent writing

Individual task

Tell the class that their leaflets will be part of a final presentation next week for their parents and the SBMC.

Explain that they are going to write the cover and the introduction page today.

Teach **How? Leaflet**, as shown left.

10
minutes

Brainstorm/Rules/
Leaflets

Plenary

Whole class teaching

Choose some pupils to read their introductions to the class.

Read the **brainstorm** and ask the class to say any more ideas to add to it.

Display the brainstorm and the **Persuasive writing rules** in the classroom for the next day.

Keep the pupils' **leaflets** safe for the next day.

Week 29: Persuasive writing: malaria

Day 2: The facts

Learning outcomes

**By the end of the lesson,
most pupils will be able to:**

Make words plural by
adding 'es'.

Write some sentences
for a persuasive leaflet.

Preparation

Before the lesson:

Have ready the **Persuasive writing
rules**, the **brainstorm** and the **leaflets** from
Week 29, Day 1 (yesterday).

Read **How? Guided writing**, as
shown below, and copy the **writing frames**
on to the chalkboard.

How? Guided writing



Ask the pairs to
say ideas to complete
each writing frame.



Remind pairs that
flooding causes
stagnant water and
damp places that
mosquitoes like.



Ask, 'How do people
get malaria?'



Ask, 'Why is it
important to treat
malaria quickly?'



Ask, 'What are
the symptoms of
malaria?'

15
minutes

Spelling

Whole class teaching

Write: 'brush', 'glass' and 'box' on the chalkboard and choose a pupil to make them plural.

Remind the class that if the word ends in 'ch', 'sh', 'ss' or 'x', we add 'es'.

Write these words on the chalkboard and ask the pupils to write the plurals in their exercise books: 'glass', 'lunch', 'ditch', 'dish', 'leaf', 'bush', 'dog', 'shelf', 'scarf'.

Choose some pupils to underline the words where the 'f' has to change to 've'.

10
minutes

Word/phrase cards/
Passages

Discussion

Whole class teaching

Show the first six **word/phrase cards** and choose some pupils to explain their meaning.

Read and explain the next five words/phrases on the chalkboard.

Ask the pupils to say some of the health risks caused by climate change.

Read and explain the passages on **Malaria** and **Treatment**.

10
minutes

How
Leaflets/
Rules

Guided writing

Pair task

Explain that the pairs are going to continue to write their persuasive **leaflets**.

Read out the **Persuasive writing rules**.

Explain to the pupils:

'You need to persuade people that it is important to prevent malaria.'

'You must give facts and reasons to support your view.'

Teach **How? Guided writing**, as shown left.

15
minutes

Independent writing

Individual task

Give the pupils their **leaflets** from yesterday.

Tell them to write the title 'Malaria' at the top of the next clean page in their leaflets.

Ask the pupils to complete the **writing frames** underneath this title.

Go round the classroom, encouraging the pupils to use the words/phrases and to write extra sentences.

10
minutes

Brainstorm/
Leaflets

Plenary

Whole class teaching

Ask the class to say what they have learned about malaria today and add their ideas to the **brainstorm**.

Keep the pupils' **leaflets** safe for the next day.

Week 29: Persuasive writing: malaria

Day 3: Prevention diagrams

Learning outcomes

**By the end of the lesson,
most pupils will be able to:**

Write the plural for words
ending in 'y'.

Write some sentences
and draw diagrams
explaining how to prevent
malaria.

Preparation

Before the lesson:

Read **How? Prevention diagrams**,
as shown below, and find a **large piece
of paper** for each group.

Have ready the **leaflets** from Week 29,
Day 2 (yesterday).

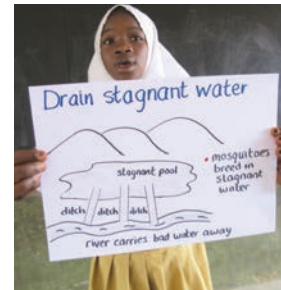
How? Prevention diagrams



Ask each group
to draw a diagram
for one of these
methods:



Use a bed net that
has been sprayed
with insecticide.



Drain areas of
stagnant water where
mosquitoes live.



Spray homes
with insecticide.



Cover bare skin
and make visitors
to the area spray
themselves.

15
minutes

Spelling

Pair task

Write 'baby' and 'monkey' on the chalkboard and ask some pairs to make them plural.

Explain that 'baby' becomes 'babies' because we drop the 'y' and add 'ies' when the word ends with a consonant and 'y' but 'monkey' becomes 'monkeys' because it ends with a vowel and 'y'.

Ask the pairs to make these words plural in their exercise books: 'city', 'key', 'fly', 'family', 'boy', 'country', 'berry', 'party'.

Choose some pairs to say their plural words in sentences.

15
minutes

Word/phrase cards/
Passage

Discussion

Whole class teaching

Show the first 11 **word/phrase cards** and choose some pairs to explain their meaning.

Read and explain the next four words/phrases on the chalkboard.

Ask the pairs to say how they think malaria can be prevented.

Read and explain the **Prevention** passage to the class.

Ask the pairs to say why they think malaria is not being prevented, eg: because people cannot afford to buy mosquito nets.

15
minutes

How
Paper

Guided writing

Group task

Tell the groups that they are going to draw diagrams to explain how mosquitoes can be controlled.

Give each group a **large piece of paper**.

Teach **How? Prevention diagrams**, as shown left.

Ask the groups to explain their diagrams to the class.

10
minutes

Leaflets

Independent writing

Group task

Tell the groups to write the title 'Prevention of malaria' at the top of the next clean page in their **leaflets**.

Ask them to list four ways of preventing malaria.

Tell the groups to draw labelled diagrams showing how to prevent malaria underneath their lists.

5
minutes

Diagrams/
Leaflets

Plenary

Whole class teaching

Ask each group to say different ways to prevent malaria.

Keep the **diagrams** for the final presentation in Week 30.

Keep the pupils' **leaflets** safe for the next day.

Week 29: Persuasive writing: malaria

Day 4: Persuasive writing

Learning outcomes

**By the end of the lesson,
most pupils will be able to:**

Write the plural for words
ending in 'o'.

Write sentences
persuading the community
to prevent malaria.

Preparation

Before the lesson:

Have ready the **brainstorm** from
Week 29, Day 2.

Have ready the **leaflets** from
Week 29, Day 3 (yesterday) and the
Persuasive writing rules.

Read **How? Persuasive writing**,
as shown below.

How? Persuasive writing



Remind the pupils
to use the brain-
storm for ideas for
their writing.



Ask the pairs to help
you write 'Malaria
can be prevented' on
the chalkboard.



Ask for ideas for the
first paragraph,
eg: 'It kills children'.



Ask the pairs to
say how malaria can
be prevented.



Ask the pairs to say
what these methods
do to mosquitoes.

10
minutes

Spelling

Whole class teaching

Write on the chalkboard: 'mosquito-mosquitoes'.

Explain that when a word ends in a consonant and 'o', we add 'es' to make it plural.

Write these words on the chalkboard, read and explain them: 'potato', 'mango', 'avocado', 'hero'.

Ask the pupils to write the plural for each one in their exercise books.

Write and explain the word 'pianos' and explain that it is an exception to the rule.

Choose some pupils to say the plural rules they have learned this year.

25
minutes

Word/phrase cards/
Brainstorm/Passages

Guided writing

Pair task

Show all of the **word/phrase cards** and choose some pairs to read and explain each one.

Read the **brainstorm** and ask some pairs to say any extra words they can add.

Choose some pairs to read parts of the **Malaria, Treatment** and **Prevention** passages to the class.

How

Rules

Read the **Persuasive writing rules** with the class.

Explain, 'We are going to persuade our community that it is important to prevent malaria.'

Teach **How? Persuasive writing**, as shown left.

20
minutes

Leaflets/
Brainstorm

Independent writing

Individual task

Tell the pupils to write the title at the top of the next clean page in their **leaflets**.

Ask them to complete the writing frames underneath the title.

Remind the class to look at the **brainstorm** and the words/phrases to help them with their writing.

Walk round the class, encouraging the pupils to write as many sentences as they can and to write in paragraphs.

5
minutes

Leaflets/
Brainstorm

Plenary

Whole class teaching

Choose some pupils to show and read their **leaflets** to the class.

Tell the class to notice the introduction page, the facts about malaria, the diagrams and the reasons why it is important to prevent malaria.

Keep the **brainstorm** for the final presentation in Week 30.

Week 29: Persuasive writing: malaria

Day 5: A persuasive leaflet

Learning outcomes

By the end of the lesson,
most pupils will be able to:

Spell irregular plurals.

Write a persuasive
leaflet about preventing
malaria.

Preparation

Before the lesson:

Read **How? Arguments against**, as
shown below, and write the **sentences**
on the chalkboard.

Have ready the **leaflets** from Week
29, Day 4 (yesterday) and the **Persuasive
writing rules**.

How? Arguments against



Ask, 'Does it cost
money to treat people
with malaria?'



Ask, 'Would people
rather work hard
or see children die
of malaria?'



Ask, 'Can we lessen
the risks?'



Ask pupils to state
their arguments
against, answering
the questions.



Ask the groups
to say some
ideas for the final
paragraph.

10
minutes

Spelling

Whole class teaching

Remind the pupils that some words do not follow any of the plural rules and must be learned.

Write these words on the chalkboard: 'child', 'person', 'mouse', 'foot', 'tooth', 'woman', 'man', 'goose'.

Ask the pupils to make two different words plural and ask the class to say if they are correct.

10
minutes

Word/phrase cards

Discussion

Group task

Give each group three different **word/phrase cards** and ask them to read and explain the meanings to the class.

Choose some groups to answer the following questions:

'How is climate change making malaria a greater problem?'

'What are the symptoms of malaria?'

'How can people prevent malaria?'

15
minutes

How

Leaflets

Guided writing

Group task

Choose some groups to read the sentences they wrote on Day 4 (yesterday) in their **leaflets**.

Explain that they are going to finish this persuasive writing today.

Remind the groups that it is important to answer arguments against your view.

Ask each group to say a reason the community might give for not preventing malaria.

Write the groups' ideas on the chalkboard and discuss the answers, as shown left in **How? Arguments against**.

20
minutes

Rules/Sentences/Brainstorm

Independent writing

Individual task

Read the **Persuasive writing rules** with the pupils.

Tell the pupils to complete the **sentences** on the chalkboard in a new paragraph underneath yesterday's writing, answering arguments against their views.

Tell them to write a final paragraph stating their view.

Remind the pupils to look at the **brainstorm** and the words/phrases to help them with their writing.

5
minutes

Rules/
Leaflets

Plenary

Group task

Ask each group to swap their leaflets with another group.

Ask the groups to read the leaflets and say if they have used the **Persuasive writing rules**.

Keep the **leaflets** for the final presentation in Week 30.

Grade/
Type of lesson plan

Lesson
title

Weekly page

**Primary 5,
literacy
lesson plans**

Week 30:

**Debate and
presentation**

Words/phrases

Write these words on the chalkboard and leave them there for the week. Make two flash cards for each word.

reduce
global effort
combat
benefit
aquaculture
soil erosion
powerless
afford
income
consequences
promise
respect
recycle

Learning expectations

By the end of the week:

All pupils will be able to:

Say some of the effects of climate change.

Most pupils will be able to:

Take part in a presentation to the SBMC to explain how seasonal changes are affecting their community.

Some pupils will be able to:

Contribute to a class debate, 'Communities can reduce the risks of climate change'.

Notes

At the end of this week there will be a presentation of the work studied in Weeks 26—30. Decide on a date and time for the presentation and invite the rest of the school, community members, SBMC, school officials and parents to attend.

An ideal time would be the final day of term after the presentation rehearsal in the morning.

Debate rules

Write the following on the chalkboard and leave it there for the week:

The chairperson tells everyone to keep to the rules.

The group for the motion chooses a representative called the 'proposer'.

The group against the motion chooses a representative called the 'opposer'.

The proposer and the opposer speak for one minute each.

Afterwards, anyone can put up their hand and speak for or against the motion when the chairperson calls their name.

The debate lasts 15 minutes.

At the end, the proposer and the opposer have one minute each to give their best reasons.

Everyone then votes.

Debate notes

The motion:

Communities can reduce the risks of climate change.

For:

Nigeria needs to take part in the global effort to combat climate change so that the whole world can benefit.

Farmers can plant...

Against:

There is nothing communities can do to change the weather.

Farmers do not want to grow...

Week 30: Debate and presentation

Day 1: Reducing the risks of climate change

Learning outcomes

**By the end of the lesson,
most pupils will be able to:**

Say alternative spellings
for the long 'a' and the
long 'i' sounds.

Explain one way that
communities can reduce the
risks of climate change.

Preparation

Before the lesson:

Read **How? For the motion**, as
shown below, and write the **Debate notes**
on a **large piece of paper**.

How? For the motion



Ask the groups to help you complete the second 'for' reason.



Ask the groups to say different risks and how they can be reduced.



Write their ideas on the Debate notes.



Continue writing the pupils' ideas on the Debate notes.



Ask the groups, 'How can people protect ecosystem services?'

10
minutes

Spelling

Individual task

Dictate these words for the pupils to write in their exercise books: 'brain', 'play', 'snake', 'eight' (explain that you mean the number), 'table', 'lady'.

Ask the pupils to say which letters make the long 'a' sound (ie: 'ai', 'ay', 'a-e', 'ei' and 'a').

Dictate these words for the pupils to write in their exercise books: 'pie', 'night', 'sky', 'smile', 'kind', 'wild'.

Ask the pupils to say which letters make the long 'i' sound (ie: 'ie', 'igh', 'y', 'i-e', 'i').

10
minutes

Reading

Whole class teaching

Ask the pupils to say some of the ways the climate is changing and the problems this is causing.

Read and explain the first six words/phrases on the chalkboard and ask the pupils to say them with you.

Ask the pupils if they can explain what a 'debate' is. Remind them about the debate they took part in last year, in Primary 4.

20
minutes

How

Rules

Debate

Group task

Say to the pupils:
'Before a debate we need to list all the reasons why we agree and disagree with the motion.'

'Today we are thinking of reasons for the motion.'

Read and explain the **Debate rules**.

Ask the pupils to think about what they have learned to reduce climate change and protect ecosystem services.

Teach **How? For the motion**, as shown left.

15
minutes

Notes

Writing

Group task

Explain that we can use 'although' and 'despite' when we are contrasting two ideas in a sentence.

Write on the chalkboard:

'Although there is more flooding, communities can ____.'

'Despite the increase in hotter and drier weather, communities can ____.'

Ask the groups to read and complete these sentences in their exercise books using ideas from the **Debate notes**.

Remind the pupils to use a comma after the subordinate clause that starts each sentence.

5
minutes

Notes

Plenary

Whole class teaching

Choose some groups to read their sentences to the class.

Keep the **Debate notes** for the next day.

Week 30: Debate and presentation

Day 2: For and against

Learning outcomes

**By the end of the lesson,
most pupils will be able to:**

Say alternative spellings
for the long 'o' and
long 'u' sounds.

Give an opposing reason
in a debate.

Preparation

Before the lesson:

Have ready the **Debate notes**
from Week 30, Day 1 (yesterday).

Read **How? Arguments against**,
as shown below.

How? Arguments against



Ask each group
to say one reason
against the motion.



Write their ideas
under 'Against' on
the Debate notes.



Continue writing
the pupils' ideas
under 'Against' on
the Debate notes.



Continue adding the
pupils' ideas.

15
minutes

Spelling

Individual task

Dictate these words for the pupils to write in their exercise books: 'boat', 'grow', 'hope', 'open', 'total', 'cold', 'sold'.

Ask the pupils to say which letters make the long 'o' sound (ie: 'oa', 'ow', 'o-e', 'o').

Dictate these words for the pupils to write in their exercise books: 'argue', 'rescue', 'few', 'cube', 'use'.

Ask the pupils to say which letters make the long 'u' sound (ie: 'ue', 'ew', 'u-e').

10
minutes

Word/phrase cards/
Notes

Reading

Whole class teaching

Read the first six words/phrases on the chalkboard and choose some pupils to explain them.

Show the next four **word/phrase cards** and explain their meaning.

Read the **Debate notes** from Week 30, Day 1 (yesterday) and ask if anyone can add any more reasons for the motion.

15
minutes

How

Debate

Whole class teaching

Explain to the pupils that they are now going to discuss reasons against the motion.

Teach **How? Arguments against**, as shown left.

15
minutes

Writing

Group task

Write these sentences on the chalkboard and explain them:

'We cannot change the weather.'

'The consequences of doing nothing make the risks much greater.'

'The fruit will make money for the community.'

'It costs money to buy new seeds.'

Ask the groups to join these sentences using 'Although' or 'Despite the fact that' as sentence openers in their exercise books.

5
minutes

Notes

Plenary

Whole class teaching

Read out the **Debate notes** and ask some pupils to join some of the 'against' ideas with the 'for' ideas using 'Although'.

Say, 'Although it costs money to drain stagnant water, healthy people can work better and earn money if we do this.'

Repeat, joining some of the ideas 'for' with ideas 'against'.

Say, 'Although new pumps would help in the dry season, we do not have the money to buy them now.'

Week 30: Debate and presentation

Day 3: The debate

Learning outcomes

**By the end of the lesson,
most pupils will be able to:**

Spell and explain some
common homophones.

Take part in a debate.

Preparation

Before the lesson:

Have ready the **Debate notes** from
Week 30, Day 2 (yesterday).

Read **How? The debate**, as shown
below, and have ready a **timer** and **pieces
of paper** for the pupils to vote on.

How? The debate



The chairperson says
the motion.



The proposer and
the opposer each
have one minute
to say their reasons
'for' and 'against'.



The chairperson
tells the class
to put their hands
up to argue 'for'
and 'against'.



After 15 minutes,
the proposer
and the opposer
have another
minute to speak.



Ask the pupils to
vote on the papers.
Collect the votes.

10
minutes

Spelling

Group task

Ask the groups to think of as many homophones as they can in five minutes.

Ask them to take turns writing homophones on the chalkboard.

Give the groups one point if they spell the homophones correctly and two points if they can explain their meaning.

Encourage them to write the homophones they have learned this year, eg: 'blue' and 'blew', 'knot' and 'not'.

10
minutes

Rules/
Notes

Reading

Whole class teaching

Remind the class that they are going to debate, 'Communities can reduce the risks of climate change.'

Ask the class to say some rules for debates.

Read and explain the **Debate rules**.

Read out the **Debate notes** and ask the pupils if they can add any other reasons for or against.

35
minutes

Debate

Whole class teaching

Choose two groups to think of reasons for the motion.

Appoint one pupil to be the proposer for these groups.

Choose two groups to think of reasons against the motion.

Appoint one pupil to be the opposer for these groups.

Ask the groups to think of sentences that they can say in the debate.

Encourage them to start some of their sentences with 'I think', 'Despite the fact that' and 'Although'.

Help the proposer and the opposer to prepare their speeches.

How

Times

5
minutes

Plenary

Whole class teaching

Count the votes and announce the result.

Praise the pupils for taking part and mention any good reasons 'for' or 'against' that you heard.

Week 30: Debate and presentation

Day 4: Poem

Learning outcomes

By the end of the lesson,
most pupils will be able to:

Spell common regular
and irregular past
tense verbs.

Contribute ideas for
a poem about nature.

Preparation

Before the lesson:

Make a **wow! words poster** with
a large piece of paper.

Read **How? Poem**, as shown below,
and write the **writing frames** for each
verse on the chalkboard.

Find a **large piece of paper** to write
the poem on.

How? Poem



Ask: 'How does
nature make us
feel?'; 'Can you
describe things in
nature?'



'Can you describe
water?', 'What do
we need water for?'



'Where does our
food come from?',
'What is your
favourite food?'



'What does nature
give us to make
shelters?'



'What does nature
give us to make
fuel?', 'What do we
need fuel for?'

15
minutes

Spelling

Pair task

Write these verbs on the chalkboard and choose some pairs to change them to the past tense (by adding 'ed'): 'look', 'ask', 'jump', 'hop', 'plan', 'love', 'live'.

Ask the pairs to say some of the rules for adding the suffix 'ed'.

Remind the class that some verbs have irregular past tenses.

Write these words on the chalkboard and choose some pairs to change them to the past tense: 'come', 'go', 'eat', 'make', 'speak', 'take', 'ride'.

10
minutes

Poster

Reading

Pair task

Read and explain the last three words/phrases with the pupils.

Ask the pairs to say things in nature that make them happy, eg: trees, birds, flowers, lakes, fish, the sky.

Ask the pairs to say an adjective to describe each thing and write their ideas on the **wow! words poster**, eg: bright blue sky, dazzling sun, beautiful birdsong.

Tell the pairs to say some adjectives to describe how being in nature makes them feel, eg: happy, peaceful, joyful, and write these adjectives on the poster.

30
minutes

How

Writing frames/
Poster/Paper

Paper

Shared writing

Whole class teaching

Tell the class that they are going to write a poem, 'Our promises to nature', for the final presentation of their work on climate change.

Use the **writing frames** to write the first five verses of the poem on the **large piece of paper**.

Tell the pupils to use words from the **wow! words poster**.

Teach **How? Poem**, as shown left.

Ask the class to read the completed verses with you.

Pair task

Write the first line of the last verse on the **paper** and explain that it will contain their promises to nature: 'We promise to protect and respect nature.'

Ask each pair to say a promise of what they can do to try to help nature, eg: 'We will keep the rivers clean.', 'We will recycle plastic bottles.'

Write each promise on a new line in the last verse.

Read the whole poem and ask the pairs if there are any words they want to change or ideas they want to add.

5
minutes

Poem

Plenary

Whole class teaching

Tell the whole class to read the first verse and choose different groups to read verses two to five.

Tell the whole class to read the first line of the last verse and then tell each pair to read their promise.

Practise reading the poem in this way, asking the pupils to read slowly and with expression.

Keep the **poem** for the next day.

Week 30: Debate and presentation

Day 5: The final presentation

Learning outcomes

**By the end of the lesson,
most pupils will be able to:**

Spell some common
tricky words.

Take part in a presentation
about climate change.

Preparation

Before the lesson:

Read the Week 26—30 weekly
pages and have ready all of the
presentation materials.

Read **How? Presentation rehearsal**,
as shown below.

How? Presentation rehearsal



Give each group
a space in the
classroom to display
their presentation
materials.



Write a welcome
speech with the
class and choose
a pupil to read it.



Tell the groups to
practise explaining
their materials.



Make sure that
every pupil says
something.



Practise reading
the poem, with
each group reading
different parts.

15
minutes

Spelling

Group task

Give the groups a quiz to revise some tricky spellings.

Read a word from the following list: 'water', 'everyone', 'drought', 'although', 'could', 'should', 'circle', 'woman', 'guard', 'quarter', 'thought', 'answer'.

Choose a group to spell the word on the chalkboard.

Award two points if it is correct. If it is incorrect, ask another group and award them one point if they are correct.

20
minutes

Discussion

Pair task

Read all of the words/phrases and choose some pairs to explain their meaning.

Ask the pairs questions to revise the work they have been doing on climate change, eg:

'How is the climate changing?'

'What is an ecosystem?'

'Name some ecosystem services.'

'How does climate change affect livelihoods?'

'What can be done to reduce flooding?'

'How can malaria be prevented?'

15
minutes

How

Presentation
materials

Rehearsal

Group task

Tell the pupils they are going to plan a presentation of their work on climate change for their parents and the SBMC.

Give each of the groups a different set of **presentation materials**.

Teach **How? Presentation rehearsal**, as shown left.

Practise this several times until you are sure the pupils know what to do.

10
minutes

Plenary

Whole class teaching

Choose some pupils to state the reasons for and against the motion, 'Communities can reduce the risks of climate change', and include this at the end of the presentation.

Choose a pupil to end the presentation and thank the visitors for coming.

Credits

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