

Second Term SOS E-Lesson Note

SUBJECT: SOCIAL - STUDIES

CLASS: PRIMARY 6

SCHEME OF WORK

2ND TERM LESSON NOTE

WEEK ONE TO WEEK TWELVE

SCHEME OF WORK

WEEK S	TOPICS	LEARNING OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson the students should be able to:
1	Revision	Revision of last term work / welcome test
2	Resources utilization	Meaning, importance, state dangers, problems
3	Labour force	Meaning of labour, training population , poor labour
4	Transportation and communication	Meaning, water and air transportation , types, problem and solutions,
5	Gender discrimination	Meaning of gender discrimination, areas, consequences
6	Group conflicts	Meaning of conflicts ,meaning of communication, types
7	MID TERM BREAK	Midterm- Test
8	International organization	Meaning, examples, efforts, solving the problems HIV/AIDS
9	Peace education	Meaning of peace education, characteristics of tolerance
10	Drug and drug abuse	Meaning of drugs and drug abuse, examples, consequences
11	Synthetic and naturally occurring drugs	Meaning, examples, solution to drug abuse
12-13	Examination	Examination

WEEK: 1 REVISION OF LAST TERM / WELCOME TEST

WEEK: 2 DAY: SUBJECT:

DATE: TOPIC:

Second Term SOS E-Lesson Note

SUBTOPIC:

PERIODS:

DURATIONS:

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

At the end of this Unit, Pupils should be able to know:

1. Importance of natural resources
2. Over utilization of natural resources
3. Dangers of overutilization of natural resources
4. Problems of underutilization of natural resources

TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS

- Whiteboard/ chalkboard
- Interactive poster
- Interactive video

REFERENCE MATERIALS

- NERDC Basic Education Curriculum for primary school.
- Lagos State Scheme of Work
- Unified Schemes of Work Primary Schools four Social Studies (MIDDLE BASIC)
- Internet.
- Social Studies TextBooks for Primary Schools.

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON: the students are familiar with resources development.

CONTENT

NATURAL RESOURCES are raw materials supplied by nature. That is they are not man made.

UTILIZATION is the act of using.

RESOURCE UTILIZATION is the way we make use of our resources.

OVER – UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES means overusing natural resources. That is the use of natural resources at a faster rate than necessary.

UNDER –UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES is when resources are not being used to the fullest or not fully utilized.

IMPORTANCE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

1. It make products that are produced cheaper.
2. It bring in foreign exchange when exported.
3. It create jobs for people.
4. it develop the country
5. it provides goods and services

DANGERS OF OVER UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The dangers of over utilization of natural resources includes:

1. low foreign exchange
2. shortage of timber
3. breakdown of infrastructure
4. it will lead to suffering for the next generation
5. Water may dry up and people will suffer.

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6. Mineral deposit may fry up
7. It may lead to poor harvest on land

PROBLEMS OF UNDER UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Underutilization of natural resources could leads to the following problems:

1. It can lead to unemployment.
2. it can lead to poor infrastructures
3. It can lead to underdevelopment
4. It can lead to Frustration
5. It can lead to under – employment

INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURE

- The Teacher revises the previous lesson (**RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT**).
- The Teacher introduces the topic (**RESOURCES UTILIZATION**)
- The Teacher explains the lessons.

EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES

- Mention three Importance of natural resources
- What is over utilization of natural resources?
- List three Dangers of overutilization of natural resources
- What is underutilization of natural resources?
- Mention three Problems of underutilization of natural resources

CONCLUSION: the teacher summarize the lesson.

WEEK: 3 DAY: SUBJECT:

DATE: TOPIC:

SUBTOPIC: PERIODS: DURATIONS:

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

At the end of this Unit, Pupils should be able to know:

1. Labour force.
2. Places where labour force is required.
3. How to train labour force to be active and productive.

TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS

- Whiteboard/ chalkboard
- Interactive poster
- Interactive video
-

REFERENCE MATERIALS

- NERDC Basic Education Curriculum for primary school.
- Lagos State Scheme of Work

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- Unified Schemes of Work Primary Schools four Social Studies (MIDDLE BASIC)
- Internet.
- Social Studies TextBooks for Primary Schools.

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON: the students are familiar with resources utilization.

WORD FILE: Government, offices, programmes or seminars.

CONTENT

Labour force consist of all the people in a country who are of the right age to work. They are source of trained people from which workers can be hired. The total number of workers in the country makes up the labour force.

PLACES WHERE LABOUR FORCE IS REQUIRED

1. School
2. Farm
3. Hospitals
4. Offices
5. Factories
6. Shops
7. Government offices

HOW TO TRAIN LABOUR FORCE TO BE ACTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE

1. Organizing job training programmes or seminars
2. Create awareness on STDs,HIV/ AIDS Education
3. Encourage Adult education.
4. Educate and enlighten the people on healthy living such as feeding, relaxation behaviour.

HOW POOR HEALTH AFFECTS THE LABOUR FORCE

1. Reduction in man power
2. Low morale
3. Low self esteem

INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURE

- The Teacher revises the previous lesson (**RESOURCES UTILIZATION**).
- The Teacher introduces the topic (**TRAINING THE POPULATION TO BE HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE (LABOUR FORCE)**)
- The Teacher explains the lessons.

EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES

- What is Labour force?
- List three places where labour force is required.
- Mention three ways How to train labour force to be active and productive

CONCLUSION: The teacher summarize the lesson.

WEEK: 4

DAY:

SUBJECT:

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DATE:

TOPIC:

SUBTOPIC:

PERIODS:

DURATIONS:

TOPIC: WATER AND AIR TRANSPORT

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

At the end of this Unit, Pupils should be able to know:

1. Means of water transport in Nigeria
2. Means of air transport in Nigeria
3. Problem of water and air transportation in Nigeria
4. Solutions to the problems of water and air transportation in Nigeria

TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS

- Whiteboard/ chalkboard
- Interactive poster
- Interactive video

REFERENCE MATERIALS

- NERDC Basic Education Curriculum for primary school.
- Lagos State Scheme of Work
- Unified Schemes of Work Primary Schools four Social Studies (MIDDLE BASIC)
- Internet.
- Social Studies TextBooks for Primary Schools.

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON: the students are familiar with training the population to be healthy and productive (labour force).

CONTENT

MEANS OF WATER TRANSPORT IN NIGERIA

Water transportation is the movement of people and goods on water from one place to another.

MEANS OF WATER TRANSPORT IN NIGERIA

The following are means of water transport

1. Canoes
2. Boats
3. Ferries
4. Ships

MEANINGS OF AIR TRANSPORTATION

Air transportation is the movement of people and goods on air from one place to another. It is the fastest means of transportation.

MEANS OF AIR TRANSPORTATION

The following are means of air transport

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1. Aeroplanes
2. Helicopters
3. Jets

PROBLEMS OF WATER TRANSPORTATION

1. Few seaports and ships
2. Weeds in water make movement on water difficult and time-consuming.
3. Lack of equipment and expert to fix problems when necessary.
4. Poor condition of boats, ferries, ships make water transportation by water risky.

PROBLEMS OF AIR TRANSPORTATION

1. High cost of maintenance of aircraft
2. Few planes
3. Few train pilots
4. Few airports
5. High fares
6. Weather

SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS WATER AND AIR TRANSPORTATION

1. Provision of more planes, helicopters, ferries, ships, and boats.
2. More pilots and engineers should be train.
3. Provision of more airports and seaports.

INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURE

- The Teacher revises the previous lesson (**TRAINING THE POPULATION TO BE HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE (LABOUR FORCE)**).
- The Teacher introduces the topic (**WATER AND AIR TRANSPORT**)
- The Teacher explains the lessons.

EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES

- What is water transport?
- List three Means of water transport in Nigeria
- What is air transport?
- Mention three Means of air transport in Nigeria
- List three Problem of water and air transportation in Nigeria
- Mention three Solutions to the problems of water and air transportation in Nigeria

CONCLUSION: the teacher summarize the lesson.

TOPIC: TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEM IN NIGERIA

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

At the end of this Unit, Pupils should be able to know:

1. Meaning of telecommunication
2. Means of telecommunication in Nigeria and their uses
3. Uses of telecommunication

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4. When and how to use telecommunication
5. Why telecommunication do not work

TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS

- Whiteboard/ chalkboard
- Interactive poster
- Interactive video

TEACHING METHOD

- Explanation
- Discussion
- Questions and Answers

REFERENCE MATERIALS

- NERDC Basic Education Curriculum for primary school.
- Lagos State Scheme of Work
- Unified Schemes of Work Primary Schools four Social Studies (MIDDLE BASIC)
- Internet.
- Social Studies TextBooks for Primary Schools.

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON: the students are familiar with water and air transport.

CONTENT

TELECOMMUNICATION

Telecommunications is an act of sending messages, image and signals over a long distance electronically.

MEANS OF TELECOMMUNICATION IN NIGERIA

1. Television
2. Telephone
3. Fax machine
4. Internet facilities
5. Video player
6. Email
7. Radio

USES OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES

Television and radio uses

1. Television is used for enlightenment and entertainment
2. to listen to news
3. Teach people different things about life.

Telephone, fax, telex uses

1. Used to send personal messages to individuals

PLACES WHERE TELECOMMUNICATION DEVICES ARE USED

1. Homes
2. Schools

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3. Offices
4. Cyber cafes
5. Airport
6. Seaports
7. Post office

HOW TO USE TELECOMMUNICATION

1. Handle with care
2. Go through the user manual before use
3. Follow the instructions step by step
4. Install telecommunication devices properly
5. Call for an expert when there is need

USES OF TELECOMMUNICATION

1. For communication
2. For business
3. For emergency
4. For finding information

WHY TELECOMMUNICATION DO NOT WORK

1. Vandalization of telephone equipment's.
2. Non payments of telephone bills by owners of the device.
3. Power holding failure
4. Faulty in the system.
5. Lack of maintenance.
6. Carelessness
7. Not following device instruction manual
8. Low electricity supply
9. Too old for use (outdated)
10. Climate changes
11. Electrical faults

SOLUTIONS TO TELECOMMUNICATION PROBLEM

1. Proper maintenance should be carried out on daily bases.
2. Bills should be paid on time.
3. Any vandalization action should be reported on time
4. Qualified technicians should be employed to fix devices issues.

INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURE

- The Teacher revises the previous lesson (**WATER AND AIR TRANSPORT**).
- The Teacher introduces the topic (**TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEM IN NIGERIA**)
- The Teacher explains the lessons.

EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES

- What is telecommunication?
- Mention the Means of telecommunication in Nigeria and their uses

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- What are the Uses of telecommunication
- Mention how to use telecommunication
- List three reasons Why telecommunication do not work

CONCLUSION: The teacher summarize the lesson.

WEEK: 5 **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**
DATE: **TOPIC:**
SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**

TOPIC: GENDER DISCRIMINATION

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

At the end of this Unit, Pupils should be able to know:

1. Meaning of gender discrimination
2. Arrears where discrimination occurs
3. Consequences of gender discrimination
4. Solution to gender discrimination

TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS

- Whiteboard/ chalkboard
- Interactive poster
- Interactive video

TEACHING METHOD

- Explanation
- Discussion
- Questions and Answers

REFERENCE MATERIALS

- NERDC Basic Education Curriculum for primary school.
- Lagos State Scheme of Work
- Unified Schemes of Work Primary Schools four Social Studies (MIDDLE BASIC)
- Internet.
- Social Studies TextBooks for Primary Schools.

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON: the students are familiar with telecommunication system in Nigeria.

CONTENT

Gender discrimination is the way people are treated because of their sex. It is denying someone his or her right just because that person is a male or female.

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Areas in which gender discrimination occurred are:

1. Education,
2. Employment,
3. Politics,
4. Family roles,
5. Access to loans
6. Decision making
7. Inheritance,
8. Social activities,
9. Security and defense, etc.

CONSEQUENCES OF GENDER DISCRIMINATION:

1. It leads to inferiority complex
2. Underutilization of human resources,
3. Denials of equal opportunities,
4. Denials of fundamentals human right.

SOLUTIONS TO GENDER DISCRIMINATION

1. Equal opportunity should be given to men and women,
2. Encouragement of girl child education
3. There should be Respect for the fundamental human rights of women,
4. Implementation of affirmative action
5. Cultures, law and administration that against women should be stopped

INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURE

- The Teacher revises the previous lesson (**TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEM IN NIGERIA**).
- The Teacher introduces the topic (**GENDER DISCRIMINATION**)
- The Teacher explains the lessons.

EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES

- What is gender discrimination?
- List three where discrimination occurs
- Mention three Consequences of gender discrimination
- Mention three Solution to gender discrimination

CONCLUSION: the teacher summarize the lesson.

WEEK: 6 **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**

DATE: **TOPIC:**

SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**

Second Term SOS E-Lesson Note

TOPIC: GROUP CONFLICTS

- Meaning of group conflict
- Meaning of cooperation
- Importance of communication
- How group problems can be resolved
- International conflicts and organization
- Causes of international conflicts

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

At the end of this Unit, Pupils should be able to know:

1. Meaning of group conflict
2. Meaning of cooperation
3. Importance of communication
4. How group problems can be resolved
5. International conflicts and organization
6. Causes of international conflicts

TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS

- Whiteboard/ chalkboard
- Interactive poster
- Interactive video

REFERENCE MATERIALS

- NERDC Basic Education Curriculum for primary school.
- Lagos State Scheme of Work
- Unified Schemes of Work Primary Schools four Social Studies (MIDDLE BASIC)
- Internet.
- Social Studies TextBooks for Primary Schools.

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON: the students are familiar with gender discrimination.

CONTENT CONFLICT

Conflict is the fight, Disagreement or misunderstanding among people in the society.

COOPERATION is the agreement or understanding among a group or groups of people. When people work together to achieve a particular goal it is cooperation.

IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNICATION AND COOPERATION:

1. It unite people
2. It encourages peace
3. It Promote love and progress

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4. It promote business
5. It promote culture
6. Promote understanding,
7. It keeps people informed, etc.

REASONS FOR GROUP CONFLICT

1. Lack of understanding each other's language.
2. Lack of unity among members of a religion.
3. Ignorance of the customs of other people.
4. Level of education.
5. Discrimination,
6. Lack of free and fair election.

HOW TO SOLVE GROUP CONFLICT

We need to do the following to solve conflict among ourselves:

1. We should tolerate one another.
2. We should learn to understand one another.
3. We should have love and be honest with one another.
4. We should understand our religious differences.
5. Understanding each other's language.
6. Understand people's way of life.
7. Use dialogue to resolve conflict,

INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURE

- The Teacher revises the previous lesson (**GENDER DISCRIMINATION**).
- The Teacher introduces the topic (**GROUP CONFLICTS**)
- The Teacher explains the lessons.

EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES

- What is group conflict?
- What is cooperation?
- List three Importance of communication
- Mention three way How group problems can be resolved

CONCLUSION: the teacher summarize the lesson

WEEK: 7- MIDTERM BREAK MID-TERM TEST

WEEK: 8 DAY: SUBJECT:

DATE: TOPIC:

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SUBTOPIC:

PERIODS:

DURATIONS:

TOPIC: INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS AND ORGANIZATION

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

At the end of this Unit, Pupils should be able to know:

1. International conflicts and organization
2. Causes of international conflicts
3. Causes of international conflicts
4. Efforts of international bodies at solving the problems posed by STDS and HIV/AIDS

TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS

- Whiteboard/ chalkboard
- Interactive poster
- Interactive video

REFERENCE MATERIALS

- NERDC Basic Education Curriculum for primary school.
- Lagos State Scheme of Work
- Unified Schemes of Work Primary Schools four Social Studies (MIDDLE BASIC)
- Internet.
- Social Studies Text Books for Primary Schools.

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON: the students are familiar with conflicts and organization.

CONTENT

INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT

International conflict is a quarrel between countries. This happen as a result of absent of peaceful coexistence between countries.

CAUSES OF INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT

1. Boundary dispute,
2. Economic rivalry,
3. Political rivalry,
4. Military rivalry,
5. Aggression.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

International organization is the association of people from different countries. Some of these organizations are:

EXAMPLES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

1. Organization of African Unity (OAU)

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2. Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
3. Commonwealth of Nations
4. United Nations Organization (UNO)

THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU)

The organization of African unity (O.A.U) is now called AFRICAN UNION (A.U) since July 8, 2002, in Durban South Africa.

It was setup in 1963 by 32 independent African countries in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. T now consist of 53 independent African countries.

Organs of African union are

1. Assembly of head of states and government
2. The council of ministers
3. The general secretariat
4. The commissioner on mediation, reconciliation and arbitration.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF AFRICAN UNION (A.U)

1. To promote unity and solidarity of all African members states
2. To defend the sovereignty and territories of member nations
3. To eradicate all forms of colonialism in Africa
4. To work towards a better standard of living in Africa
5. To cooperate in the fields of diplomacy, economics, education, science, defense, transport and communications.

CONTROLLING/AVOIDING GROUP CONFLICTS IN OUR COMMUNITY

1. Tolerance,
2. Understanding each other,
3. Concern for others,
4. Honesty,
5. Sincerity, etc.

EFFORTS OF INTERNATIONAL BODIES AT SOLVING THE PROBLEMS POSED BY STDS AND HIV/AIDS

1. Management of patients
2. Providing shelter and clothing for patient.

INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURE

- The Teacher revises the previous lesson (**CONFLICTS AND ORGANIZATION**).
- The Teacher introduces the topic (**INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS AND ORGANIZATION**)
- The Teacher explains the lessons.

EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES

- What is international conflicts?

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- List three International organization
- Mention three Causes of international conflicts
- List two Efforts of international bodies at solving the problems posed by STDS and HIV/AIDS
- List three organs of A.U
- State three functions of the A.U

CONCLUSION: The teacher summarize the lesson.

WEEK: 9 DAY: SUBJECT:
DATE: TOPIC:
SUBTOPIC: PERIODS: DURATIONS:

TOPIC: PEACE EDUCATION
PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

At the end of this Unit, Pupils should be able to know:

1. Meaning of peace education
2. Characteristics of peace educations
3. Attributes of cooperation
4. What is unity

TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS

- Whiteboard/ chalkboard
- Interactive poster
- Interactive video

REFERENCE MATERIALS

- NERDC Basic Education Curriculum for primary school.
- Lagos State Scheme of Work
- Unified Schemes of Work Primary Schools four Social Studies (MIDDLE BASIC)
- Internet.
- Social Studies TextBooks for Primary Schools.

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON: the students are familiar with international conflict organization.

CONTENT

MEANING OF PEACE EDUCATION

Peace refers to a situation where there is no conflict, violence or war.

Peace education means living in friendship with others. It is the absence of war or violence in an area. Peace enlightening people to live in friendship and avoid war and violence.

Tolerance means accepting other people the way they are.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF TOLERANCE

1. Respect other peoples behaviours and ways of doing things.
2. Forgive others
3. Accommodate other people
4. Be slow to anger.

Cooperation means working together towards a shared aim

ATTRIBUTE OF COOPERATION

1. communal effort
2. shared responsibilities
3. helping one another in times of needs
4. Willingness to assist.

NATIONAL UNITY is when people in a country are in agreement and work together.

Things that promotes national unity

1. Respecting the national objectives
2. National anthem
3. National flag and coat of arms
4. Strengthen national bonds.

VALUES THAT PROMOTES PEACE

1. Humility
2. Forgiveness
3. Moderation
4. Tolerance
5. Humaneness
6. Self-control

IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL UNITY

1. It brings progress in a country
2. It makes other countries to respect one's country
3. It makes citizen to leave in peace with one another.
4. It makes people to be patriotic and loyal to their country

INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURE

- The Teacher revises the previous lesson (**INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS AND ORGANIZATION**).
- The Teacher introduces the topic (**PEACE EDUCATION**)
- The Teacher explains the lessons.

EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES

- Meaning of peace education
- Characteristics of peace educations
- Attributes of cooperation
- What is unity

CONCLUSION: the teacher summarize the lesson.

PREVIOUS LESSON:

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WEEK: 10 **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**

DATE: **TOPIC:**

SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**

TOPIC: BASIC CONCEPT OF DRUG AND DRUG ABUSE, NATURE OF DRUG ABUSE.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

At the end of this Unit, Pupils should be able to know:

1. Meaning of drugs, drug abuse
2. Consequences of drug abuse

TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS

- Whiteboard/ chalkboard
- Interactive poster
- Interactive video

REFERENCE MATERIALS

- NERDC Basic Education Curriculum for primary school.
- Lagos State Scheme of Work
- Unified Schemes of Work Primary Schools four Social Studies (MIDDLE BASIC)
- Social Studies TextBooks for Primary Schools.

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON: the students are familiar with peace education.

CONTENT

Drugs are what we take to prevent or cure illness.

Types of drugs

1. **Legal drugs:** they are used in treating diseases and injuries. They are in the form of liquid (syrup) or solid (tablets) which a person can drink or swallowed. Sometimes the liquid drug is taken through the use of injection. Legal drugs are gotten from a pharmaceutical stores, hospital.
A person that sells drugs legally can be called any of these names; a druggist, a pharmacist, a chemist.

Legal drug is divided into two

1. **Naturally occurring drugs:** these are chemical substance produce by living things. These are drugs obtained from nature. E.g. vegetable, kolanut, coffee.
2. **Synthetic drugs:** these are chemical substance produced by human being to prevent or cure diseases. e.g. aspirin, chloroquine, paracetamol
- **Illegal drugs** are drugs that some people smoke, drink or inject for the physical and mental effects it has on them. Illegal drugs are mostly stimulants.

A person who sells illegal drugs is called a **drug dealer**.

Examples of illegal drugs

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1. Cannabis such as hemp, afifia, ganga, igbo.
 2. Alcohol such as paraga, Kai-kai, beer, hot drink.
 3. Tobacco such as taba.
 4. Heroin
 5. Cocaine
 6. Ritaline
 7. Methaqualone; it is a Sedative-hypnotic drug. It is commonly known as poroder or ntu.
- Most people get illegal drugs through friends, families and strangers.

Drug abuse happens when we misuse drug. It is the improper way of using drug that is harmful to the person.

CONSEQUENCES OF SOME DRUGS

1. **HEROINE**
2. Jaundice
3. Chills and cramps
4. Respiratory infection
5. Panic
6. Nausea
7. Lack of appetite
8. Loss of weight
9. **COCAINE**
10. High blood pressure
11. Stroke
12. Loss of weight
13. Convulsions
14. death
15. **SEDATIVE DRUG.e.g valium and mandrax**
16. Truancy
17. School drop out
18. Anxiety
19. Disorientation
20. Poor school performance

EFFECTS OF NORMAL AND EXCESSIVE USE OF DRUGS

1. Damage of the body
2. Death
3. Ill health

CHARACTERISTICS OF DRUG ABUSERS

1. **Heroin**
2. Excessive happiness
3. Pain and shivering when not on drug
4. **Cocaine**
5. Sleeplessness

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6. Lack of appetite
7. Excessive happiness of depression when not on drug
8. **Sedative drugs**
9. Drunkenness
10. Tremor
11. Convulsion when not on drugs

PRIMARY SOURCES OF HELP FOR DRUG ABUSERS

1. Rehabilitation centers
2. Re –orientation by teachers
3. Re –orientation y parents
4. Older relations
5. School health offices

CONSEQUENCES OF DRUG ABUSE

Drug abuse create pleasurable feelings that encourage the tendency to use it over and over again.

It leads to the development of tolerance to drug which lead the person to larger quantity produces the same effects.

FACTORS SUSTAINING DRUG ABUSE BEHAVIOUR

1. Pleasurable effects of drugs
2. Unpleasant effects on withdrawal
3. Inability to control peer pressure

INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURE

- The Teacher revises the previous lesson (**PEACE EDUCATION**).
- The Teacher introduces the topic (**BASIC CONCEPT OF DRUG AND DRUG ABUSE, NATURE OF DRUG ABUSE.**)
- The Teacher explains the lessons.

EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES

- Meaning of drugs, drug abuse
- Mention three Consequences of drug abuse

CONCLUSION: The teacher summarize the lesson.

WEEK: 11 **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**

DATE: **TOPIC:**

SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**

TOPIC: SYNTHETIC AND NATURALLY OCCURRING DRUGS
PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

Second Term SOS E-Lesson Note

At the end of this Unit, Pupils should be able to know:

1. Meaning of synthetic and naturally occurring drugs.
2. Examples of synthetic and naturally occurring drugs.

TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS

- Vegetable
- Kolanut
- Syrup
- tablets
- Whiteboard/ chalkboard
- Interactive poster
- Interactive video

REFERENCE MATERIALS

- NERDC Basic Education Curriculum for primary school.
- Lagos State Scheme of Work
- Unified Schemes of Work Primary Schools four Social Studies (MIDDLE BASIC)
- Internet.
- Social Studies TextBooks for Primary Schools.

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON: the students are familiar with peace education.

WORD FILE: legally, pharmaceutical, injection.

CONTENT

Drugs are what we take to prevent or cure illness.

Synthetic and naturally occurring drugs are legal drugs that human take to get well and make us healthy. They are used in treating diseases and injuries.

Legal drug is divided into two

1. Naturally occurring drugs
2. Synthetic drugs
3. **Naturally occurring drugs:** these are chemical substance produce by living things. These are drugs obtained from nature. E.g. vegetable, kolanut, coffee.
4. **Synthetic drugs:** these are chemical substance produced by human being to prevent or cure diseases. E.g. aspirin, chloroquine, paracetamol

They are in the form of liquid (syrup) or solid (tablets) which a person can drink or swallowed. Sometimes the liquid drug is taken through the use of injection. A person that sells drugs legally can be called any of these names; a druggist, a pharmacist, a chemist.

Legal drugs are gotten from a pharmaceutical stores, hospital.

INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURE

- The Teacher revises the previous lesson (**BASIC CONCEPT OF DRUG AND DRUG ABUSE, NATURE OF DRUG ABUSE**).
- The Teacher introduces the topic (**SYNTHETIC AND NATURALLY OCCURING DRUGS**)

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Second Term SOS E-Lesson Note

- The Teacher explains the lessons.

EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES

- What are synthetic and naturally occurring drugs?
- Mention three Examples of synthetic and naturally occurring drugs.

CONCLUSION: The teacher summarize the lesson.

WEEK: 12- REVISION / EXAMINATION

WEEK: 13- EXAMINATION