

Second Term Security Education E-Lesson Note

SUBJECT: SECURITY – EDUCATION

CLASS: PRIMARY 5

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 test on resumption
2	Agents of personal security	Meaning of personal security, examples. Agents on personal security e.g. parents
3	Roles of parents on child's personal security	State and explain roles of parents on child's personal security
4	Roles of peer group on child's personal security	Define peer group, state the influence of peer group on child's personal security
5	Reasons or need for personal security	Explains , state importance of personal security
6	Duties and responsibilities of a child in-respect of personal security	Explain responsibility, duty of a child in-respect of personal security
7	MID TERM BREAK	Midterm- Test
8	Identification of different security information	Meaning and some example of security information
9	Identification of different security information	Identify, state the functions of security information
10	Revision	Revision
11	Revision	Revision
12	Examination	Examination
13	Examination	Examination

WEEK: 1

REVISION OF LAST TERM WORK – WELCOME TEST

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WEEK: 2 DAY: SUBJECT:

DATE: TOPIC:

SUBTOPIC: PERIODS: DURATIONS:

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES : By the end of the lesson, most of the pupils should have attained the following objectives –

1. Explain the concept of personal security.

2. State the agents of personal security.

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR : The pupils can understand the importance of the parents, family members and other people with respect to their safety.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS : The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of chart showing the agents of personal security.

CONTENT: AGENTS OF PERSONAL SECURITY

MEANING OF SECURITY OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

Security is the state of being free from all dangers or harms at home, in the school or anywhere you are. That's, feeling safe at all time.

For example, when you at home with the doors or gate are locked and you feel free, safe and relax. Insecurity is when you are not feeling safe or free from dangers.

LESSON 1 – INTRODUCTION

Security is the state of being free from all dangers or harms at home, in the school or anywhere you are. That's, feeling safe at all time.

For example, when you at home with the doors or gate are locked and you feel free, safe and relax.

Insecurity is when you are not feeling safe or free from dangers.

MEANING OF PERSONAL SECURITY

Personal security is an extra caution taken to ensure your personal safety at all time.

AGENTS OF PERSONAL SECURITY

The agents of personal security are as follows:

1. Parents
2. School
3. Community
4. Neighbourhood security
5. Vigilante
6. Police
7. Other security agencies.

Second Term Security Education E-Lesson Note

LESSON 2 – REVISION : As stated in lesson 1.

WEEKLY ASSESSMENT

Answer all the questions.

1. _____ is the state of being free from all dangers or harms at home, in the school or anywhere you are.

A. Security B. Insecurity C. Safety

2. When you at home with the doors or gate are locked and you feel free, safe and relax.

A. True B. False C. Both

3. _____ is when you are not feeling safe or free from dangers. A. Security B. Insecurity C. Safety

4. _____ is an extra caution taken to ensure your personal safety at all time.

A. Personal insecurity B. Stranger C. Personal Security

5. One of these is not an agents of security. A. Parent B. Vigilant C. Stranger

6. One of these is an agent of personal security. A. Parent B. Stranger C. A and B

STATE 4 AGENTS OF PERSONAL SECURITY.

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

PRESENTATION

To deliver the lesson, the teacher adopts the following steps:

1. Revises the previous lesson based on the pupil's related knowledge or understanding.

2. Displays a chart showing cctv camera, dog, security guard, etc.

3. Lets the pupils identify the content of the chart.

4. Asks pupils, why people use some these things at home and business.

Pupil's Activities – State the reasons for using CCTV camera, dogs and security guards at home and other places.

5. Uses the chart and the pupil's responses to introduce the lesson and leads a discussion on the meaning and agents of personal security.

Pupil's Activities – Participate actively in the class discussion.

6. Summarizes the lesson on the board.

Pupil's Activities – Write as instructed.

Second Term Security Education E-Lesson Note

CONCLUSION: To conclude the lesson for the week, the teacher revises the entire lesson and links it to the following week's lesson.

LESSON EVALUATION : Teacher asks pupils to:

1. Differentiate between security and insecurity.
2. Explain the meaning of personal security.
3. State 4 agents of personal security.

WEEK: 3

DAY:

SUBJECT:

DATE:

TOPIC:

SUBTOPIC:

PERIODS:

DURATIONS:

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES : By the end of the lesson, most of the pupils should have attained the following objectives –

1. Identify the roles of parents on child's personal security.
2. State the roles of parents on child's personal security.
3. Explain various of parents on child's personal security.

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR : The pupils can understand the importance of the parents, family members and other people with respect to their safety.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of chart showing the agents of personal security.

CONTENT: ROLES OF PARENTS ON CHILDS PERSONAL SECURITY

LESSON 1 – INTRODUCTION

Personal security is an extra caution taken to ensure your personal safety at all time.

Some of the agents of personal security are parents, schools, community, neighbourhood security, police, vigilant, etc.

Our parents play a lot of roles on our personal Security by promoting, supporting our physical, emotional, social, and intellectual development of a child from infancy to adulthood.

ROLES OF PARENTS ON CHILD'S PERSONAL SECURITY

The roles parents on child's personal security are as follows:

1. Parents provide their children basic needs.
2. Parents teach their children family values.
3. Parents encourage their children more and criticize them less.

Second Term Security Education E-Lesson Note

4. Parents spend quality time with their children.
5. Parents always listen to their children complain.
6. Parents monitor their children change in attitudes.
7. Parents ask their questions relating to their physical and mental being.
8. Parents teach their children the societal and moral values.

LESSON 2 – REVISION As stated in lesson 1.

WEEKLY ASSESSMENT Answer all the questions.

1. _____ is the state of being free from all dangers or harms at home, in the school or anywhere you are.
A. Security B. Insecurity C. Safety
2. When you at home with the doors or gate are locked and you feel free, safe and relax.
A. True B. False C. Both
3. _____ is when you are not feeling safe or free from dangers. A. Security B. Insecurity C. Safety
4. _____ is an extra caution taken to ensure your personal safety at all time.
A. Personal insecurity B. Stranger C. Personal Security
5. One of these is not an agents of security. A. Parent C. Vigilant C. Stranger
6. One of these is an agent of personal security. A. Parent B. Stranger C. A and B
7. Irresponsible parents exposed their children to personal insecurity. A. True B. False C. A and B
8. One of these is not a role of parents on child's personal security.
A. Taking to stranger B. Taking to parents C. Taking to police

STATE 2 ROLES OF PARENTS IN CHOICE PERSONAL SECURITY.

9. _____
10. _____

PRESENTATION

To deliver the lesson, the teacher adopts the following steps:

1. Teacher revises the previous lesson based on the pupil's related knowledge or understanding.

Pupil's Activities – Participate actively in the lesson review.

Second Term Security Education E-Lesson Note

2. Teacher organizes pupils in group or pair to discuss the relationship them and their parents.

Pupil's Activities – Share and discuss the relationship them and their parents.

3. Teacher shares his/her relationship as a parent with his/her class (it any)

Pupil's Activities – Listen to the teacher's relationship between his/her child/ren.

4. Teacher uses pupil's responses to introduce the lesson and tell pupils the importance of parenting on child's personal security.

Pupil's Activities – Listen to the lesson introduction to understand the roles of parents on child's personal security.

5. Teacher leads a discussion the roles of parents on child's personal security with appropriate illustrations or instances.

Pupil's Activities – State the roles of parents on child's personal Security.

6. Teacher summarizes the lesson on the board.

Pupil's Activities – Participate activity in the summary and write as instructed.

CONCLUSION: To conclude the lesson for the week, the teacher revises the entire lesson and links it to the following week's lesson.

LESSON EVALUATION: Teacher asks pupils to:

1. Identify the roles of parents on child's personal security.
2. State 5 roles of parents on child's personal security.
3. Explain 5 of parents on child's personal security.

WEEK: 4

DAY:

SUBJECT:

DATE:

TOPIC:

SUBTOPIC:

PERIODS:

DURATIONS:

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES: By the end of the lesson, most of the pupils should have attained the following objectives –

1. Explain the meaning of peer group.
2. State the roles of peer group on child's personal security.

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR: The pupils

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of chart showing the agents of personal security.

CONTENT: ROLES OF PEER GROUP ON CHILD'S PERSONAL SECURITY

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LESSON 1 – INTRODUCTION

Personal security is an extra caution taken to ensure your personal safety at all time.

There are many people or group who plays importance roles on our personal security.

Peer group is one of them.

MEANING OF PEER GROUP

Peer group is a group of people within the same or similar age, status, and interests.

ROLES OF PEER GROUP ON CHILD’S PERSONAL SECURITY

The roles of peer group on child’s personal security are as follows:

1. Peer group stay with one another.
2. Peer group accept one another.
3. Peer group encourage good behaviours and discourage bad ones.
4. Peer group say no to drug abuse.
5. Peer group serve as an important source of information and feedback.
6. Peer group support to individuals as they develop a sense of self.
7. Peer group help socialize an individual by reinforcing, punishing behaviors or interpersonal interactions.

LESSON 2 – REVISION

As stated in lesson 1.

PRESENTATION

To deliver the lesson, the teacher adopts the following steps:

1. Teacher revises the previous lesson based on the pupil’s related knowledge or understanding.

Pupil’s Activities – Participate actively in the lesson review.

2. Teacher displays chart different categories of people.
3. Teacher lets pupils identify their peer and name some of their peers in the class and at home.
4. Teacher uses the chart and pupil’s responses to introduce and leads a discussion on the meaning of peer group.

Pupil’s Activities – Pay attention to the lesson introduction to understand the concept of peer group and participate in the discussion.

6. Teacher guides pupils in group or pair to identify the roles of peers on their personal security.

Second Term Security Education E-Lesson Note

Pupil's Activities – State the roles of peers on their personal security.

7. Teacher summarizes the lesson on the board.

Pupil's Activities – Participate activity in the summary and write as instructed.

CONCLUSION: To conclude the lesson for the week, the teacher revises the entire lesson and links it to the following week's lesson.

LESSON EVALUATION : Teacher asks pupils to:

1. Explain the meaning of peer group.
2. State the roles of peer group on child's personal security.

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

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES: By the end of the lesson, the pupils should be able to should be able to:

1. Explain meaning of person security, security,
2. List importance of personal security

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR : The pupils

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of chart showing the importance of personal security.

CONTENT: REASONS FOR PERSONAL SECURITY

LESSON 1 – INTRODUCTION

Security is the state of being free from all dangers or harms at home, in the school or anywhere you are. That's, feeling safe at all time.

For example, when you at home with the doors or gate are locked and you feel free, safe and relax.

Insecurity is when you are not feeling safe or free from dangers.

MEANING OF PERSONAL SECURITY

Personal security is an extra caution taken to ensure your personal safety at all time.

IMPORTANCE OF PERSONAL SECURITY

1. Personnel security protects you, your family, and properties.

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2. Personal security gives you peace of mind.
3. Personal security safeguards you from crimes and criminals.
4. Personal security prevents unwanted guests around your premises.
5. Personal security enables you to defend yourself.

LESSON 2 – REVISION

LESSON 3 – WEEKLY ASSESSMENT

PRESENTATION

To deliver the lesson, the teacher adopts the following steps:

1. Revises the previous lesson based on the pupil's related knowledge or understanding.
2. Displays a chart showing cctv camera, dog, security guard, etc.
3. Lets the pupils identify the content of the chart.
4. Asks pupils, why people use some these things at home and business.

Pupil's Activities – State the reasons for using cctv camera, dogs and security guards at home and other places.

5. Uses the chart and the pupil's responses to introduce the lesson and leads a discussion on the meaning and importance of personal security.

Pupil's Activities – Participate actively in the class discussion.

6. Summarizes the lesson on the board.

Pupil's Activities – Write as instructed.

CONCLUSION: To conclude the lesson for the week, the teacher revises the entire lesson and links it to the following week's lesson.

LESSON EVALUATION: Teacher asks pupils to:

1. Differentiate between security and insecurity.
2. Explain the meaning of personal security.
3. State 4 importance of personal security.

WEEK: 2

DAY:

SUBJECT:

DATE:

TOPIC:

Second Term Security Education E-Lesson Note

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

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES : By the end of the lesson, most of the pupils should have attained the following objectives –

1. Explain the meaning of responsibilities.
2. Classify the duties of a child in respect to personal security.

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR: The pupils can state some of their duties and responsibilities to personal security.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of chart showing the some of the security tips.

CONTENT:

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITY OF A CHILD IN-RESPECT OF A PERSONAL SECURITY

LESSON 1 – INTRODUCTION

MEANING OF DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Duty is a moral commitment which an individual is expected to perform.

Responsibility is the ability or opportunity to do something independently or take decisions without permission.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF A CHILD IN RESPECT TO PERSONAL SECURITY

The duties and responsibilities of a child in respect to personal security are as follows:

1. Following safety rules and regulations.
2. Understanding the warning signs or symbols.
3. Knowing your house's address
4. Memorizing family's and friend's phone numbers.
5. Don't ask help from strangers.
6. Knowing the neighbourhood security, vigilante and other security agents in your community.
7. Following traffic signs, rules and regulations.
8. Stay away from drugs.
9. Avoiding dangerous zones.
10. Call 112 in case of emergency.

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LESSON 2 – REVISION

LESSON 3 – WEEKLY ASSESSMENT (TEST)

PRESENTATION

To deliver the lesson, the teacher adopts the following steps:

1. Teacher revises the previous lesson based on the pupil's related knowledge or understanding.

Pupil's Activities – Participate actively in the lesson review.

2. Teacher guides pupils in groups or pairs to discuss their actions or reactions would be when you miss your ways, stranded in a journey, notice a stranger is after you or when you need help, etc.

3. Teacher participate in the class discussion by sharing his/her and allows the pupils share their own experience as well, (if any).

Pupil's Activities – Share experiences towards ensuring their personal security, (if any).

4. Teacher uses the pupil's responses to introduce the lesson.

Pupil's Activities – Pay attention to the lesson introduction to understand the concept of the lesson.

5. Teacher guides pupils to explain the meaning of duties and responsibilities,

Pupil's Activities – Differentiate between duties and responsibilities.

6. Teacher leads pupils to identify and discuss their duties and responsibilities of every child in respect to their personal security or safety.

Pupil's Activities – Participate actively in the class discussion.

7. Teacher summarizes the lesson on the board.

Pupil's Activities – Participate activity in the summary and write as instructed.

CONCLUSION: To conclude the lesson for the week, the teacher revises the entire lesson and links it to the following week's lesson.

LESSON EVALUATION : Teacher asks pupils to:

1. Explain the meaning of duty and responsibility.
2. With appropriate examples, differentiate between duty and responsibility.
3. Classify the duties of a child in respect to personal security.

WEEK: 7- MIDTERM BREAK MID-TERM TEST OPEN DAY

Second Term Security Education E-Lesson Note

WEEK: 8 **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**
DATE: **TOPIC:**
SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES: By the end of the lesson, the pupils should be able to should be able to:

1. The meaning of information security
2. Mention reasons why we need information security

Instructional material/Reference material: Textbooks and internet research

Building Background /connection to prior knowledge: pupils have learnt about

CONTENT: IDENTIFICATION OF DIFFERENT SECURITY INFORMATION

Information system means to consider available countermeasures or controls stimulated through uncovered vulnerabilities and identify an area where more work is needed. The purpose of data security management is to make sure business continuity and scale back business injury by preventing and minimizing the impact of security incidents. The basic principle of [Information Security](#) is:

- Confidentially
- Authentication
- Non-Repudiation
- Integrity

The need for Information security:

1. **Protecting the functionality of the organization:**
The decision maker in organizations must set policy and operates their organization in compliance with the complex, shifting legislation, efficient and capable applications.
2. **Enabling the safe operation of applications:**
The organization is under immense pressure to acquire and operates integrated, efficient and capable applications. The modern organization needs to create an environment that safeguards application using the organizations IT systems, particularly those application that serves as important elements of the infrastructure of the organization.
3. **Protecting the data that the organization collect and use:**
Data in the organization can be in two forms are either in rest or in motion, the motion of data signifies that data is currently used or processed by the system. The values of the data motivated the attackers to steal or corrupts the data. This is essential for the integrity and the values of the organization's data. Information security ensures the protection of both data in motion as well as data in rest.

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4. **Safeguarding technology assets in organizations:**

The organization must add intrastate services based on the size and scope of the organization. Organizational growth could lead to the need for public key infrastructure, PKI an integrated system of the software, encryption methodologies. The information security mechanism used by large organizations is complex in comparison to a small organization. The small organization generally prefers symmetric key encryption of data.

EVALUATION / ASSIGNMENT

1. The meaning of information security
2. Mention reasons why we need information security

WEEK: 9

DAY:

SUBJECT:

DATE:

TOPIC:

SUBTOPIC:

PERIODS:

DURATIONS:

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES By the end of the lesson, most of the pupils should have attained the following objectives –

1. Explain the meaning of information security.
2. State the examples of information security.
3. State the functions on information security

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR: The pupils can state some of the reasons why we information security.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of chart showing some of the security appliances.

CONTENT: IDENTIFICATION OF DIFFERENT SECURITY INFORMATION

LESSON 1 – INTRODUCTION

Information security is the protection of electronic information from unauthorized activities.

Examples of information security are password, passcode, etc.

CONTINUATION – EXAMPLES OF INFORMATION SECURITY

FINGERPRINT

Fingerprint is a finger recognition that confirm individual identity using their thumb.

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FACE SCANNER

Face scanner is a facial recognition that confirm individual identity using their face.

EYE SCANNER

Eye scanner is a eye recognition that confirm individual identity using their eyeball.

AUTHENTICATION

Authentication is additional code or pin used immediately after other password or passcode.

It is used to add confirm identity of the user.

Authentication is also known as 2FA or Two Way Factor

LESSON 2 – FUNCTIONS OF INFORMATION SECURITY

The functions of information security are as follows:

- 1. It forster a culture of empowerment and improvement.**
- 2. It increases accountability.**
- 3. It demonstrates a consistent information security.**
- 3. It priorities information assets and processes**
- 5. It identifies and priorities risks.**
- 6. It improves security capacity and capability.**
- 7. It guarantees good governance and organization engagement.**
- 8. It preserves the integrity of data.**
- 9. It makes date available for the authorized users.**
- 10. It enhances best practice.**

LESSON 3 – REVISION AND WEEKLY ASSESSMENT (TEST)

PRESENTATION

To deliver the lesson, the teacher adopts the following steps:

- 1. Teacher revises the previous lesson based on the pupil's related knowledge or understanding.**

Pupil's Activities – Participate actively in the lesson review.

- 2. Teacher continues with the examples of information security.**

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Pupil's Activities – Identify and describe other examples of information security.

3. Teacher uses some of the reasons why we need information security to lead a discuss on the functions of information security.

Pupil's Activities – Pay attention and analyze the function of information security to their personal security

4. Teacher summarizes the lesson on the board.

Pupil's Activities – Participate activity in the summary and write as instructed.

CONCLUSION

To conclude the lesson for the week, the teacher revises the entire lesson and links it to the following week's lesson.

LESSON EVALUATION: Teacher asks pupils to:

1. Explain the meaning of information security.

2. Give 5 examples of information security.

3. State 5 functions of information security.

REVISION/WEEKLY ASSESSMENT (TEST)

1. _____ is the protection of electronic information from unauthorized activities.

A. Information security B. Information technology C. Information password

2. It protects sensitive information from _____ such as recording, modification, inspection, damage or loss of use. A. authorized activities B. unauthorized dealer C. unauthorized activities

3. Information security ensures _____ of personal or organization data such as customer account details, financial data or intellectual property. A. safety B. privacy C. A and B

4. PIN means _____ with 4 or 6 digit number. A. Personal Information Number B. Personal Introduction Number C. Personal Identification Number

5. _____ is a finger recognition that confirm individual identity using their thumb.

A. Fingerprint B. Facebook C. Face scanner

6. _____ is a facial recognition that confirm individual identity using their face.

A. Fingerprint B. Facebook C. Face scanner

7. _____ is a eye recognition that confirm individual identity using their eyeball.

A. Finger scanner B. Eye scanner C. Eye print scanner

8. _____ is additional code or pin used immediately after other password or passcode.

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A. 2FA B. 2face C. 2 Factor

9. Authentication is also known as _____. A. 2FA B. 2face C. 2 Factor

10. What is information security?

11. Differentiate between fingerprint and authentication.

STATE 4 FUNCTIONS OF INFORMATION SECURITY.

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

WEEK: 10- REVISION

WEEK: 11- REVISION

WEEK: 12- EXAMINATION

WEEK: 13- EXAMINATION