

DETAILED LESSON PLAN in EARTH SCIENCE

(Grade 7)

I. OBJECTIVES:

At the end of the 30 minute period, each student is able to:

- 1.1 Differentiate renewable from non-renewable resource
- 1.2 Draw an icon representing the renewable and non-renewable resources
- 1.3 Perceive the importance of the natural resources to everyday life

II. SUBJECT MATTER and REFERENCE

2.1 Chapter 12, Lesson 1

2.2 Renewable and Non-renewable Resources

2.3 Reference: Discover Science

2.4 Concepts:

- **Natural resources**- things that come from nature that support life
- **Renewable resources** - resources that can be replaced
- **Non-renewable resources** - resources that cannot be replaced
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III. INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

Powerpoint, Chart, Paper and Pen, Trash

IV. PROCEDURE

Teacher's Activities

Student's Activities

INTRODUCTION/ PRELIMINARY ACTIVITIES	
Greetings and Prayer: "Good morning, class." "Let us pray first. Lead us in prayer..'"	"Good Morning, Mam!" (One student will lead)
Checking Attendance: (listed names in the paper after the activity)	
Checking Assignment	
Review of Previous Lesson "What is nature?"	"the physical Earth and everything in it that is not made of people (ex. are plants, animals, mountains, oceans, stars, etc.)"
MOTIVATION	
"Collecting Data From the Label"	
Group the class into 3 groups. Make them into a circle position. Find any plastic, bottle, or any material that has label or ingredients in its back. (3mins.) Read the label or ingredients on its back. On a piece of paper, write down the main ingredients that were used to make that food/drink. Now, think of the materials that were used to package the product. Write these materials on your list.	

LESSON PROPER	
<p style="text-align: center;">Activities:</p> <p>“Natural resources are materials provided by the Earth that humans can use to make more complex products. .” “Natural resources are useful raw materials that we get from the Earth. They occur naturally, which means that humans cannot make natural resources.” “Some examples of natural resources and the ways we can use them are what we are going to discuss today”</p> <p>(Each group will present their list of ingredients/products from the past activity. Next to each material, write the resources from which it came.)</p>	
<p>Questions:</p> <p>“What resources were used to make the product?”</p> <p>“What resources were used to package them?”</p> <p>“Where do these resources come from?”</p>	<p>“sugar-plants/ etc.” “plastic-minerals/ etc.”</p> <p>“Nature/ Earth/ Environment”</p>
<p>Activity:</p> <p>“Give examples of products you have in yourself. Example, clothes-from. Give other example beside this and write it on the list on your paper. Next to each material, write the resources from which it came from.”</p> <p>“From the list of the resources, which of the following are renewable?”</p>	<p>(Students will go in front of the board and write down whether the products are renewable or non-renewable.)</p>
<p>Comparison:</p> <p>“Write items that were seen indoor and outdoor that are different but came from the same natural resources” .</p> <p>“Write items that were seen indoors and outdoors were similar but came from different natural resources?” (3mins) .</p> <p>(As the students are thinking and writing, the teacher will create a T-chart in the board)</p> <p>“From the all of the items you have listed, which products can be replace? Which are not?”</p> <p>“Which items are biodegradable? Which are not?”</p> <p>“Which are man-made products?</p> <p>Which comes directly from the nature?”</p>	<p>“Bench/Walls: from soil,mineral,water”</p> <p>“Table/Door:From trees/wood” “Food” “Drinks”</p> <p>“Clothes”</p>
<p>Application:</p> <p>“From all of the natural resources (renewable/non-renewable) listed in the T-chart, draw an icon/picture for each of the categories. (plants, animals, minerals, soil, sun, water, air, fossil fuels).</p>	

<p>SUMMARY:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Renewable resources are those resources which can be renewed or replaced over time. (ex.air,sun,water,plants,animals) Non-renewable resources are those natural resources which cannot be renewed once they are completely consumed (ex.soil,minerals,fossil fuels). Renewable resources are those which can be used again and again while non-renewable resources are those which are used only for a limited time and rate. 2. Renewable resources have a higher rate of decomposition than their rate of consumption, meaning, they are all biodegradable and infinite (sunlight,wind). 3. 3.Non-renewable resources have a lower rate of decomposition than the rate of consumption. Most of these are non-biodegradable and has limits. Examples of non-

renewable resources are minerals and man-made products.

EVALUATION

Multiple Choice. Choose only the letter of the best answer.

1. Resources that can be replaced.

- A. Renewable C. None of the Above
B. Non-renewable D. Both A & B

2. Resources that can not be replaced.

- A. Renewable C. None of the Above
B. Non-renewable D. Both A &

3. Which of the following are non-renewable resources?

- A. Coal C. Water
B. Animal D. Trees

4. Which of the following qualify as renewable resources? Circle all that apply.

- A: Oxygen C: Freshwater
B: Gasoline D. Fossil Fuels

5. Which of the following can be stored for future use?

- A: Non-renewable resources C. None of the above
B: Renewable resources D. Both A & B

ASSIGNMENT

1. At home, list all of the non-renewable resources you use from the time you arrived at home and from the time before you sleep. Write down ways of how can you serve these resources.