

Detailed lesson plan in earth science p



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Motivation Good morning class This morning we will have our next lesson. But before that I have here an activity for you. This is a game, a very familiar game for all of you the “ Word Finder’. The instructions is you are going to cross out the word as much as you can that you think is related to our lesson for this morning.

Clear? Very good. These words have something to do with our lesson this morning. These are the words that we are going to encounter on the way to our discussion. B.

Presentation of the lesson Our lesson for this morning will be the Philippine Environment. Eve here with me a globe and a map. Who among of you can point out the position of the Philippines in the globe? Okay very good. We are all familiar about the position of the Philippines in the globe right? Because it is our country.

How about those countries that we are not familiar of? Okay we will answer that later. You found words like latitude and longitude. So what is latitude and longitude? Very good. If we are going to examine the map we will see this line, these are lines of latitude and longitude, respectively. They are there to help people describe the location of any place on Earth.

These lines are also found on a globe, which is a better representation of the Earth.

C. Lesson Proper Pre-laboratory Activity This morning we will have our activity. – Activity 1 Where in the world is the Philippines? (Part I) – 20

minutes will be the allotted time to finish the said activity. – Every group must have their own globes and maps.

– Your answers must base on your observations, not in the book especially those questions that requires you to define some terms in your own.

Laboratory Activity 1. Study the image of a globe on the right.

Then get a real globe and identify the parts that are labeled in the image.

Be ready to point them out when your teachers asks you. 2. After studying the globe and the image on the right, try to define “ equator” in your own words. Give your own definition when your teacher asks you. 3. The “ northern hemisphere” is that part of the world between the North Pole and the equator.

Show the northern hemisphere on the globe when your teacher asks you. 4. Where is the “ southern hemisphere”? Show the southern hemisphere on the globe when your teacher asks you. IQ.

Describe the lines of latitude. Q. Show the lines of latitude on the globe when your teacher asks you. Q.

The starting point for latitude is the equator. The equator is at latitude 00 (0 degree). At the North Pole, the latitude is NON (90 degrees north). At the South Pole, the latitude is SASS (90 degrees south). Show the following latitudes when your teacher calls on you: NON; NON; SASS; SASS. Q.

The globe does not show all lines of latitude. If you wish to find NON, where should you look? Figure 2. What is the reference line when determining the latitude? 83 6.

Study the drawing on the right. It shows the lines of longitude.

Q. Describe the lines of longitude. Q. Show the lines Of longitude on the globe when your teacher asks you. Q.

The starting point for longitude is the Prime Meridian. The Prime Meridian is at longitude 00. Show the Prime Meridian on the globe when your Q. To the right of the Prime Meridian, the longitude is written this way: 1 (15 degrees east), IEE (30 degrees east), and so on.

To the left of the Prime Meridian, the longitude is written as IOW (15 degrees west), IOW (30 degrees west), and so on.

On your globe, find longitude 1800. What does this longitude represent? Q. Not all lines of longitude are shown on a globe. If you want to find IOW, where should you kick? IQ O. The location of a place may be described by using latitude and longitude.

To the nearest degree, what is the latitude and longitude of Manila? IQ 1. Compared to the size of the world, Manila is just a tiny spot, and its location may be described using a pair of latitude and longitude. But how would you describe the location of an “ area” such as the whole Philippines?

Post-Laboratory Activity think everyone is done; let us now analyze and discuss your answers. IQ . Describe the lines of latitude. Q.

Who can show me the lines of latitude on the globe? Q. The starting point for latitude is the equator. The equator is at latitude 0° (90 degrees south).

Who can show me the following latitudes 1° N; 15° N; 30° N; 45° N. Q. The globe does not show all lines of latitude.

If you wish to find longitude, Q. Who can show me the lines of longitude on the globe? Meridian is at longitude 0°. Who can show me the Prime Meridian on the globe? 15° E (15 degrees east), 30° E (30 degrees east), and so on. To the left of the Q. Not all lines of longitude are shown on a globe. If you want to find 200° W, – This reading is approximate.

It may be difficult to get exact readings from a globe, so estimates are acceptable. IQ 1. Compared to the size of the world, Manila just a tiny spot, and its Any question? Let's identify the city nearest to the following rounded latitudes and longitudes. Very good. Now we already know how to describe the location of a certain place using latitude and longitude.

Five lines of latitude have special names.

Who can give me one? All right, anyone who can give me the value or the latitude degree of the equator? How about Tropic of Cancer? And Tropic of Capricorn? The Arctic Circle? And lastly the Antarctic Circle? Who can point out and mark the equator in the globe? How about the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn, who can point and mark it on the board? And the Arctic Circle and Antarctic Circle who can point and mark it on the board? The part of the world between the two marked lines the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn is called the tropics.

Countries that are located in this zone experience a tropical climate like the Philippines. Between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle is the northern temperate zone; between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle is the southern temperate zone. Countries in these zones go through four seasons - winter, spring, summer, and autumn.

Finally, the areas within the Arctic Circle and Antarctic Circle are called the polar regions or frigid Zones. People who choose to live in these areas have to deal with temperatures that never go above 10°C.

It is cold all year round and even during the summer months, it does not feel like summer at all. Based on these ideas, what can you say about the relationship of the latitude to the climate of a certain country? Very good. D. Generalization Any question? If none I will be the one who will ask you? What is latitude and longitude? What are the five names of the lines under latitude? What is the climate of the countries located between tropic of cancer and tropic of Capricorn? How about countries located in Tropic of Capricorn and Antarctic Circle?

In Tropic of Cancer and Arctic Circle? What is the relationship of the latitude to the climate? -prime meridian -north pole -south pole -southern hemisphere -northern hemisphere -Longitude -Latitude -equator -tropic of cancer -tropic of Capricorn -Arctic circle -Antarctic circle - Lines that run from west to east (left to right) is the longitude and lines that go from north to south (top to bottom) is the latitude.

-Lines of latitude: are parallel to the equator and to each other - form circles that are smaller at the poles - do not meet -students will answer... Lines of

longitude: - are not parallel to each other - do not form circles - meet at the poles (or extend from pole to pole) - have the same length - Starting at the Prime Meridian, moving 180 degrees to the east or to the west brings you to longitude 180. Like the Prime Meridian, longitude 180 represents the boundary of the eastern hemisphere and western hemisphere.