

School. Strong Tower Academy, Ikorodu

Date 27th April, 2020

Class JSS3

Subject Teacher. Mr OYERINDE

Subject Basic Science

Topic Chemicals

Instructional Objectives: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

- (a) define chemicals;
- (b) state examples of chemicals.

Content

Chemicals are substances produced or used in a process (reaction) involving change to atoms or molecules. The term chemical is sometimes defined broadly as a substance, compound, element or mixtures of elements and compounds. For example, steel cans which are subsequently cut and processed, cast iron which are ground and welded bricks which are dried, bolts and nuts, car parts, fuels and so on are all chemicals. The study of matter including chemicals and their transformation is called chemistry.

Everything around us is an example of chemicals. The air we breathe, the food we eat, the planet we stand on are chemicals. Chemicals are of great benefits to life. There are many chemicals we cannot live without. Examples include water, table salt, protein, carbohydrates, vitamins, antibiotics, alcohol, alloys, electric wires, acids, alkalis, drugs, e.t.c

Evaluation Teacher asks students the following questions:

- (a) Define chemicals
- (b) Give some examples of chemicals

Conclusion: Teacher gives a concise note to students, marks same.

Date 28th April, 2020

Class JSS3

Subject Basic Science

Subject Teacher. Mr OYERINDE

Topic Chemicals

Instructional Objectives: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

- (a) explain the groupings of chemicals;
- (b) define acid and base.

Content

Chemicals can be classified in various ways using different parameters. For examples, chemicals are grouped according to their structures e.g *hydrocarbons*, by their physical properties, e.g. *volatile organic compounds*, or by their uses, e.g. *pesticides*.

Terms Associated with chemicals

These include acid, base, carbonates, carboniferous chemicals antidotes, compounds, elements, etc.

An acid is a chemical substance with a pH (power of Hydrogen) of less than 7. An acid turns blue litmus paper red.

A base is a chemical substance that turns red litmus paper blue. All alkalis are bases. Carboniferous chemicals are substances that produce or contain carbon.

Evaluation Teacher asks students the following questions:

- (a) What are the ways of grouping chemicals
- (b) Differentiate between acid and base

Conclusion: Teacher gives a concise note to students, marks same.

Assignment: Write out the first twenty elements.