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| SOAP makiNG | 3.20.2019 |

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| Subject |  | Overview |
| |  | | --- | | Basic Science | | Prepared By | | [Instructor Name] | | Grade Level | | 4 | |  | This lesson plan covers teaching content for;   1. Uses of soap |

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| Materials Required - Pictures  - Shallow dish  -Glitter  - dish soap (must be a liquid soap)  - Toothpick  -Oil  -Water  -2 Bowl to wash hands |
| Additional Resources  * <https://www.brighthubeducation.com/preschool-crafts-activities/88026-soap-making-activity/> * <https://www.scholastic.com/teachers/lesson-plans/teaching-content/activity-plan-4-5-soap/> * <http://www.lifewithmoorebabies.com/2018/09/soap-science.html> * <https://www.teachengineering.org/activities/view/usf_surfactants_act4> |
| Additional Notes |

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| **Objectives** Students should be able to;   1. Explain what soap making means 2. Identify and list the uses of soap |  | **Activity Starter/Instruction**  1. Ask students what soap is used for 2. Tell them to list different types of soap 3. Ask them how it feels in the hand, 4. Explain to them that soap is made by neutralising the acids in an oil with a base like sodium hydroxide (lye) or potassium hydroxide, present in plantain ash (in black soap). This process is called saponification. 5. Explain to the students that saponification is a process of making soap. 6. Have students write the definition of saponification in their notes  **Guided Practice** **Day 2/ Lesson 2: 15 Mins**   1. Start by pouring milk in a shallow dish, enough to cover the bottom. 2. Sprinkle with glitter (glitter representing germs). 3. Pour a little dish soap in another dish or a plastic lid. Then dip a toothpick in the soap dish. 4. Dip the soapy end of the toothpick into the center of the glitter (germs) and watch them scatter. 5. Explain to them that soap is a super good way to decrease the number of germs you are dealing with. Fewer germs means fewer infections. |  | **Teacher Guide** **Day 1/ Lesson 1: 15 Mins**   1. Ask students to imagine our life without soap. 2. Ask them what will happen if there are no soaps? (everywhere will be dirty, smelling, Skin irritation, sickness) 3. Now imagine our life with the help of soap. Soap is very significant. 4. Soap can help us to prevent diseases by bathing, washing our hand with soap after using the toilet, washing our clothes, washing our plates, etc. 5. Ask students to write 5 uses of soap in their note  **Guided Practice** **Day 3/ Lesson 3: 15 Min**   1. Pick two students out as volunteers. 2. In their hands pour oil. 3. Ask them to rub it in both hands. 4. One student should wash his/her hand with only water while the other with soap and water. 5. Ask them both to show their hands to the entire class. 6. Ask them to observe and differentiate between both student’s hand. 7. Explaining to them that oil and water don’t mix until you add soap. Soap is a special substance that has an affinity for both oil and water. This gives it the ability to "pick up" things on our skin and carry them away when rinsed with water. |
|  |  | Assessment Activity Assess if pupils can:   1. Define saponification (soap making) |  | Assessment Activity Assess if pupils can:   1. Identify and list the uses of soap |
|  |  | Summary |  |  |
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