**EMERALD ROYAL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, MPAPE ABUJA**

**LESSON PLAN AND NOTE FOR WEEK 4 ENDING 3rd FEBRUARY, 2023**

**TERM:** SECOND TERM

**WEEK:** WEEK 4

**DATE** : 30TH JANUARY - 3RD FEBRUARY, 2023

**SUBJECT:** HOME ECONOMICS

**CLASS : J S 3**

**TOPIC:**  PRODUCTION OF TEXILE

**SUB - TOPIC: 1** .manufacturing process of cotton

1. Manufacturing process of linen
2. Manufacturing process of silk

**PERIOD : 6th**

**TIME :** 11: 50 - 12: 30

**DURATION**: 40 minutes

**AVERAGE AGE**: 13 years

**SEX:** mixed

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** by the end of the lesson,the students, should be able to;

1. State the process of manufacturing cotton.
2. state the manufacturing process of linen.
3. State the process of manufacturing silk.

**RATIONALE:** the students should understand the process of manufacturing textiles.

**PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE:** The students have been taught classes of fibre.

**INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS:** chart showing manufacturing process of different textile.

**Reference Material:** comprehensive Home Economics Book 3 for junior secondary schools by R.A Ogunjimie etal

**LESSON DEVELOPMENT**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **STAGES** | **TEACHER’S ACTIVITIES** | **PUPILS ACTIVITIES** | **LEARNING POINT** |
| **INTRODUCTION** | The teacher introduces the lesson by reviewing the previous lesson. | The students were active. | To arouse the students interest. |
| **PRESENTATION**  **STEP 1** | The teacher states and explains the process of manufacturing cotton. | The students pay attention. | To keep them focus. |
| **STEP 2** | The teacher states the steps of manufacturing linen, she asks the students to repeat after her. | The students repeats after her. | To encourage retention ability. |
| **STEP 3** | The teacher states and explains the process of manufacturing silk. | The students were active. | To keep them focus. |
| **BOARD SUMMARY** | PRODUCTION OF TEXTILES  **Manufacturing processes of cotton.**  **STEPS;**   1. **GINNING -** This is theprocess of separating or removing cotton fibre from the seeds. The hairs left on the seeds are called **linter**. 2. **BALING** - The cotton are compressed into bales. 3. **BALE BREAKING** - At the mills the bales are feed into machines which breaks down the matted fibres and further rid them of impurities. The fibres are shaped into a **lap**. 4. **CARDING** - It is the separating of the fibres and removing the short thread.the longer ones are formed into thick ropes. The ropes are called silver. 5. **DRAWING** - Many carded silver are combed into single draw silver. 6. **COMBING - This is done** to make fibres more parallel and to remove short fibre. The product is called **combed fibre.** 7. **ROVING -** The combed silver is fed into a roving frame where the silver are twisted slightly and pulled to become smaller strands. 8. **SPINNING** - It is making the twisted fibre into yarn or thread by wound on bobbin. 9. **WINDING** - Fault in the thread are removed. Yarns can be bleached or dyed or given special finish. 10. **WEAVING** - The yarns are used to produce fibre.   **Manufacturing process of linen.**  **Steps;**   1. **pulling of plants by machine -** The flax plants are never cut. When it is ready for harvest, a machine pulls them from the ground. Threshing machine removes the seeds.the stalks are allowed to dry. 2. **RETTING** - This is putting the dried stalks in tanks to soak. This loosen the outside woody stem by letting it rot. 3. **SCUTCHING** - The flax is made to stand upright in the open air to dry. 4. **HACKLING** - The fibre goes into the machine to be cleaned and strengthened. 5. **CARDING** - The fibres are combed to form a long rope. 6. **DRAWING** - The fibres are drawn out into a fine thread and twisted to give strength in spinning the fibre. 7. **SPINNING** - The fine thread are further twisted and reeled as desired ready for weaving. Dyeing may be carried out on yarn.   **Manufacturing process of silk -** A silk worm spins filament (the fibres) - for its cocoon. It then turns into pupa. The fibres are then held together by silk gum. Before the pupa changed into a moth, the cocoon is put into boiling water. this softens the gum. The silk fibre is then drawn from the cocoon . the raw silk is reeled up into skeins and packed into small bundles called books. Silk fibre is tiny and very small to handle. Silk is processed by the following steps;   1. **THROWING** - This is the process of twisting silk fibre to form a strong yarn. 2. **DE-GUMMING** - This is the process of removing the silk gum from the yarn by boiling in soapy water. 3. **WAVING** - This is the process of constructing the yarn into silk yarn or fabric . it can be treated with metallic salt in the process known as weighting. This makes the fabric heavier. Dyeing can be done at this stage. | The students ask questions for further clarification | To create room for slow learners. |
| **Evaluation** | The teacher evaluates the students with the following questions;   1. State the process of making cotton fibre. 2. State the process of making linen. 3. State the process of making silk. | The students attempt the questions. | To ascertain their level of understanding. |
| **Conclusion** | The teacher concludes by coping the note on the board. She checks and marks the note. | The students copy the note into their notes books. | For future use. |
| **Assignment** | State and explain the process of making wool. | The students did and submit their assignment for marking and correction. | To encourage the students to study at home. |



3RD FEBRUARY 2023

DEPUTY HEAD INSTRUCTOR ADMIN

NB: APPROVED!