Western Cape Government
Education

Directorate: Curriculum GET

FOUNDATION PHASE LIFE SKILLS

BEGINNING KNOWLEDGE LESSON PLAN GRADE 3: LESSON 2	
TAPS TERM 3	Week 6
Topic:	SPACE
Beginning Knowledge:	Natural Science
Objective/ Aim:	• Names of the planets Telescopes • Space travel • Satellites and information, we get Note: Where possible, visit a planetarium or observatory
Integration	• Home Language: Vocabulary • Mathematics: Time
Lesson: Learning and Teaching material (LTSM):	• **Introduction:** • Vocabulary cards: past, present, long ago, cause, effect, transformation, develop, improve, artefacts, • DBE workbook 2: pages 29-31 • Pictures • Videos • https://wcedeportal.co.za/eresource/154406
e-Resources:	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xKKzIoJgMSQ Solar system planet interesting for kids https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mQrlgH97v94 Planet song.
Introduction:	**1. Watch one of the videos:** https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xKKzIoJgMSQ

	Solar system planet interesting for kids https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mQrlgH97v94 Planet song. **2. Do a Quizzes:** Two groups: e.g. Stars against the Planets. **Choose correct letter.** The sun is a star and is at the a) top b) centre c) bottom of the solar system **Circle the correct number.** There are 1, 2, 8, 9, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12 planets. **Choose the correct answer.** The moon is 4 times **bigger** or **smaller** than the earth. **Meteors are**: a) a planet b) chunks of rocks and gas. c) chunks of ice and gas.
 **Lesson: Content / Concepts / Skills CAPS**	**Revise and discuss what the learners know/learned thus far** Natural Science is taught using the process of inquiry which involves 6 basic process skills namely: - observing , comparing, classifying, measuring experimenting and communicating During science experiments, observing/ inquiry, learners learn to make predictions and inferences. Learners develop their problem-solving skills and critical thinking as well as developing their language ability and functioning at a higher cognitive level. **Concepts** - **Planet telescope**: What is it? How does it work? Timeline - **Space travel** - **Satellites and information**, **we get.** The effect on people, animals and environment.

Parent information: 	The learner must be involved during the lesson to ensure they make meaning. • **Observe**: (look) • **Compare**: (texture, size, shape, colour, movement, sense, reproduction) • **Classify**: Type of telescopes, satellites and space travelling. • **Measure**: size, big, small, time • **Communicate**: (ask question like what is colour of Mars? Does people live them? How will I get there? Let them talk during the process.) **Infers**: make connections when they saw or read about stars, moon, satellite, planets, space ship and e.g.
Learner activities: **Reinforce consolidation and revision/ reflect/ /perform/communicate** 	**3. Look at the pictures and talk about it.**  - You are correct. This is the solar system. - On your left side we can see the sun. - We can also see the eight planets and many stars. • Allow the learners to talk about the picture. **Note:** Observe their knowledge and give credit for their contribution. Write down the vocabulary related to the topic, as they respond. Do you know some of the names of the planets? **4. Names of the planets:** Here is a sentence that will help us to remember the names and the position from the nearest to the furthest of the sun. **My very enthusiastic mother just served us noodles.** **M V E M J S U N** 

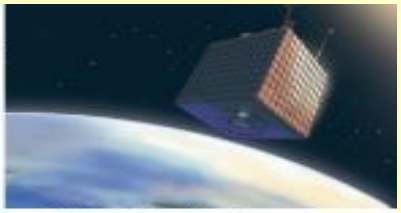
5. Compare A/B: Look at the following pictures. Find the difference between picture A and B.

A.

B.

- Give leaners time to look and discuss the differences. Yes. Picture B have three images on the picture.
- It is named Satellites.

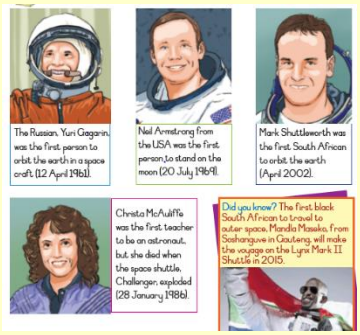
6. What are Satellites: Come we read the information and talk about discuss the information.



Did you know that the moon goes around the earth? An object that travels around something else is called a satellite, so the moon is a satellite of the earth. The path of a satellite is called its orbit. There are many artificial satellites that have been sent into orbit around the earth by human beings. The first artificial satellite went into space in 1957. The Hubble telescope is one of these satellites. The University of Stellenbosch developed South Africa's first satellite, SunSat. It was launched in February of 1999. There are many different types of satellites. Some of them gather information about space, some are weather satellites and some are communications satellites that send pictures and information from one part of the world to another. A large satellite is the International Space Station, where many scientific experiments and observations are done.

7. How can we see and observe it?

Sometimes we can see a light in the sky. It might be a Satellite. If we want to look closely at the stars, moon, or satellites a special instrument is needed.

	8. Do you know that some people also travel to space? - What do you think? Can one travel to space and how do you think people can travel to space? - Allow learners to talk about their experience. (Videos, films, books, book, etc.) - Let look at following information. **Space Travel**  People who study the universe are called astronomers. They use telescopes to study the stars. In the coming years, the largest radio telescope will be built near Carnarvon, Northern Cape. Today we even have telescopes far in space that can send us pictures of very distant parts of the universe that we cannot see from earth. An example is the Hubble telescope, which sends us beautiful images from space. South Africa built its own large telescope near Sutherland in the Northern Cape. The moon as seen through a telescope  The Russian, Yuri Gagarin, was the first person to orbit the earth in a space craft (12 April 1961). Neil Armstrong from the USA was the first person to stand on the moon (20 July 1969). Mark Shuttleworth was the first South African to orbit the earth (April 2002). Christa McAuliffe was the first teacher to be an astronaut, but she died when the space shuttle, Challenger, exploded (28 January 1986). Did you know? The first black South African to travel to outer space, Mandla Maseko, from Soshanguve in Gauteng, will make the voyage on the Lynx Mark II Shuttle in 2015. • **Consolidation** - Look at a video- See e-resources. - Build your own planets [space] with recycled material. - Write 3 paragraphs about the space.
Assessment:	Informal: Space Knowledge of the stars and planets and space travel – Quiz Practical and Written Class work Book /Worksheet Comprehension