

# JUNIOR SCHOOL CURRICULUM DESIGN

# **AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION**

**GRADE 9** 

## First published 2024

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL GOALS OF EDUCATION	iii
LESSON ALLOCATION AT JUNIOR SCHOOL	v
LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR JUNIOR SCHOOL	vi
ESSENCE STATEMENT	vi
GENERAL LEARNING OUTCOMES	vii
SUMMARY OF STRANDS AND SUB STRANDS	viii
STRAND 1.0: CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES	9
STRAND 2.0 FOOD PRODUCTION PROCESSES	15
STRAND 3.0 HYGIENE PRACTICES	
STRAND 4.0 PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES	
APPENDIX 1: GUIDELINES FOR INTEGRATING COMMUNITY SERVICE LEARNING	
APPENDIX 2: LIST OF ASSESSMENT METHODS, LEARNING RESOURCES AND NON-FORMAL ACTIVITIES	

# NATIONAL GOALS OF EDUCATION

Education in Kenya should:

1. Foster nationalism and patriotism and promote national unity.

Kenya's people belong to different communities, races and religions, but these differences need not divide them. They must be able to live and interact as Kenyans. It is a paramount duty of education to help young people acquire this sense of nationhood by removing conflicts and promoting positive attitudes of mutual respect which enable them to live together in harmony and foster patriotism in order to make a positive contribution to the life of the nation.

## 2. Promote the social, economic, technological and industrial needs for national development.

Education should prepare the youth of the country to play an effective and productive role in the life of the nation.

#### a) Social Needs

Education in Kenya must prepare children for changes in attitudes and relationships which are necessary for the smooth progress of a rapidly developing modern economy. There is bound to be a silent social revolution following the wake of rapid modernisation. Education should assist our youth to adapt to this change.

## b) Economic Needs

Education in Kenya should produce citizens with the skills, knowledge, expertise and personal qualities that are required to support a growing economy. Kenya is building up a modern and independent economy which is in need of an adequate and relevant domestic workforce.

## c) Technological and Industrial Needs

Education in Kenya should provide learners with the necessary skills and attitudes for industrial development. Kenya recognises the rapid industrial and technological changes taking place, especially in the developed world. We can only be part of this development if our education system is deliberately focused on the knowledge, skills and attitudes that will prepare our young people for these changing global trends.

#### 3. Promote individual development and self-fulfilment

Education should provide opportunities for the fullest development of individual talents and personality. It should help children to develop their potential interests and abilities. A vital aspect of individual development is the building of character.

#### 4. Promote sound moral and religious values.

Education should provide for the development of knowledge, skills and attitudes that will enhance the acquisition of sound moral values and help children to grow up into self-disciplined, self-reliant and integrated citizens.

#### 5. **Promote social equity and responsibility.**

Education should promote social equality and foster a sense of social responsibility within an education system which provides equal educational opportunities for all. It should give all children varied and challenging opportunities for collective activities and corporate social service irrespective of gender, ability or geographical environment.

## 6. Promote respect for and development of Kenya's rich and varied cultures.

Education should instil in the youth of Kenya an understanding of past and present cultures and their valid place in contemporary society. Children should be able to blend the best of traditional values with the changing requirements that must follow rapid development in order to build a stable and modern society.

#### 7. Promote international consciousness and foster positive attitudes towards other nations.

Kenya is part of the international community. It is part of the complicated and interdependent network of peoples and nations. Education should therefore lead the youth of the country to accept membership of this international community with all the obligations and responsibilities, rights and benefits that this membership entails.

#### 8. Promote positive attitudes towards good health and environmental protection.

Education should inculcate in young people the value of good health in order for them to avoid indulging in activities that will lead to physical or mental ill health. It should foster positive attitudes towards environmental development and conservation. It should lead the youth of Kenya to appreciate the need for a healthy environment.

# LESSON ALLOCATION AT JUNIOR SCHOOL

S/No	Learning Area	Number of Lessons per week
1.	English	5
2.	Kiswahili / Kenya Sign Language	4
3.	Mathematics	5
4.	Religious Education	4
5.	Social Studies	4
6.	Integrated Science	5
7.	Pre-Technical Studies	4
8.	Agriculture and Nutrition	4
9.	Creative Arts and Sports	5
	Pastoral/Religious Instruction Programme	1
Total		40 + 1

## LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR JUNIOR SCHOOL

By end of Junior School, the learner should be able to:

- 1. Apply literacy, numeracy and logical thinking skills for appropriate self-expression.
- 2. Communicate effectively, verbally and non-verbally, in diverse contexts.
- 3. Demonstrate social skills, spiritual and moral values for peaceful co-existence.
- 4. Explore, manipulate, manage and conserve the environment effectively for learning and sustainable development.
- 5. Practise relevant hygiene, sanitation and nutrition skills to promote health.
- 6. Demonstrate ethical behaviour and exhibit good citizenship as a civic responsibility.
- 7. Appreciate the country's rich and diverse cultural heritage for harmonious co-existence.
- 8. Manage pertinent and contemporary issues in society effectively.
- 9. Apply digital literacy skills for communication and learning.

## ESSENCE STATEMENT

Agriculture and nutrition is a learning area that anchors on the United Nation Sustainable development goals and the socioeconomic pillar of Kenya Vision 2030 to promote health, hygiene, food and nutrition security through education. It is an integrated learning area comprising of agriculture and home science concepts introduced in the upper primary curriculum. The learners will deepen the acquired knowledge, skills, attitudes and values in conservation of resources, food production, hygiene and innovative production techniques. The curriculum will enrich learner's competencies in conservation of resources, crop and animal production, foods and nutrition, personal and environmental hygiene, basic clothing construction and laundry work. Agriculture and nutrition curriculum will form grounds for specialization in respective career pathways in senior school and beyond.

## **GENERAL LEARNING OUTCOMES**

By end of Junior School, the learner should be able to:

- 1. Participate actively in agricultural and household activities in conservation of resources.
- 2. Use scarce resources through innovative practices to contribute towards food and nutrition security.
- 3. Engage in food production processes for self-sustainability, health and economic development.
- 4. Adopt personal and environmental hygiene practices for healthy living.
- 5. Apply the use of appropriate production techniques, innovative technologies, digital and media resources to enhance sustainable agricultural and household practices.
- 6. Appreciate agricultural and household skills as a worthy niche for hobby, career development, further education and training.

## SUMMARY OF STRANDS AND SUB STRANDS

Strands	Sub strands
1.0 Conservation of Resources	1.1 Conserving animal feed: Hay
	1.2 Conserving leftover food
	1.3 Integrated farming
2.0 Food Production Processes	2.1 Organic gardening
	2.2 Storage of crop produce
	2.3 Cooking: Using flour mixtures
3.0 Hygiene Practices	3.1 Cleaning waste disposal facilities
	3.2 Disinfecting household articles
4.0 Production Techniques	4.1 Grafting in plants
	4.2 Homemade sun dryer

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested
		Outcomes		Key Inquiry
				Question(s)
1.0	1.1	By the end of the	Learners are guided to:	How can hay
Conservation	Conserving	sub-strand the	• use digital and print resources to search for	conservation
of Resources	Animal	learner should be	information and share experiences on methods of	contribute to
	Feed: Hay	able to:	conserving forage in coping with drought (baled hay	coping with
		a) describe	making, standing forage, stacking).	drought?
		methods of	• conserve forage using methods such as stacking or	
	(12 lessons)	conserving	box bailing using locally available such as maize	
		forage in coping	stover and straw to conserve hay for drought season.	
		with drought,	• discuss and make class presentation on how	
		b) conserve forage	households can adopt conservation of forage in	
		to cope with	coping with drought.	
		drought,	• apply problem solving skills as they use applicable	
		c) adopt	methods to conserve forage, promote peace as they	
		conservation of	appreciate diverse opinions on conservation of forage	
		forage in coping	during drought, and disaster risk reduction through	
		with drought.	use of conserved forage to save domestic animals.	

## STRAND 1.0: CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES

## Core competencies to be developed

- Critical thinking and problem solving: evaluation and decision-making skills as learners analyse and apply methods of conserving hay to cope with drought.
- Communication and collaboration: Speaking and dialogue skills as learners discuss ways of conserving forage to cope with drought in the context of rearing animals.

## Values

Peace: respect for diversity of opinions as learners discuss methods of conserving hay to cope with drought.

Pertinent and contemporary issues

Disaster risk reduction as learners analyse and adopt applicable methods of conserving hay to cope with drought.

## Links to other subjects

Learners relate conservation of hay to concepts of mitigating effects of climate change learnt in Social Studies.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)	
1.0 Conservation of Resources	<b>1.2 Conserving</b> <b>Leftover Foods</b> (11 lessons)	<ul> <li>By the end of the sub- strand the learner</li> <li>should be able to:</li> <li>a) explain the importance of conserving leftover foods at home</li> <li>b) prepare leftover foods to avoid wastage</li> <li>c) embrace the use of leftover foods to avoid food</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Learners are guided to:</li> <li>search and share experiences on how left over foods importance of conserving leftover foods at home.</li> <li>prepare leftover foods for consumption through methods such as <i>reheating or</i> <i>preparing another recipe</i> to avoid wastage.</li> <li>make presentations on various recipes adopted from leftover foods to avoid food wastage.</li> <li>apply creativity and imagination skills in preparing leftover foods, embrace integrity to avoid wasteful use of resources, and promote hygiene in food handling.</li> </ul>	How is left over food prepared for use to prevent food wastage?	
Wastage.         Core competencies to be developed: Creativity and imagination: experimenting skills as learners explore different ways of preparing left over foods.         Values: Integrity: utilizing resources prudently to avoid wastage of resources in the preparation of leftover foods.					

Pertinent and contemporary issues: Hygiene in handling of foods to prevent contamination and spoilage.

Links to other subjects: Learners relate conservation of leftover foods to spread of food related communicable diseases learnt through Integrated Science.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested
		Outcomes		Key Inquiry
				Question(s)
<b>1.0 Conservation</b>	1.3 Integrated	By the end of the sub-	Learners are guided to:	How can
of Resources	Farming	strand the learner should	• take an excursion or search information on	integrated
		be able to:	integrated farming practices find out how	farming
	(12 lessons)	a) describe components	components of integrated farming help to	conserve
		of integrated	conserve resources.	resources?
		farming in	• design or sketch and make a model to	
		conserving	illustrate integrated farming components	
		resources,	such as fish rearing, rabbit keeping,	
		b) make a model of	poultry keeping and vegetable production	
		integrated farming	on the same plot of land to show their	
		for conservation of	relational benefits.	
		resources,	• make class presentations on the models of	
		c) appreciate the	integrated farming and the importance of	
		importance of	the integration in conserving resources.	
		integrated farming in	• show creativity skills in the designing and	
		conservation of	making of an integrated farming model.	
		resource.	respect for each other's creative work, and	
			appreciate environmental conservation as	
			they relate the benefits of integrated	
			farming.	
Core competencies	s to be developed:			1

Creativity and imagination: observation and making connection skills as learners seek information, design and make a model

to depict integrated farming enterprise.

• Critical thinking and problem solving: evaluation and decision-making skills as learners analyse the environment for components of integrated farming and design models of integrated farming enterprise.

#### Values:

- Unity: team work as learners harness gifts and special skills of the group members in designing and making an integrated farming model.
- Respect: accommodating diverse opinions while learners discuss and design model of integrated farming.

## Pertinent and contemporary issues:

Environmental awareness and protection as learners re-use locally available resources such as waste pieces of wood, cartons, cardboards and papers to design and make a model of integrated farming enterprise.

## Links to other subjects:

Learners apply skills of designing and choice of materials learnt in Pre-Technical Studies in the construction of integrated farming model.

Assessment Rub	Assessment Rubric					
Level	Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches	Below Expectations		
Indicator	_		Expectations	_		
Ability to	Describes three ways of	Describes three ways of	Describes two ways of	Describes less than two		
describe various	conserving resources	conserving resources	conserving resources	ways of conserving		
ways of	(conserving hay, conserving	(conserving hay,	(conserving hay,	resources (conserving		
conserving	leftover food, using integrated	conserving leftover	conserving leftover	hay, conserving		
resources.	farming) with elaborate	food, using integrated	food, using integrated	leftover food, using		
	details.	farming).	farming).	integrated farming).		
Ability to apply	Applies three ways of	Applies three ways of	Applies two ways of	Applies less than two		
various ways of	conserving resources	conserving resources	conserving resources	ways of conserving		
conserving	(conserving hay, conserving	(conserving hay,	(conserving hay,	resources (conserving		
resources.	leftover food, using integrated	conserving leftover	conserving leftover	hay, conserving		
	farming) creatively and	food, using integrated	food, using integrated	leftover food, using		
	innovatively.	farming).	farming).	integrated farming).		
Ability to	Demonstrates more than three	Demonstrates three	Demonstrates two	Demonstrates less than		
demonstrate	indicators of responsibility	indicators of	indicators of	two indicators of		
responsibility in	(offers leadership, observes	responsibility (offers	responsibility (offers	responsibility (offers		
conservation of	safety, and shows initiative to	leadership, observes	leadership, observes	leadership, observes		
resources.	solving problems) in tasks	safety, and shows	safety, and shows	safety, and shows		
	assigned in conservation of	initiative to solving	initiative to solving	initiative to solving		
	resources.	problems) in tasks	problems) in tasks	problems) in tasks		
		assigned in conservation	assigned in	assigned in		
		of resources.	conservation of	conservation of		
			resources.	resources.		

STRAND 2.0 FOOD PRODUCTION PROCESSES
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Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)			
2.0 Food Production Processes	2.1 Organic Gardening (14 lessons)	<ul> <li>By the end of the sub- strand the learner</li> <li>should be able to: <ul> <li>a) explain organic</li> <li>gardening practices</li> <li>in crop production</li> </ul> </li> <li>b) grow a crop using organic gardening practices</li> <li>c) appreciate importance of organic gardening in production of healthy foods.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Learners are guided to:</li> <li>search and share information organic gardening practices in crop production.</li> <li>grow a selected short season crop such as a vegetable, legume or spice crop using organic gardening practices such as <i>use of organic manure organic pesticides, mechanical weed control, use of organic foliar feed made from animal wastes and plants like Mexican sunflower.</i></li> <li>share experiences through class presentations to appreciate importance of organic gardening in production of healthy foods.</li> <li>Enhance skills in learning to learn as they make self-discoveries in applicable gardening techniques, embrace integrity as hey honestly practise organic, promote health by producing foods without use of chemicals.</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>Why should we practise organic gardening?</li> <li>How can we produce food crops through organic gardening?</li> </ol>			
Core compe	Core competencies to be developed						

• Learning to learn: working collaboratively and organising own learning skills as learners grow crops using organic gardening practices.

• Self-efficacy: planning skills as learners grow crops using organic farming practices.

#### Values

- Unity: working in teams as learners undertake the project on growing crops using organic gardening practices.
- Integrity: honesty as learners practice organic gardening practices.

## Pertinent and contemporary issues

Food health and safety as learners acquire skills of growing foods without use of agro-chemicals.

## Links to other subjects

Learners relate organic gardening practices to farming practices in the Social Studies.

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry
				Questions
2.0 Food Production Processes	2.2 Storage of Crop Produce (10 lessons)	<ul> <li>By the end of the substrand the learner should be able to:</li> <li>a) explain ways of preparing storage structures before storing crop produce,</li> <li>b) prepare an existing storage structure in readiness for storing crop produce,</li> <li>c) manage stored crop produce to reduce spoilage,</li> <li>d) show responsibility in managing stored crop produce to reduce spoilage.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Learners are guided to:</li> <li>use digital devices or print media to search for information on ways of preparing storage structures in readiness for storage of crop produce and share findings in plenary.</li> <li>prepare an existing storage structure or facility (container, store room, granary, storage bags) in readiness for storage through practices such as cleaning, dusting, sealing cracks, repairing leakages, emptying previous crop produce and controlling rodents.</li> <li>manage stored crop produce (checking moisture content in cereals and pulses, ensuring ventilation, controlling rodents, turning the stored crop produce and disposing off spoilt produce).</li> <li>apply critical thinking skills (open mindedness) as they manage storage structures, show responsibility in maintenance of the structures and promote food safety to prevent by preventing aflatoxin in food</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>How can we prepare facility in readiness for storage of crop produce?</li> <li>How should crop produce be managed during storage?</li> </ol>

storage.				
ore competencies to be developed				
ritical thinking and problem solving: open-mindedness and creativity skills as learners prepare storage structure and man	age			
op produce to maintain quality and reduce post-harvest loss.				
Values				
Responsibility: engaging in assigned roles as learners manage stored crop produce in the school food store.				
Pertinent and contemporary issues				
Food safety and security as learners manage crop storage structures to prevent spoilage of crop produce.				
Links to other subjects				
Learners relate management of storage of crop produce to farming as an economic activity learnt in Social Studies.				



Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested
		Outcomes		Inquiry Question(s)
2.0 Food Production Processes	2.3 Cooking: Using Flour Mixtures (14 lessons)	<ul> <li>By the end of the sub- strand the learner should be able to:</li> <li>a) identify types of flour mixtures used in food production</li> <li>b) prepare flour mixtures for food production</li> <li>c) make products from various flour mixture</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Learners are guided to:</li> <li>use print or digital resources to identify types of flour mixtures used in food production such as <i>batters and dough</i>.</li> <li>prepare flour mixtures such as <i>batters and doughs</i> for food production.</li> <li>make products such as <i>pancake, mandazi and chapati</i> from various flour mixtures.</li> <li>apply skills in learning to learn as they make flour mixtures, embrace integrity by using</li> </ul>	How can we make products from flour mixture?
		d) appreciate products made from various flour mixtures.	ethically acceptable procedures to prepare foods and observe safety in the use of tools and equipment.	

**Core competencies to be developed:** Learning to learn: reflection on own work as learners apply procedures of preparing flour mixtures.

Values: Integrity: following ethically acceptable procedures in preparing flour mixtures.

**Pertinent and contemporary issues:** Safety of self and others as learners use tools and fuels in making products from flour mixtures.

**Links to other subjects:** Learners relate measurement of ingredients in preparing flour mixtures to weights and measurements learnt in Mathematics.

Assessment rubri	с			
Level	Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches	Below Expectations
Indicator			Expectations	
Ability to	Describes three food	Describes three food	Describes two food	Describes less than two
describe food	production processes	production processes	production processes	food production processes
production	(organic gardening, storage	(organic gardening,	(organic gardening,	(organic gardening,
processes at	of crop produce and	storage of crop produce	storage of crop	storage of crop produce
household level.	cooking using flour	and cooking using flour	produce and cooking	and cooking using flour
	mixtures) with elaborate	mixtures) at household	using flour mixtures)	mixtures) at household
	details.	level.	at household level.	level.
Ability to carry	Carries out three food	Carries out three food	Carries out two food	Carries out less than two
out food	production processes	production processes	production processes	food production processes
production	(organic gardening, storage	(organic gardening,	(organic gardening,	(organic gardening,
processes at	of crop produce and	storage of crop produce	storage of crop	storage of crop produce
household level	cooking using flour	and cooking using flour	produce and cooking	and cooking using flour
	mixtures) with creativity	mixtures) at household	using flour mixtures)	mixtures) at household
	and innovative approaches.	level.	at household level.	level.
Ability to portray	Learners portrays more	Learners portrays three	Learners portrays	Learners portrays less than
unity while	than three indicators of	indicators of unity	two indicators of	two indicators of unity
carrying out food	unity (sharing of available	(sharing of available	unity (sharing of	(sharing of available
production	resources, appreciating	resources, appreciating	available resources,	resources, appreciating
processes.	efforts of others in task and	efforts of others in task	appreciating efforts	efforts of others in task
	embracing team spirit) in	and embracing team	of others in task and	and embracing team spirit)
	carrying out assigned tasks.	spirit) in carrying out	embracing team	in carrying out assigned
		assigned tasks.	spirit) in carrying	tasks.
			out assigned tasks.	

# STRAND 3.0 HYGIENE PRACTICES

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested		
				Key Inquiry		
				Question(s)		
3.0	3.1 Cleaning	By the end of the sub-strand	Learners are guided to:	How does		
Hygiene	Waste	the learner should be able to:	• discuss and share experiences on importance of	cleaning		
Practices	Disposal	a) explain importance of	cleaning waste disposal facilities such as <i>waste</i>	waste		
	Facilities	cleaning waste disposal	bin, sink and open drains.	disposal		
	(9 lessons)	<ul> <li>facilities</li> <li>b) clean waste disposal facilities at household level</li> <li>c) adopt use of clean waste disposal facilities at household level.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>clean waste disposal facilities such as <i>dust bin</i>, <i>sink and open drains</i>.</li> <li>apply problem solving skills in cleaning waste disposal facilities, show responsibility as they take initiative to maintain cleanliness and promotion of environmental hygiene.</li> </ul>	facilities promote hygiene?		
Core comp	Core competencies to be developed					
Critical thin	king and proble	m solving: reflection skills as lear	mers assess their success in cleaning of waste disposal	l facilities.		
Values						
Responsibil	Responsibility: taking safety precautions as learners clean waste disposal facilities.					
Pertinent and contemporary issues						
Environmental awareness as learners clean waste disposal facilities to promote hygiene in their living places.						
Links to ot	her subjects					
Learners rel	ate cleaning of v	waste disposal facilities to aspects	s of good health learnt in Integrated Science.			

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key		
		Outcomes		Inquiry Question(s)		
3.0 Hygiene Practices	3.2 Disinfecting Clothing and Household Articles (12 lessons)	By the end of the sub-strand the learner should be able to: a) describe methods of disinfecting clothing and household articles b) carry out disinfection of clothing and household articles, c) appreciate the importance of disinfecting clothing and household articles.	<ul> <li>Learners are guided to:</li> <li>search for information or observe demonstration on methods of disinfecting clothing and household articles such as <i>sunlight, salting, boiling, use of disinfectants,</i> <i>ironing.</i></li> <li>disinfect clothing and household articles like aprons, gloves, towels, dustcoats, handkerchief, socks among other personal items using methods such as <i>sunlight, salting, boiling, use</i> <i>of disinfectants, ironing.</i></li> <li>make class presentations on the importance of disinfecting clothing and household articles for hygiene purposes.</li> <li>apply skills in learning to learn in the procedures for disinfecting articles, show responsibility by taking care of personal items, and promote personal hygiene.</li> </ul>	How can we disinfect household articles for hygiene purposes?		
Core competencies to be developed						
Learning to le	earn: organizing own	n learning as they acquire	e new skills on methods of disinfecting clothing and he	ousehold articles.		
Values	. 1	a. 11 1.11 a				
Responsibility	Responsibility: taking care of clothing and household articles as learners carry out disinfection.					

#### Pertinent and contemporary issues Health promotion awareness as learners disinfect clothing and household articles to prevent spread of diseases. Links to other subjects

Links to other subjects

Learners relate use of disinfectants to solvents learnt in Integrated Science.

## Assessment rubric

Level	Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches	<b>Below Expectations</b>
Indicator	, I		Expectations	
Ability to	Explains cleaning waste	Explains cleaning waste	Explains either	Explains cleaning waste
explain hygiene	disposal activities and	disposal activities and	cleaning waste disposal	disposal activities or
practices at	disinfecting household	disinfecting household	activities or	disinfecting household
household level.	articles at household level	articles at household level.	disinfecting household	articles at household
	with elaborate details.		articles at household	level with details that
			level.	require correction.
Ability to carry	Carries out cleaning waste	Carries out cleaning waste	Carries out cleaning	Carries out cleaning
out hygiene	disposal activities and	disposal activities and	waste disposal	waste disposal activities
practices at	disinfecting household	disinfecting household	activities or	or disinfecting household
household level.	articles with observable	articles at household level.	disinfecting household	articles at household
	attention to details.		articles at household	level with observable
			level.	areas for corrections.
Ability to	Learner portrays more	Learner portrays three	Learner portrays two	Learner portrays less than
portray	than three indicators of	indicators of	indicators of	two indicators of
responsibility	responsibility by engaging	responsibility by engaging	responsibility by	responsibility by
when carrying	in assigned roles,	in assigned roles,	engaging in assigned	engaging in assigned
out hygiene	observing safety, and	observing safety and	roles, observing safety	roles, observing safety or

practices.	proactively solving	proactively solves	or proactively solves	proactively solves
	problems when carrying	problems when carrying	problems when	problems when carrying
	out hygiene practices.	out hygiene practices.	carrying out hygiene	out hygiene practices.
			practices.	

# STRAND 4.0 PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key
		Outcomes		Question(s)
4.0 Production Techniques	4.1 Grafting in Plants (13 lessons)	<ul> <li>By the end of the substrand the learner should be able to:</li> <li>a) describe grafting as a method of plant propagation,</li> <li>b) carry out grafting for various purposes,</li> <li>c) take care of the grafted plant to ensure successful union,</li> <li>d) appraise grafting for aesthetics, repair, improvement and rejuvenation purposes.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Learners are guided to:</li> <li>use print media or digital resources to search for information on grafting as a method of plant propagation.</li> <li>carry out grafting in plants (with the help of a resource person) for repair, aesthetic, rejuvenation or improvement purposes.</li> <li>carry out caring practices such as <i>watering</i>, <i>protecting the union, removal of the graft tape after successful union, removal of other buds on the root stock.</i></li> <li>appraise grafting for reasons of (<i>repairing a damaged plant, aesthetic, rejuvenation and plant improvement</i>).</li> <li>enhance learning to learn skills through grafting plants, show responsibility by taking care of grafted plants and observe personal safety in the use sharp grafting tools.</li> </ul>	Why is grafting done on a plant?
Core competence	ies to be develo	ped		

• Learning to learn: skill on reflection on own work as learners evaluate success on the grafted plant for rejuvenation,

aesthetics, repair or improvement of existing plant.

• Self-efficacy: awareness of potential skills in manipulation of a plant through grafting for plant propagation.

## Values

- Respect: appreciating each other's abilities and skills as learners carry out grafting technique with varied degrees of success.
- Responsibility: taking assigned roles as learners undertake tasks in the grafting practical activity.

## Pertinent and contemporary issues

Safety of self and others as learners handle and use sharp grafting tools and equipment.

Links to other subjects

Learners relate carrying out grafting to parts of a plant and relationship between plants learnt in Integrated Science.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
4.0 Production Techniques	4.2 Homemade Sun Dryer (13 lessons)	<ul> <li>By the end of the sub strand the learner should be able to:</li> <li>a) describe how to make a homemade sun dryer for vegetables,</li> <li>b) construct a homemade sun dryer to preserve vegetables,</li> <li>c) adopt the use of homemade sun dryer in preservation of vegetables</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Learners are guided to:</li> <li>use digital and print media resources to search for information on how to make a homemade sun dryer for vegetables.</li> <li>sketch and construct homemade sun dryer for drying vegetables using locally available materials.</li> <li>use the constructed homemade sun dryer to dry vegetables.</li> <li>apply problem solving skills while analyzing and developing homemade sun dryer, develop patriotism solving a pertinent community problem (vegetable spoilage)</li> </ul>	How can innovative technology be used to preserve vegetables?

## Core competencies to be developed

- Self-efficacy: leadership and planning skills as learners design, construct and use homemade sun dryer for vegetables.
- Critical thinking and problem solving: skills in assessment or evaluating challenging situation and designing solution in the construction of homemade sun dryers.

## Values

- Responsibility: proactively solving problems by constructing homemade sun dryer to prevent spoilage of vegetables.
- Patriotism as learners contribute to solving the community problems of food spoilage by constructing homemade sun dryers.

## **Pertinent and contemporary issues** Food nutrition and security as learners construct homemade sun dryer to preserve vegetables.

## Links to other subjects

Learners relate designing and construction of homemade sun dryer to skills learnt in Pre-technical studies on designing, sketching and choice of construction materials.

## Assessment rubric

Level	Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches	<b>Below Expectations</b>
Indicator	-		Expectations	_
Ability to describe production techniques at	Describes grafting in plants and homemade sun dryer as production techniques at	Describes grafting in plants and homemade sun dryer as production	Describes either grafting in plants or homemade sun dryer	Describes either grafting in plants or homemade sun dryer
household level.	household level with	techniques at household	as production	with description that
	illustrative details.	level.	techniques at household level.	need corrections.
Ability to apply out production technique at household level.	Applies grafting in plants and constructs a homemade dryer with observable innovation and creativity.	Applies grafting in plants and constructs a homemade dryer.	Applies either grafting in plants or constructs a homemade dryer.	Applies either grafting in plants or constructs a homemade dryer with observable need for corrections.
Ability to portray	Portrays unity by showing	Portrays unity by	Portrays unity by	Portrays unity by
unity in applying	more than three observable	showing three observable	showing two	showing less than two
production	indicators (striving to	indicators (striving to	observable indicators	observable indicators
techniques at	achieve a common goal,	achieve a common goal,	(striving to achieve a	(striving to achieve a

household level.	appreciating efforts of others	appreciating efforts of	common goal,	common goal,
	and respecting other	others and respecting	appreciating efforts of	appreciating efforts of
	people's opinions).	other people's opinions).	others and respecting	others and respecting
			other people's	other people's
			opinions).	opinions).

## APPENDIX 1: GUIDELINES FOR INTEGRATING COMMUNITY SERVICE LEARNING

#### Introduction

In Grade 9, learners will undertake an integrated Community Service Learning (CSL) project of choice from a single or combined subject. The CSL project will enable the learner to apply knowledge and skills from other subjects to address a problem in the community. The implementation of the integrated CSL project will take a Whole School Approach, where all members of the school community including teachers, school administration, parents/guardians/ local community and support staff. It will be a collaborative effort where the teacher of Social Studies coordinates and works with other subject teachers to design and implement the integrated CSL project. The teachers will select a theme drawn from different Learning Areas and the broader categories of Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) for the CSL project. It should also provide an opportunity for development of core competencies and nurturing of values. Learners will undertake a **variety of** integrated CSL group projects in teams of following a 6-step milestone approach as follows:

Milestone	Description
Milestone 1	<ul> <li>Problem Identification</li> <li>Learners study their community to understand the challenges faced and their effects on community members.</li> <li>Some of the challenges in the community can be: <ul> <li>Environmental degradation</li> <li>Lifestyle diseases, Communicable and non-communicable diseases</li> <li>Poverty</li> <li>Violence and conflicts in the community</li> <li>Food security issues</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Milestone 2	<b>Designing a solution</b> Learners create an intervention to address the challenge identified.
Milestone 3	<b>Planning for the Project</b> Learners share roles, create a list of activities to be undertaken, mobilise resources needed to create their intervention and set timelines for execution
Milestone 4	<b>Implementation</b> The learners execute the project and keep evidence of work done.
Milestone 5	Showcasing /Exhibition and Report Writing Exhibitions involve showcasing learners' project items to the community and reflecting on the feedback Learners write a report detailing their project activities and learnings from feedback
Milestone 6	<b>Reflection</b> Learners review all project work to learn from the challenges faced. They link project work with academic concepts, noting how the concepts enabled them to do their project as well as how the project helped to deepen learning of the academic concepts.

Note: The milestones will be staggered across the 3 terms of the academic calendar.

### Assessment of CSL integrated Project

Assessment for the integrated CSL group projects will be conducted formatively. The assessment will consider both the process and end product. This entails assessing each of the milestone stages of the integrated CSL group projects. They will focus on 3 components namely: skills from various learning areas applied in carrying out the projects, core competencies developed and values nurtured.

Strand	Suggested Assessment	Suggested Resources	Suggested Non-Formal
	Methods		Activities
1.0 Conservation	• Observation of learning	Digital resources	Learners to conduct school
of Resources	activities.	Print materials (charts, reference	community awareness on
	• Written tests and	books)	conservation of various resources
	assignments	Cooking tools and equipment	using existing formal interaction
	• Projects.	Cleaning equipment and materials	forums.
	• Oral assessment	Selected gardening tools	
	• Activity journals	Selected foodstuffs	
	, i i i j j i i i i i	General environment for space,	
		samples of soils and plants	
2.0 Food	• Written tests and	Digital devices and print reference	Learners to prepare and manage a
Production	assignments	materials.	sample kitchen or backyard
Processes	• Graded observation	General environment for space, soil	garden in the school for display.
	• Projects	and samples of plants.	
	Activity journal	Selected Garden tools such as	Learners to use existing school
		<i>jembes</i> , fork <i>jembes</i> , spade, <i>panga</i> ,	forums to display skills and
		slasher, tape measure.	products of the various learning
		Variety of planting materials	experiences to extend knowledge
		First aid kit	and create awareness to the school
		Cooking and cleaning equipment and	community.
		materials	
		Samples of animal products such as	
		eggs and honey, milk and meat.	
		Sample crop produce such as	

# APPENDIX 2: LIST OF ASSESSMENT METHODS, LEARNING RESOURCES AND NON-FORMAL ACTIVITIES

		vegetables. Some small domestic animals such as rabbits, poultry or Guinea pigs.	
3.0 Hygiene	• Written test	Cleaning equipment and materials	Learners to use existing school
Practices	<ul> <li>Oral assessment on safety when handling animal.</li> <li>Observation of learning</li> <li>Oral tests</li> <li>Project</li> <li>Activity journals</li> </ul>	Sample clothing and household articles Detergents, stain removal agents and disinfectants Digital devices and print reference materials General school environment	forums to sensitize the school community on hygiene practices.
4.0 Production	• Written test	Sewing tools such as needles,	Learners to use existing school
Techniques	<ul> <li>Oral tests</li> <li>Project</li> <li>Activity journals Observation of learning</li> <li>Written and oral tests</li> </ul>	crochet, scissors and tape measure. Sewing materials such as sample fabrics and yarns. Gardening tools such as tape measure and hammer. General school environment Worked samples (crocheted and knitted materials) Sample planting materials Selected foodstuffs.	forums to create awareness and enhance adoption of various production techniques.