## **Curriculum Content Science/Biology FORM THREE**

LEARNING	CONTENT SCOPE	SUGGESTED TEACHING AND	SUGGESTED ASSESSMENT
OUTCOMES		LEARNING STRATEGIES	STRATEGIES
	Human Body Syster	ns: The Excretory System : 3.1	
3.1.1  Identify the excretory organs and their excretory products	<ul> <li>Excretion is the process by which organisms get rid of metabolic waste</li> <li>The kidneys produce urine</li> <li>The lungs remove carbon dioxide</li> <li>Sweat glands in the skin produce sweat</li> <li>The liver gets rid of nitrogen by producing urea, which is excreted in urine</li> </ul>	Use charts/models to identify organs concerned with excretion and their location in the body	Construct table of organs and their excretory products

		3.2	
	Human Body Syster	ms: The Reproductive System	
3.2.1 Outline the structure of the human male and female reproductive systems and the function of the parts.	<ul> <li>Reproduction allows for the continuation of the species.</li> <li>The female reproductive system consists of ovaries, uterus, fallopian tubes, cervix, and vagina.</li> <li>The male reproductive system consists of testes, scrotum, sperm ducts, and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>View video clip on reproductive system.</li> <li>Classroom discussions with reference to charts or "KWL"</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Students annotate         diagrams to identify         the structure and         function of the male         and female         reproductive system</li> <li>Structured questions</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Ovaries produce ova and the testes produce sperms. These are specialized reproductive cells.</li> </ul>		

		3.3	
Communicable Diseases of the Reproductive System			
3.3.1 Identify the different types of Communicable Diseases of the Reproductive System	Herpes, Gonorrhoea, chlamydia, syphilis Human papilloma virus, HIV	<ul> <li>Power point on research on the various types of communicable diseases of the reproductive system</li> <li>Presentations by health officer or medical practitioner</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Prepare a pamphlet for distribution to student body including highlighted international days of recognition.</li> </ul>
3.3.2 Explain the transmission of HIV (Human immunodeficien cy virus).	<ul> <li>HIV (Human immunodeficiency virus) infection is a chronic disease that progressively damages the body's immune system resulting in AIDS (Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome).</li> <li>HIV lives only within cells and body fluids, not outside the body.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Teacher utilizes resource personnel from the health sector to discuss communicable sexually transmitted diseases.</li> <li>Use stories from newspapers, magazines, etc. to stimulate discussions and list the</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Design a brochure on HIV for dissemination to the student body.</li> <li>Perform a puppet show/ design a cartoon strip for use in HIV education within the school.</li> </ul>

	The three main routes of	positive behaviors that help	
	transmission are:	avoid HIV infection.	
	<ul> <li>❖ Specific kinds of sexual contact, especially unprotected anal or vaginal intercourse.</li> <li>❖ Direct exposure to infected blood.</li> <li>❖ From an HIV-infected woman to her offspring during pregnancy, childbirth, or</li> </ul>	avoid HIV infection.	
	breastfeeding.		
3.3.3 Discuss strategies for protecting oneself against HIV infection.	<ul> <li>Making careful choices about sexual activities reduces the risk of contact with HIV.</li> <li>Strategies may include:         <ul> <li>Abstinence</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Role-play situations that may be responsible for the transmission of communicable sexually transmitted diseases and highlight methods of protecting oneself.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Compose a calypso, rap, poem, skit, etc. to reflect strategies for protecting yourself from HIV infection.</li> <li>Role-play situations that show compassion when dealing with</li> </ul>

	<ul> <li>Avoidance of         exchange of body         fluids.</li> <li>Protected sex</li> <li>Limit the number of         partners</li> <li>Get tested for HIV         regularly</li> <li>Avoid sharing         needles or syringes.</li> </ul>		persons infected with HIV
241	T	3.4 Impact of Human Activities	Davies states to
3.4.1 Explain the impact of human activities on the local and global environment	<ul> <li>Causes of alteration of the environment:</li> <li>Industrialization.</li> <li>Urbanization.</li> <li>Use/misuse of genetically modified products.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Work in groups to research a topic and do a presentation, e.g., on the effects of one of man's activities on the environment.</li> <li>Dramatize the consequences, in 30 years,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Design posters to educate the public on one of these worldwide environmental concerns.</li> <li>Student projects:</li> <li>Research agencies, policies and laws in</li> </ul>

- The deliberate or accidental introduction/removal of endemic species to new habitats.
- Consequences of alteration of the environment:
  - Deforestation.
  - Habitat destruction.
  - Species depletion
- Habitats can be preserved by:
  - Establishment and protection of national nature reserves (local examples)
  - Developing and enforcing laws to minimize adverse impact on environment (refer to responsible agencies)

- of human activities if it goes unchecked.
- View photographs or a documentary on a local environmental concern and discuss how the problems can be addressed.
- Organize activities to promote environmental awareness, e.g., displays, lectures by students for World Environment Day on June 5th each year.
- Field trip to any site of interest.
- Role-play an exchange between a game warden and a poacher in a game sanctuary.

- Trinidad and Tobago to monitor and guide conservation initiatives.
- Debate topics related to conservation vs industrialization.
- Prepare a speech
   aimed at educating the
   public on the value of
   hunting only during the
   fixed season, when
   hunting is allowed, and
   of not hunting the
   protected species.
- Tabulate items we use on a daily basis and identify the natural resources that are used to make each item.

**	Protected species in
	Trinidad and Tobago.

- Changes in the environment have also led to worldwide phenomena egThe greenhouse effect (global warming).
- Individuals can cultivate habits of:
  - Reusing.
  - Reducing.
  - \* Recycling.
  - Restoring the environment by replanting trees, cleaning litter on beaches, etc.

- Keep a record for one
   week of household
   garbage and group
   items as biodegradable
   or non-biodegradable,
   and suggest how each
   can be sorted and
   reused.
- Students compile a
   portfolio to document
   school initiatives to aid
   in conservation.