

7

Lesson Exemplar for TLE

Quarter 2

Lesson

8

Lesson Exemplar for TLE Grade 7
Quarter 2: Lesson 8 (Week 6)
SY 2024-2025

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TLE/QUARTER 2/ GRADE 7**I. CURRICULUM CONTENT, STANDARDS, AND LESSON COMPETENCIES**

A. Content Standards	The learners demonstrate an understanding of the concepts and skills in agri-crops and animal production.
B. Performance Standards	After this lesson, learners are expected to perform agricultural practices in crop production based on industry standards.
C. Learning Competencies and Objectives	<p>Learning Competency: Determine poultry and livestock materials, tools, and equipment and their uses based on industry standards.</p> <p>Lesson Objectives: After the day's lessons, the learners are expected to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gain knowledge on the different poultry and livestock materials, tools and equipment; and 2. Determine how each poultry and livestock materials, tools and equipment are used following the industry standards.
D. Content	Poultry and livestock materials, tools and equipment and their uses based on industry standards
E. Integration	Providing the needed poultry and livestock materials, tools, equipment and proper using of those (materials, tools and equipment) following industry standards can help in the proper growth and development of animals being raised in the farm.

II. LEARNING RESOURCES




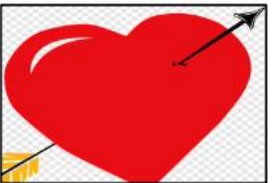
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Dexter's World. (2022, February 12). *Modern Pig Farming - Inside the most successful PIG FARM, INCREDIBLE LIVESTOCK RAISING* [Video]. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T_tIWWTgmRo

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III. TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCEDURE	NOTES TO TEACHERS
A. Activating Prior Knowledge	<p>DAY 1</p> <p>1. Short Review</p> <p>Guess what? Fill in blanks:</p> <p>Direction: Given the description of any farm animal breeds, supply the missing letters to complete the words. Raise your hands upon completion of the blanks and give your correct answer.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is a small breed of dairy cattle. J _ r _ _ y 2. A swine originated in Denmark. It has a droopy ear. _ a _ _ r _ _ e 3. Oldest type of domestic rabbit. A _ g _ _ a 4. It is a good layer of white eggs, lays 280 eggs/year. L _ _ h _ _ n 5. It is our own small duck found in Pateros N _ t _ _ e d _ _ k <p>2. Feedback</p> <p>Do you have any question/s regarding our previous lesson on poultry and animal livestock breeds?</p>
B. Establishing Lesson Purpose	<p>1. Lesson Purpose</p> <p>Students are going to guess the magic word/s combining two photos.</p> <p>1.  +  H _ _ s _ _ g</p> <p>2.  +  F _ _ d _ _ g t _ r _ _ _ h</p>

3.		+		D _ _ p _ _ _ g b _ _ _ d
4.		+		P _ _ c _ _ s
5.		+		D _ _ n _ _ _ _ t _ r _ _ g _

2. Unlocking Content Vocabulary

Supply word/s that is appropriate to the items being described.

- a. Shelter is the basic needs of _____
 b. _____ of farm animals from strong _____ is necessary.

- **Animal Housing** – any kind of shelter provided to animals for physiological security and protection.
- **Feeding Through** – it is a place or receptacle where animals are fed to avoid food wastage.
- **Livestock** – farm animals like hogs, cattle, goats and rabbits that reproduce under man's care.
- **Poultry** – a term used for all feathered animals that provides other way of income generating project for families.
- **Waterer** – is a receptacle where water is placed for easy drinking access to farm animals.

Answer key:

- a. Farm animals
 b. Protection, winds

C. Developing and Deepening Understanding

SUB-TOPIC 1: Poultry Housing and Materials

1. Explication

Watch video/s related to Poultry housing and other materials and equipment needed in poultry raising business.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tCT57IH7OM> (10 min.).

2. Worked Example

- What have you learned from the videos you just watched a while ago?
- What are the different materials and equipment needed in Poultry raising that you saw from the videos we watched?

3. Lesson Activity

The teacher is going to discuss clearly the different materials and equipment in poultry raising.

1. Poultry Housing – is a shelter provided to feathered animals to protect them from the harsh environmental climatic conditions that can affect chicken's growth, performance and productivity.

<https://myscep.org/project-3-sampa-schools-renovation/>

Types of Poultry Houses:

- **The free-range or extensive poultry house system-** is the oldest type of poultry housing where a small number of birds/chickens are reared. (10-12 birds per family of farmers). Free-range poultry housing requires less capital investment to construct.
- **Semi-intensive poultry housing** – it is common type of housing among small-scale poultry farmers. This system of poultry rearing is partly free-range and partly intensive. It is a more economical use of land in comparison to the free-range system.

<https://www.facebook.com/dr.fahmijii/posts/vaccination-schedule-for-cattle-and-buffaloes/6066379076735855/>



Teacher lecture-discussion: through sharing of ideas and experiences related to the topic.

➤ **Folding units housing** – this type of housing system, poultry rearing is the same as that of a semi-intensive system. Here, a poultry house followed by a run where the whole area of the run is enclosed by wire nettings and the space requirement is less and the total poultry unit can be shifted from one place to another. You will spend less in feeding the birds as they pick most of their food from the range.



<https://slideplayer.com/slide/13973931/>

➤ **Intensive system housing** -it is the most efficient, convenient, and economical system for modern poultry production with huge numbers. Commercial poultry is applied in this poultry housing system.

Types of Intensive poultry housing:

- **Deep litter system** – it is widely used by successful poultry raisers. Known for other terms as *chicken coop*. The floor of the chicken house with beddings or good litter materials. A good litter material for your poultry farm could be straw, sawdust or leaves to the depth of 2-3 inches. There is easy access to feed, water, and egg collection.
- **Slatted or Wire floor poultry system** - poultry house can be constructed on treated wooden piers 0.8 to 1m above the ground. This system allows a lot of ventilation into the house and is easy for removing chicken droppings. It is easy to collect manure as the chicken droppings pass through the openings on the wire floor. The chicken house is cleaner with better sanitation.



- **Slat Floor Cum Litter System** – combines both the features and advantages of the slat system with that of the deep litter system. It has slats on either side of the house against each side wall leaving the central portion for the littered floor. The water and feeding trough for this system are placed on the slatted area so that wastes can drop to the floor through the slots. It also has drinkers and feeders in the litter area. This housing system is actually good if you are producing **broilers** or going into the production of eggs for hatching.



<https://www.slideshare.net/slideshow/intensive-housing-systems-for-poultrypptx/266930628>

- **Multi-tier Housing System or Aviaries** – it is considered the best non-cage alternative to cage systems for large-scale egg production. This is because it allows the housing of large flocks, ensuring excellent production results and low mortality. The spacious character of the aviary provides living space at several levels. Approximately 18 hens per square meters can be stock on the floor surface.



<https://site.caes.uga.edu/precisionpoultry/2023/03/dust-generations-impacts-and-control-strategies-in-poultry-houses/>

- **Cage or Battery housing system** – it is the latest system of poultry rearing. The breadth and height of the cage are 1 foot and 1% foot respectively; and the length depends on the number of birds to be kept in the cage. However, it is better not to keep more than 10-12 birds per cage. The birds are confined in a cage just large enough to permit limited movement and allow them to stand and sit comfortably. Feeder and



waterer are found outside the cage. There is less cracking of eggs in this system as the birds cannot perk on the eggs. It is easy to collect eggs in this method.

<https://dailypost.ng/2015/02/23/no-bird-flu-obasanjos-farms-minister/>

2. Perches – are horizontal and vertical poles installed as a resting place for poultry animals. It should be provided, especially during summer to keep animals cool and comfortable.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q9rvYI3ULuY>



3. Feeding Trough – is a long narrow container made of plastic or metal used to hold food for farm animals.

<https://www.hobbyfarms.com/what-you-should-know-about-poultry-waterers-feeders/>



4. Waterer/drinking trough - is a man-made or natural receptacle intended to provide drinking water for poultry animals.

<https://www.aniko.shop/en/blue-poultry-water-through-5l-copele.html>



5. Dropping board - the area found below the roost bar in a chicken coop. It helps by collecting the manure and keeping it contained so that it is easy to remove after a chicken has shed its droppings.

https://m.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.1460183664194739&type=3&comment_id=2305410516338712



6. Chick Brooder – equipment used to provide warmth and light to rear the baby chicks during the first few weeks of life.

<https://www.alibaba.com/showroom/brooding-chick.html>



7. Poultry transport crates/cages - suitable for transporting a range of poultry and is ideal for use in both commercial and small-scale operations. It is easy to clean and maintain, making it a cost-effective and practical choice for poultry farmers and transporters.

<https://www.indiamart.com/care-cure-palladam/poultry-cages.html>



8. Nests - usually more or less circular structure of twigs, grass, mud, etc., formed by a bird, often high in a tree, as a protected place in which to lay and incubate its eggs and rear its young.

<https://www.shutterstock.com/search/brood-hen>



DAY 2 - 3

SUB-TOPIC 2: Livestock Materials and Equipment

1. Explicitation

Do you have any idea/s on livestock materials and equipment?

2. Worked Example

Watch videos on animal production: Farm tools and Equipment.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4Z3nyzmrhR8> (8.24 min.)

From the videos we watched, what strikes you the most? And why?

3. Lesson Activity

Discuss the different Livestock materials and equipment.

Cattle Housing – living space or house for cattle. It must provide a comfortable, clean, well-drained and dry lying area together with shelter from adverse weather, space to allow the animal to move, lie down and rise freely as well as access to adequate food and water.

Source:

https://www.rebuildings.co.uk/img/paths/assets/images/_D142371A_djCol2-1652194814.jpg/6819b77e0c51084a2dd243fcfd112a7.jpg



Feeding trough for the cattle - a long narrow shallow receptacle (usually in a barn or stable) from which cattle or horses feed.

Source: [https://encrypted-](https://encrypted-tbn3.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcRauBz4AQJu2d_WAyg0Rg_98-MVaYdc3iqzPt_DlvbVZEYqylj)

[tbn3.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcRauBz4AQJu2d_WAyg0Rg_98-MVaYdc3iqzPt_DlvbVZEYqylj](https://encrypted-tbn3.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcRauBz4AQJu2d_WAyg0Rg_98-MVaYdc3iqzPt_DlvbVZEYqylj)



Drinking trough – a well-built trough where fresh and clean supply of water for cattle animals is placed for easy drinking. This can be made from a wood, galvanized iron or cement materials.

Source: [https://encrypted-](https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcTYJlAjxZP_BTiTNZhSQcr4bFP04EkdyEHlk-DhaugjdS5qKkG)

[tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcTYJlAjxZP_BTiTNZhSQcr4bFP04EkdyEHlk-DhaugjdS5qKkG](https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcTYJlAjxZP_BTiTNZhSQcr4bFP04EkdyEHlk-DhaugjdS5qKkG)



Shades or sheds - is a place for the cows to relax and sleep during the night. Each cow has their own place in the resting area, called cubicle. The cubicles must be covered with a roof made of iron sheets (Mabati), or grass that called *makuti*.

Source: <https://cpimg.tistatic.com/06761326/b/4/Prefabricated-Cattle-Shed.jpg>



Portable loading chute - Is a loading chute is an optional trailer that is used to transport animals. The loading chute should be located directly off the crowding pen, allowing easy movement of cattle.

Source: <https://ackermansonline.com/images/other/titanportableloadchutegray.jpg>



SUB-TOPIC 3: Materials and Equipment for Hog/Swine Raising

1. Explicitation

The teacher will ask if anyone from the class have experienced in hog or swine raising?

2. Worked Example

The class will watch videos on Hog/swine raising
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T_tIWWTgmRo (15.58 min.)

What important realization you have while and after watching the videos on animal livestock / hog or swine raising? What important things to remember for you to be successful in hog/swine raising business?

3. Lesson Activity

Discuss materials and equipment for hog/swine raising.

Worksheet

V. Synthesis/Extended Practice/Differentiation

At least one to three students to share their insights from the lesson.

Possible Responses of Students on the Venn diagram activity:

1. Today, I have learned that in order to have a successful poultry and livestock raising business, one must remember

	<p>Swine housing - designed to protect pigs and give them the most ideal environment for growth and production. Source: https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcSDASC4QOiuwchzw8-Urw1kPRHySVHFGGWQ8vL-xe5z9PWzhrPmftOKFbxgIF7dH5R5NU&usqp=CAU</p> <p>Pig Feeding trough - disc-shaped feeder trough can be positioned in the center of the pig barns, so that pigs can take feed from all directions. Source: https://pig-farming.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/dry_wet_feeding.jpg</p> <p>Swine waterer - modern piped water systems within buildings on pig farms provide pigs with continuous access to drinking water, and on many farms are also used for short periods to medicate growing pigs with antibiotics to help keep them healthy and productive. Source: https://agriwaste.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/1-pig-water.jpg</p> <p>Hog wallow – adds comfort to the hogs during hot weather. If properly used this may improve growth rate of growing swine. Source: https://encrypted-tbn2.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcOk1iPu-fn48uvASpo88O1G04GhJZkoF1xyHoR6WnUiO8RY4K6I</p> <p>(To apply what the students learned during the lesson, an additional activity will be given. See worksheet #1 for the activity which students will accomplish.)</p>	<p>that providing proper housing and other materials like feeding troughs, waterer or drinking troughs, dropping board, and other important materials is very necessary to ensure protection and good health of farm animals to achieve best quality production.</p> <p>2. I have learned that keeping the housing or shelter, feeding trough, and drinking trough of Farm animals clean and well-maintained will result in the healthy growth and development of each poultry and livestock animal on the farm, which in return will give an assurance of successful results, in the said agricultural business.</p> <p>Note: Other possible responses can be drawn from the learners. The teacher may also give positive comments and feedback and can add some important ideas to deepen more what has been shared by the learners.</p>
<p>D. Making Generalizations</p>	<p>DAY 4</p> <p>1. Learners' Takeaways</p> <p>The teacher is going to give some cut shaped papers of poultry and livestock animals that can be found and raised in the farm. From those distributed shaped</p>	

	<p>cut papers, students will be asked to say something about the learnings they have gained as regards to materials and equipment needed to those animals raised in the farm that were included on the day's topic lessons.</p> <p>2. Reflection on Learning</p> <p>Questions to answer and ponder:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Why do you think good shelter must be provided to farm animals? What considerations to make by farm owner/s once they plan to put up a business related to agricultural animal production? 	
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IV. EVALUATING LEARNING: FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT AND TEACHER'S REFLECTION					NOTES TO TEACHERS
A. Evaluating Learning	<p>DAY 4</p> <p>1. Formative Assessment</p> <p>Essay type: Read each item carefully. Answer the given questions intelligently.</p> <p>1.1 Why is it necessary for a poultry and livestock raiser/s to provide shelter and materials needed in the farm?</p> <p>1.2 How important is dropping board in any farm animal raising houses?</p>				<p>To compute for the equivalents:</p> <p>Raw score/Highest Possible Score multiplied by 100</p> <p>Example: $19/20 \times 100 = 95\%$</p>
	Criteria	Very good (5 points)	Good (4 points)	Fair (3 points)	Needs Improvement (1-2 points)
	Organization of ideas	Present ideas in an original, strong and organize manner.	Ideas are somehow consistent and organized.	Ideas presented too general and partly organized.	Unclear ideas and lack organization.
	Understanding	Writing shows strong understanding.	Writing shows a clear understanding.	Writing has adequate understanding	Writing shows little understanding.
	Sentence construction	Constructed sentences have deep meaning.	Constructed sentences somehow have meaning.	Constructed sentences have limited meaning.	Constructed sentences have no sense or meaning at all.
	Spelling of words used	All words used are spelled correctly.	Few words are misspelled.	Some words are misspelled.	Many words are spelled incorrectly.
	2. Homework (Optional)				

B. Teacher's Remarks	<i>Note observations on any of the following areas:</i>	Effective Practices	Problems Encountered	<p>The teacher may take note of some observations related to the effective practices and problems encountered after utilizing the different strategies, materials used, learner engagement and other related stuff.</p> <p>Teachers may also suggest ways to improve the different activities explored/ lesson exemplar.</p>
	strategies explored			
	materials used			
	learner engagement/ interaction			
	others			
C. Teacher's Reflection	<p><i>Reflection guide or prompt can be on:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>principles behind the teaching</u> What principles and beliefs informed my lesson? Why did I teach the lesson the way I did? ▪ <u>students</u> What roles did my students play in my lesson? What did my students learn? How did they learn? ▪ <u>ways forward</u> What could I have done differently? What can I explore in the next lesson? 			<p>Teacher's reflection in every lesson conducted/ facilitated is essential and necessary to improve practice. You may also consider this as an input for the LAC/Collab sessions.</p>