

# EaD Comprehensive Lesson Plans

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**NAME OF TEACHER:** .....

**WEEK ENDING.....** 10-02-2023.....

**NUMBER ON ROLL:** .....

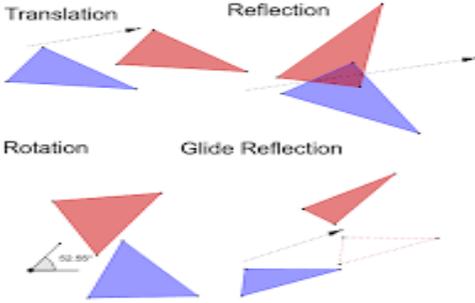
**SUBJECT... MATHEMATICS**

**DURATION:** .....

**REFERENCE...MATHS SYLLABUS(CRDD,2007), MATHS FOR JHS .....**

**FORM.....BASIC 9.....**

**WEEK.....5.....**

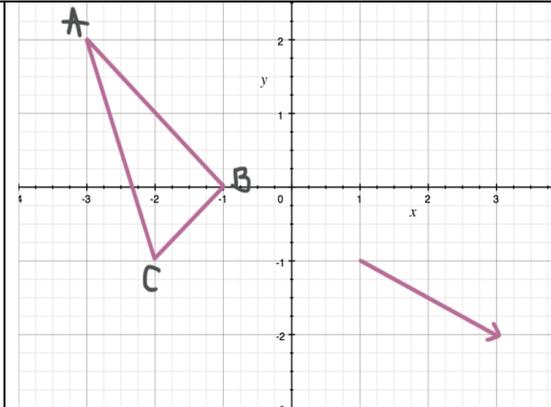
<u>DAY/DAT E</u>	<u>TOPIC/SUB- TOPIC/ASPEC T</u>	<u>OBJECTIVES/R.P .K</u>	<u>TEACHER- LEARNER ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>T/L MATERIAL S</u>	<u>CORE POINTS</u>	<u>EVALUATION AND REMARKS</u>
<b>MONDAY</b>  <b>9:15AM - 10:25AM</b> <b>70min</b>	<b>Topic;</b> Rigid Motion  <b>Sub-Topic;</b> Examples of Rigid Motion	By the end of the lesson the Pupil will be able to;  i. Define Rigid Motion.  ii. Identify 3 examples of Rigid Motion.  <b>RPK</b> Pupils were taught lessons on Rigid Motion in Basic 7.	<b>Introduction</b> Discuss the meaning of Rigid Motion with the Pupil.  <b>Activities</b> 1. Assist Pupils to identify 3 examples of Rigid Motion  2. Using a Power Point Presentation, explain the 3 examples of Rigid Motion.  <b>Closure</b> Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.	Wordchart, Power Point Presentation, Pictures	<b>Rigid Motion;</b> Rigid motion is a movement of a set so that the distance between points doesn't change. In math, a set is a group of objects or elements. In a triangle, for example, the set consists of the three points and three line segments that combine to form the triangle.  <b>Rigid Motions</b>   <b>Examples of Rigid Motion;</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translations</li> <li>• Rotations</li> </ul>	<b>Exercise;</b> 1. What is Rigid Motion? 2. Explain 3 examples of Rigid Motion.

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reflections</li> </ul>	
<p><b>TUESDAY</b></p> <p><b>10:50AM – 12:00PM</b></p> <p><b>70min</b></p>	<p><b>Topic;</b> Application of Sets</p> <p><b>Sub-Topic;</b> Translation by a vector</p>	<p>By the end of the lesson the Pupil will be able to;</p> <p>identify an object (shape) and its image under a translation in a coordinate plane</p> <p><b>RPK</b> Pupils were taught lessons on Rigid Motion in Basic 7.</p>	<p><b>Introduction</b> Pupils brainstorm to mention the components of a vector in a number plane</p> <p><b>Activities</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assist Pupils to trace or draw the path of a vector that take one point to another (its image) in the plane using graph sheets.</li> <li>2. Demonstrate how to translate given points using a given translation vector.</li> <li>3. Discuss with Pupils how to see in the</li> </ol>	<p>A translation vector is a type of transformation that moves a figure in the coordinate plane from one location to another. In other words, a translation vector can be thought of as a slide with no rotating</p> <p><b>How to use a translation vector to move a triangle in the xy-plane</b></p> <p><b>Example</b></p> <p>Use the translation vector shown to find the coordinates of triangle A'B'C'A'B'C'.</p>	<p><b>Exercise;</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Triangle ABC is a pre-image with its vertices at A=(-5,5), B=(-2,5), and C=(-3,0). If the triangle is translated by <math>\vec{v} = \langle -5, -6 \rangle</math>, what are the coordinates of the image?</li> <li>2. Translate <math>\triangle ABC</math> with a vector translation of <math>(6, -2)</math></li> </ol>	

figure the single movement or transformation that takes the point A to the point (image) B translation by the vector

**Closure**

Pupils brainstorm to draw a shape and its image under a translation by a given vector.



The vector indicates a translation of 22 units to the right and 11 unit down. We can therefore add 22 to all of the xx-values and subtract 11 from all of the yy-values to find the vertices of the image.

First let's write down the coordinates of the pre-image, triangle ABC.

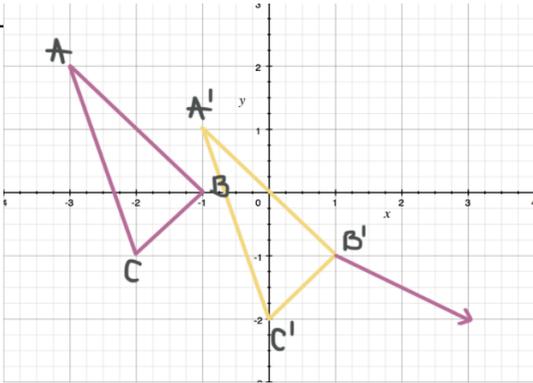
$$A=(-3,2)A=(-3,2)$$

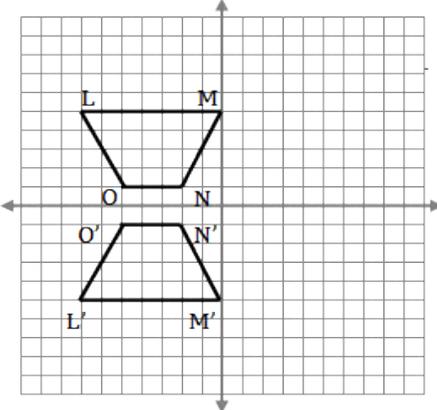
$$B=(-1,0)B=(-1,0)$$

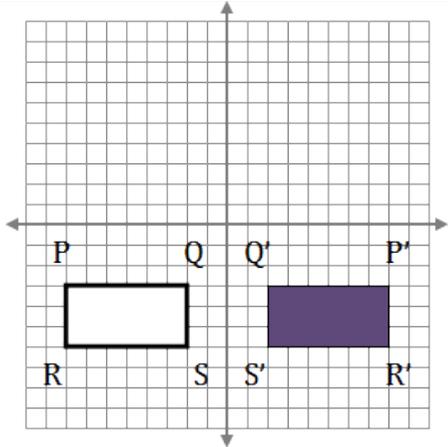
$$C=(-2,-1)C=(-2,-1)$$

Now we can make the calculations to translate each vertex.

$$A'=(-3+2,2-1)=(-1,1)A'$$
$$=(-3+2,2-1)=(-1,1)$$

					$B' = (-1+2, 0-1) = (1, -1)$ $= (-1+2, 0-1) = (1, -1)$ $C' = (-2+2, -1-1) = (0, -2)$ $= (-2+2, -1-1) = (0, -2)$ 	
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<b>FRIDAY</b>  <b>9:15AM - 10:25AM</b> <b>70mins</b>	<b>Topic;</b> Rigid Motion  <b>Sub-Topic;</b> Reflection	<b>Objective</b> By the end of the lesson the Pupil will be able to;  identify objects (shapes) that have reflectional (or fold) symmetries   <b>RPK</b> Pupils were taught lessons on Rigid Motion in Basic 7.	<b>Introduction</b> Discuss with Pupils the properties of objects under reflection with respect to its similarity, congruence and orientation.  <b>Activities</b>  <b>Closure</b>	Reflections  Reflection Transformation: Example 1   Reflection Transformation: Example 2	<b>Exercise;</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reflect <math>\overline{PQ}</math> across the line <math>y=x</math>, equals, <math>x</math>.</li> <li>2. Plot the image of triangle <math>\triangle ABC</math> under a reflection across the <math>y</math>-axis.</li> </ol>
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**Name of Teacher:**

**School:**

**District:**