3RD WEEK ENDING: **4TH FEBRUARY, 2022**   **NAME OF TEACHER: ISAAC DUKER**
SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS   **CLASS: JHS 2**   **TERM: 1**   **PROF. DUKER - 0242830522**
REFERENCE: Mathematics syllabus, Pupils' Mathematics Textbook, Aki-Ola Series

DAY / DATE / TIME	TOPIC	OBJECTIVES / RPK	TEACHER – LEARNER ACTIVITIES	TLM	CORE POINTS	EVALUATION / REMARKS

Monday
 	
31-01-2022
 	
70 min
 	
Thursday
 	
03-02-2022
 	
70 min
 	
Friday
 	
04-02-2022
 	
70 min
	TOPIC
	Statistics (collecting and handling data)
	
	SUB-TOPIC
	Interpreting frequency tables
		OBJECTIVE (S)
		By the end of the lesson the pupil will be able to
		
		2.1.3. Read and interpret frequency tables (i.e. find the mode, mean and median of frequency tables including raw data)
		
		R.P.K.
		Pupils can construct frequency table for given data.
			INTRODUCTION
			Ask pupils to construct frequency table for given data to review their RPK.
			
			PRESENTATION
			Guide pupils through discussions to find
			  a. the mode
			  b. the mean and
			  c. the median of a frequency table
			
			assist pupils to find the mode, the mean and the median of given set of raw data.
			
			CLOSURE
			Let pupils find the mode, mean and median of given data.
				Graph sheets	**Mode**
					The mode of a given set of data is the data value with the highest frequency. Mode is the highest occurring value of a given set of data.
					Mode is the item which has the maximum frequency in the given set of data. For example, the mode of the following set of data; 2, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 5 is 3 since it has the highest frequency
					
					Mean
					The mean of a given set of data is the average value of the given set of data. The mean of the set of numbers $x_1, x_2, x_3, \ldots x_n$ is the average of the numbers. The mean is donated by: $\bar{x}$. i.e.
					$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \cdots + x_n}{n} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$
					Where **n** is the total number data values.
					Example
					Find the mean of 0, 2,3, 4, 5 and 4
					Solution
					$$\bar{x} = \frac{0 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 4}{6} = \frac{18}{3}$$
					$$= 6$$
					
					…
					The mean from a frequency distribution table is given by
					$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}$ ……
					
					        DIMENSION
					Application of knowledge.
						Pupils to find the
						a. mode
						b. mean and
						c. median of given data
						
						REMARKS

3RD WEEK ENDING: 4TH FEBRUARY, 2022   **NAME OF TEACHER: ISAAC DUKER**
SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS   **CLASS: JHS 3**   **TERM: 1**   **PROF. DUKER - 0242830522**
REFERENCE: Mathematics syllabus, Pupils' Mathematics Textbook, Aki-Ola Series

DAY / DATE / TIME	TOPIC	OBJECTIVES	TEACHER – LEARNER ACTIVITIES	TLM	CORE POINTS	EVALUATION / REMARKS
Monday 31-01-2022 70 min Wednesday 01-02-2022 70 min Friday 04-02-2022 70 min	**TOPIC** Rigid Motion **SUB-TOPIC** Translation by a given vector **SUB-TOPIC** Rotation	**OBJECTIVE(S)** By the end of the lesson the pupil will be able to 3.2.1a draw an object and its image under a reflection in the major axes of the coordinate plane. 3.2.3 draw an object and its image under an enlargement by a scale factor about the origin **R.P.K.** Pupils are familiar with similar shapes/objects.	**INTRODUCTION** Ask pupils to identify objects/shapes around them that are similar to review their RPK. **PRESENTATION** Guide pupils through activities to draw an object and its image under a reflection in the major axes of the coordinate plane (i.e. x and y-axis) Guide pupils to discuss the properties of objects under reflection with respect to its similarity, congruence and orientation **CLOSURE** Let pupils reflect given shapes in the major axes of the coordinate plane.	Graph sheets	**Reflection** A reflection is the image you see when you look in a mirror. The mirror forms the line of symmetry between the object and the image. Reflection conserves angles, length and area but reverses the figure. **Reflection in the x-axis** If the point $\binom{x}{y}$ reflected in the x-axis or in the line $y=0$, the image point is $\binom{x}{-y}$ the mapping is $\binom{x}{y} \rightarrow \binom{x}{-y}$ Rule: maintain the x-coordinate and negate the y-coordinate Example Find the image of the following points under a reflection in the x-axis. a. P(-2, -3) b. Q(-6, 2) c. A(4, 3) Solution: Under a reflection in the x-axis $\binom{x}{y} \rightarrow \binom{x}{-y}$ a. $P \rightarrow P^1 = \binom{-2}{-3} \rightarrow \binom{-2}{3}$ $\therefore P(-2,3)$ b. $Q \rightarrow Q^1 = \binom{-6}{2} \rightarrow \binom{-6}{-2}$ $\therefore Q^1(-6, -2)$ c. $A \rightarrow A^1 = \binom{4}{3} \rightarrow \binom{4}{-3}$ $\therefore A^1(4, -3)$ **DIMENSION** Application of knowledge.	Let pupils draw objects and their images under a. Translation by a vector b. rotation through given angle about the origin. **REMARKS**