

WEEK ENDING.....21/10/2022.....

SUBJECT...MATHEMATICS

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

FORM.....BASIC 8.....WEEK.....6.....

<u>DAY/DURATION</u>	<u>TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC/ASPECT</u>	<u>OBJECTIVES/R.P. K</u>	<u>TEACHER-LEARNER ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>T/L MATERIALS</u>	<u>CORE POINTS</u>	<u>EVALUATION AND REMARKS</u>
TUESDAY 18-10-2022 1:20PM – 2:40PM 80min	Topic; Area and Volume Sub-Topic ; Area of a triangle	By the end of the lesson the Pupil will be able to; find the area of a triangle RPK Pupils can identify shapes of objects since they were taught lessons on shapes in basic 7.	Introduction Review Pupils knowledge on the Previous lesson. Activities; 1. Using the geoboard, guide pupils to discover the area of a triangle from the rectangle. 2. Guide Pupils to use the relation to find the area of triangles.	Cut out shapes: (triangles, rectangles, cubes, cuboids, circles, cylinder), Geoboard	Area of a triangle; is the region enclosed by it, in a two-dimensional plane. As we know, a triangle is a closed shape that has three sides and three vertices. Thus, the area of a triangle is the total space occupied within the three sides of a triangle. The general formula to find the area of the triangle is given by half of the product of its base and height. Area of a Triangle = $A = \frac{1}{2} (b \times h)$ square units	What is the area of a triangle with base b = 3 cm and height h = 4 cm?

			<p>between the area of a circle, the radius and the pi (p).</p> <p>Closure; Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.</p>		<p>$A=\pi r^2$, where the r variable represents the radius ...</p> <p>3.</p> <p>Multiply by pi. Pi, written symbolically with the Greek letter π, is a mathematical constant that represents the ratio between the ...</p>	
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