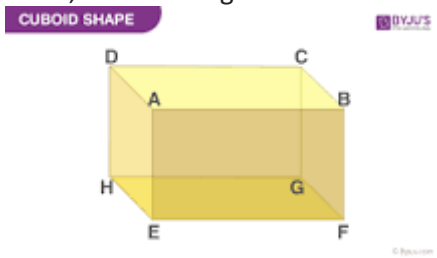
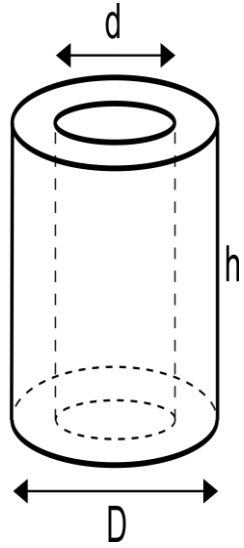
WEEK ENDING.....28/10/2022.....

SUBJECT...MATHEMATICS

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

FORM.....BASIC 8.....WEEK.....7.....

DAY/DURATION	***TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC/ASPECT***	***OBJECTIVES/R.P.K***	***TEACHER-LEARNER ACTIVITIES***	**T/L MATERIALS**	**CORE POINTS**	**EVALUATION AND REMARKS**
TUESDAY **25-10-2022** **1:20PM – 2:40PM** **80min**	**Topic;** **Area and Volume** **Sub-Topic;** Volume of Cube and Cuboid	By the end of the lesson the Pupil will be able to; calculate the volume of a cube and a cuboid **RPK** Pupils are have see a cube and cuboid shape before.	**Introduction** Through questions and answers, introduce the lesson. **Activities** 1. Pupils individually brainstorm to explain the meaning of volume and dimensions. 2. Guide pupils to demonstrate practically to establish the relation between the volume and	**Cut out shapes: (triangles, rectangles, cubes, cuboids, circles, cylinder), Geoboard**	The volume of a cuboid is found by multiplying the length by the breadth by the height. Volume of cuboid (V) = length × breadth × height = Base area × height. As all the dimensions of the solid, l, b, h measure the same, the resulting solid is a cube  = (length × breadth × height) Diagonal of a cube = √3l. Diagonal of the cuboid =√(l^2 + b^2 +h^2) Perimeter of cube = 12 × side. Perimeter of cuboid = 4 (length + breadth + height	**Exercise;** 1. Calculate the volume of Cuboid with the following Height(h), Length(l) and breadth (b); i. H=4 L=3 B=6 ii. H=3 L=5 B=3 iii. H=2 L=3 B=4 iv. H=5 L=3 B=2

			the dimensions of a cuboid/cube. **Closure** Pupils in small groups to find the volume of a cuboid/cube.			
THURSDAY **27-10-2022** **8:05AM – 9:15AM** **70min**	**Topic;** **Area and Volume** **Sub-Topic;** Volume of a cylinder.	**Objective** By the end of the lesson the Pupil will be able to; calculate the volume of a cylinder **RPK** Pupils can give examples of cylindric objects.	**Introduction** Assist Pupils to identify cylinder shape. **Activities** 1. Discuss the formula for calculating the volume of cylinder. 2. Guide pupils to discover the relationship between the volume, base area (circle) and the height of a cylinder. **Closure**	**Cut out shapes: (triangles, rectangles, cubes, cuboids, circles, cylinder), Geoboard**	We know the volume of a cylinder is given by the formula – $\pi r^2 h$, where r is the radius of the cylinder and h is the height. $V = \pi \cdot h \cdot (D^2 - d^2) / 4$  cylinder_volume = π × (R² - r²) × cylinder_height	**Exercise;** Calculate the volume of cylinder which has; i. External Radius (R) of 5 and internal radius (r) of 2 ii. External Radius (R) of 4 and internal radius (r) of 3 iii. External Radius (R) of 9 and internal

			Pupils practice calculating the volume of a cylinder using the formula *v* =p*r2h*		where R – external radius, and r – internal radius	radius (r) of 4 iv. External Radius (R) of 3 and internal radius (r) of 2 **REMARKS**