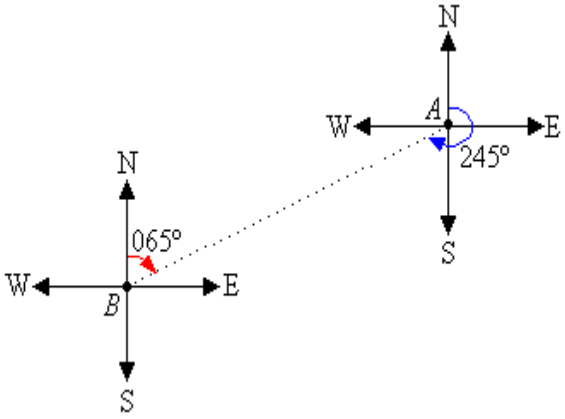
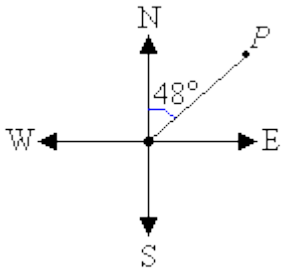
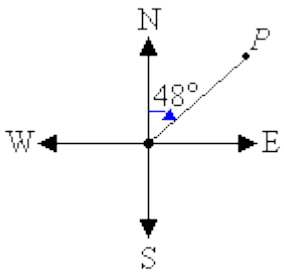
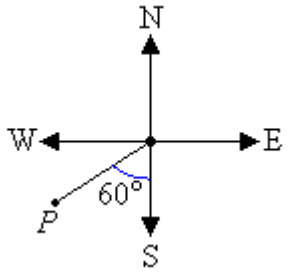
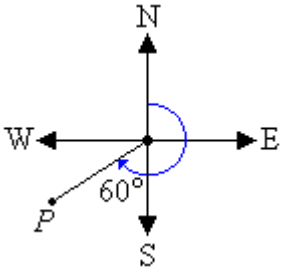
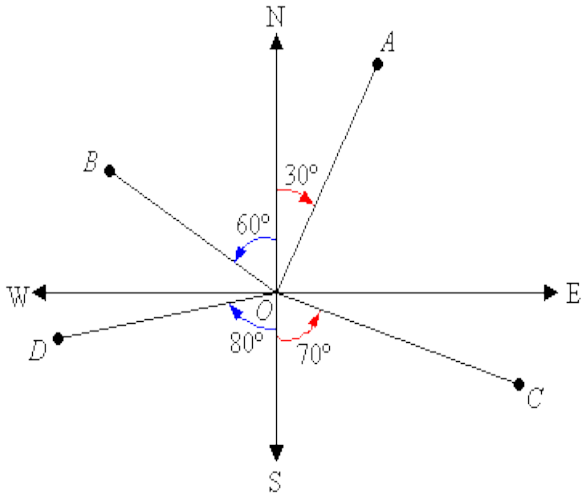
BASIC 7

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 7

Learning Indicator(s)	B7.3.3.2		
Performance Indicator	B7.3.3.2.1 Describe the bearing of a point from another point		
Week Ending	28-10-2022		
FORM	B.S.7		
Subject	Mathematics		
Reference	Teachers Resource Pack, Learners Resource Pack, Textbook.		
Teaching / Learning Resources	Protractor, Meter Rule, Pair of divider, Pictures.		
DAYS	**PHASE 1 : STARTER**	**PHASE 2: MAIN**	**PHASE 3: REFECTION**
MONDAY **24-10-2022**	Learners brainstorm to explain the meaning of Cardinal Points.	1. Discuss the four cardinal points with the Learners. 2. Assist Learners to use directional compass to measure bearings. The four main directions of a compass are known as **cardinal points**. They are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W). Sometimes, the half-cardinal points of north-east (NE), north-west (NW), south-east (SE) and south-west (SW) are shown on the compass. The above compass shows degree measurements from 0° to 360° in 10° intervals with: • north representing 0° or 360° • east representing 90° • south representing 180° • west representing 270° When using a directional compass, hold the compass so that the point marked north points directly away	**Core Competencies;** Can effectively evaluate the success of solutions they have used to attempt to solve a complex problem Implement strategies with accuracy

		from you. Note that the magnetic needle always points to the north.	
TUESDAY **25-10-2022**	Discuss with learners how to describe a bearing.	1. Demonstrate how to find the bearing from one point to another point. 2. Assist Learners to find bearings of points to another points. A bearing is used to represent the direction of one point relative to another point. Eg. The bearing of *B* from *A* is 245º  State the bearing of the point *P* in each of the following diagrams: a.  Mark the angle in a clockwise direction by indicating the turn between the north line and the line joining the centre of the compass to the point *P*.  	**Exercise;** Describe each of the following bearings as directions. a. 076° b. 150° c. 225° d. 290° **Core Competencies;** Ability to select alternative(s) that adequately meet selected criteria

		The bearing of point *P* is 048°. b.  Mark the angle in a clockwise direction by indicating the turn between the north line and the line joining the centre of the compass to the point *P*.  The cardinal point S corresponds to 180°. It is clear from the diagram that the required angle is 60° larger than 180°. So, the angle measured in a clockwise direction from the north line to the line joining the centre of the compass to point *P* is 180° + 60° = 240°. So, the bearing of point *P* is 240°.	
THURSDAY **27-10-2022**	Review Learners knowledge on the previous lesson.	1. Discuss the meaning of conventional bearing of a point with the Learners. 2. Assist learners to use protractor to find the angles of a bearing. 3. Learners in small groups to recognize true bearings as the angle measured. The conventional bearing of a point is stated as the number of degrees east or west of the north-south line. We will refer to the conventional bearing simply as the direction. To state the direction of a point, write: • N or S which is determined by the angle being measured	**Core Competencies;** Can effectively evaluate the success of solutions they have used to attempt to solve a complex problem Implement strategies with accuracy

		• the angle between the north or south line and the point, measured in degrees • E or W which is determined by the location of the point relative to the north-south line  In the above diagram, the direction of: • *A* from *O* is N30ºE. • *B* from *O* is N60ºW. • *C* from *O* is S70ºE. • *D* from *O* is S80ºW.	