

**BASIC 7**

**WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 8**

<b>Learning Indicator(s)</b>	B7.3.3.3		
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	B7.3.3.3.1 Determine shapes in real life that have reflectional (or fold) symmetries.  B7.3.3.3.2 Plot points and shapes (i.e. plane figures) on a coordinate plane and draw their images under reflection in given lines		
<b>Week Ending</b>	04-11-2022		
<b>FORM</b>	B.S.7		
<b>Subject</b>	Mathematics		
<b>Reference</b>	Teachers Resource Pack, Learners Resource Pack, Textbook.		
<b>Teaching / Learning Resources</b>	Shapes, Pictures, Meter Rule, Pencil		
<b>DAYS</b>	<b>PHASE 1 : STARTER</b>	<b>PHASE 2: MAIN</b>	<b>PHASE 3: REFLECTION</b>
<b>MONDAY 01-11-2022</b>	Discuss the meaning of Reflectional Symmetry with the Learners.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Learners brainstorm to state examples of shapes.</li> <li>Assist Learners to determine whether shapes mentioned has reflectional symmetry.</li> <li>Discuss examples of reflectional symmetry with the learners.</li> </ol> <p><b>How do you know if a shape has reflection symmetry?</b></p> <p>A shape has reflection symmetry if there exists a line of reflection that carries the shape onto itself. This line of reflection is called a line of symmetry. In other words, if you can reflect a shape across a line and the shape looks like it never moved, it has reflection symmetry.</p>	<b>Core Competencies;</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify important and appropriate alternatives</li> <li>Preparedness to recognise and explain results after implementation of plans</li> <li>Imagining and seeing things in a different way</li> <li>Recognise and generalise information</li> </ol>



<p><b>THURSDAY</b> <b>03-11-2022</b></p>	<p>Learners brainstorm to give examples of Symmetric shapes.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assist Learners to identify symmetry of quadrilaterals.</li> <li>2. Discuss the quadrilaterals with different symmetrical properties.</li> </ol> <p><b>Square</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A square has four lines of symmetry.</li> <li>• It has rotational symmetry of order four.</li> </ul> <p><b>Rectangle</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A rectangle has two lines of symmetry.</li> <li>• It has rotational symmetry of order two.</li> </ul> <p><b>Parallelogram</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A parallelogram has no lines of symmetry.</li> <li>• It has rotational symmetry of order two.</li> </ul> <p><b>Rhombus</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A rhombus has two lines of symmetry.</li> <li>• It has rotational symmetry of order two.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trapezium</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A trapezium has rotational symmetry of order one.</li> <li>• Some trapeziums have one line of symmetry. They are called <b>isosceles trapeziums</b> as they have 2 sides of an equal length like isosceles triangles.</li> </ul> <p><b>Kite</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A kite has one line of symmetry.</li> <li>• It has rotational symmetry of order one.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Core Competencies;</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify important and appropriate alternatives</li> <li>2. Preparedness to recognise and explain results after implementation of plans</li> <li>3. Imagining and seeing things in a different way</li> <li>4. Recognise and generalise information and experience ; search for trends and patterns</li> </ol>
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