**EaD Comprehensive Lesson Plans**

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**NAME OF TEACHER: ………………………………………………… WEEK ENDING…21-04-2023………………**

**NUMBER ON ROLL: ………………………………………………… SUBJECT… MATHEMATICS**

**DURATION: ………………………………………………………….... REFERENCE…SYLLABUS(CRDD,2007),MATHS FOR JHS ……**

**FORM……………..BASIC 9…………… WEEK………3…………..**

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| ***DAY/DURATION*** | ***TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC/ASPECT*** | ***OBJECTIVES/R.P. K*** | ***TEACHER-LEARNER ACTIVITIES*** | T/L MATERIALS | CORE POINTS | EVALUATION AND REMARKS |
| **MONDAY**  **17-04-2023** | **Topic;**  Handling Data and Probability  **Sub-Topic;**  Probability terms | By the end of the lesson the Pupil will be able to;  use probability vocabulary  (i.e. likely, unlikely, very  likely etc.) to state the  chance of events occurring in everyday life  **RPK**  Pupils were taught Probability in basic 7 and can explain the meaning of Probability. | **Introduction**  Pupils brainstorm to explain the meaning of Probability.  **Activities**   1. Show Learners video and Pictures of a Probability scale. 2. Demonstrate putting Probability vocabulary in order of likeness on a Probability Scale. 3. Assist Pupils to put Probability vocabulary in order of likeness on a Probability Scale.   **Closure**  Pupils in small groups to discuss and solve more examples of putting Probability vocabulary in order of likeness. | Wordchart, Power Point Presentation, Pictures | **The probability scale;**  An event which is impossible has a probability of 0 and an event which is certain has a probability of 1. This means probabilities cannot be bigger than 1. This can be shown on a probability scale. 1.       * **Equally likely** means that each outcome of an experiment occurs with equal probability. * An **event** is any combination of outcomes. Upper case letters like A and B represent events. For example, if the experiment is to flip one fair coin, event AA might be getting at most one head. The probability of an event AA is written P(A)P(A). * The **sample space**of an experiment is the set of all possible outcomes**.**   An **experiment** is a planned operation carried out under controlled conditions. | **Exercise;**  Explain the following terms used in Probability;   1. impossible 2. likely 3. unlikely 4. equally likely 5. certain   very likely |
| **WEDNESDAY**  **19-04-2023** | **Topic;**  Handling Data and Probability  **Sub-Topic;**  Probability-relative  frequency | By the end of the lesson the Pupil will be able to;  find the relative frequency  of a given event  **RPK**  Pupils were taught Probability in basic 7 | **Introduction**  Using a Power Point Presentation, explain the concept of relative frequency.  **Activities**   1. Demonstrate finding the relative frequency of a given event. 2. Assist pupils to determine the relative frequency of events.   **Closure**  Individual Pupils try their hands of finding the relative frequency. |  | **Relative Frequency;**  A relative frequency indicates how often a specific kind of event occurs within the total number of observations. It is a type of frequency that uses percentages, proportions, and fractions.  **Example : A cubical die is tossed 30 times and lands 5 times on the number 6. What is the relative frequency of observing the die land on the number 6?**  **Solution:** Given, number of times a die is tossed = 30 Number of the successful trials of getting number 6 = 5 By the formula, we know, Relative frequency = Number of positive trial / Total number of trials f = 5/ 30 = 16.66%  **Answer:** The relative frequency of observing the die land on the number 6 is 16.66% | **Exercise;**   1. Your team has won 9 games from a total of 12 games played: the Frequency of winning is 9. Find the relative frequency. 2. 92 people were asked how they got to work: 3. 35 used a car 4. 42 took public transport 5. 8 rode a bicycle 6. 7 walked |
| **THURSDAY**  **20-04-2023** | **Topic;**  Handling Data and Probability  **Sub-Topic;**  Probability of a given event | **Objective**  By the end of the lesson the Pupil will be able to;  find the probability of a given event  **RPK**  Pupils were taught Probability in basic 7 | **Introduction**  Assist Pupils to identify the formular for finding the probability of a given event.  **Activities**   1. Demonstrate finding the Probability of a given event using a formular. 2. Assist Pupils to find the probability of a given event using a Formular.   **Closure**  Pupils in small groups discuss and solve more examples of finding the probability of a given event. |  | What is Probability?  Probability is the likelihood of one or more events occurring. It represents the possibility of getting a certain outcome. Probability can also be described as the probability of an event occurring divided by the number of expected outcomes of the event.  How to Calculate the Probability Step by Step  You can use the following steps to calculate the probability of an event:  Step 1: Identify an event with one result.  Step 2: Identify the total number of results or outcomes and favourable outcomes that can occur.  Step 3: Divide the number of favourable outcomes by the total number of possible outcomes.  **Formular**  The most common formula used to determine the likelihood of an event is given below:  **Example;**  Two dice are thrown. Find the probability of getting the sum of numbers on the dice is a perfect square.  **Solution:**  Total number of outcomes when two dice are thrown = 62 = 36  i.e., n(S) = 36  Let E be the event of getting the sum of numbers on the dice is a perfect square.  n(E) = Number of favourable outcomes to E = 7  since E = {(2, 2), (1, 3), (3, 1), (3, 6), (6, 3), (4, 5), (5, 4)}  P(E) = n(E)/n(S) = 7/36  Hence, the required probability is 7/36. | **Exercise;**   1. Two dice are thrown. Find the probability of getting the sum of numbers on the dice is a perfect square. 2. Suppose 20 balls are drawn randomly without replacement from a box containing 50 red balls and 50 black balls. What is the probability that the 10th ball is red, given that the 18th and 19th balls are red? |

**Name of Teacher: School: District:**