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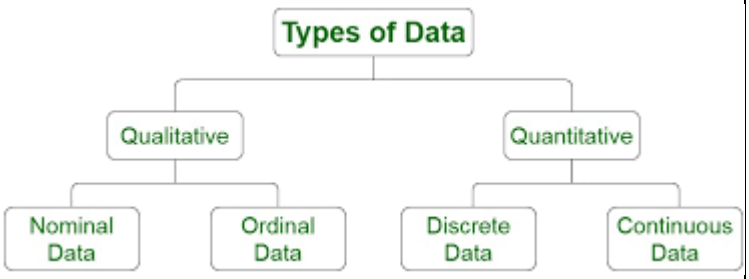
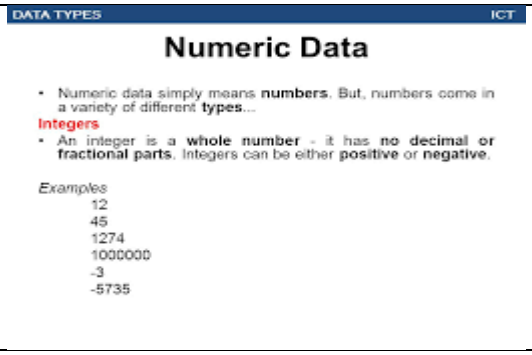
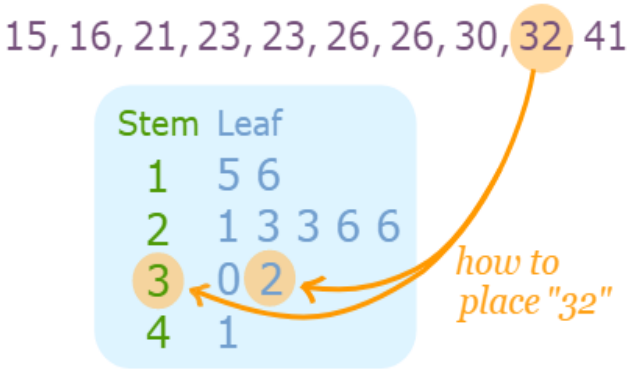
BASIC 8

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 8

Strand:	Data	**Sub-Strand:**	Handling data		
Content Standard:	B8.4.1.1 Select, justify, and use appropriate methods to collect data (quantitative and qualitative), use the data (grouped/ungrouped) to construct and interpret frequency tables, bar charts, pie charts, and pictograms to solve and/or pose problems.				
Indicator (s)	B8.4.1.1.1 – Identify types of given data. including numerical, categorical, ungrouped and grouped data B8.4.1.1.2 - Select and justify a method to collect data (quantitative and qualitative) to answer a given question. B8.4.1.1.3 - Organize data (grouped/ungrouped), present it in frequency tables, line graphs, pie graphs, bar graphs and/or pictographs (representations include info graphics, waffle diagrams, box and whisker plots and stem and leaf plots) and analyze it to solve and/or pose problems.	**Performance Indicator:** Learners can apply strategies to collect data.			
Week Ending	26-05-2023				
Class	B.S.8	**Class Size:**		**Duration:**	
Subject	Mathematics				
Reference	Mathematics Curriculum, Teachers Resource Pack, Learners Resource Pack, Textbook.				
Teaching / Learning Resources	Poster, Pictures, Word Chart.	**Core Competencies:**	• Ability to select the most effective creative tools for working and preparedness to give explanations • Imagining and seeing things in a different way		
DAY/DATE	**PHASE 1 : STARTER**	**PHASE 2: MAIN**		**PHASE 3: REFLECTION**	

MONDAY **22-05-2023**	Discuss the meaning of "Data" with the Learners.	1. Assist Learners to identify types of data 2. Discuss ways of collecting data with the Learners. 3. Learners brainstorm to identify examples of numeric and non-numeric data. **Data;** Data can come in the form of text, observations, figures, images, numbers, graphs, or symbols. For example, data might include individual prices, weights, addresses, ages, names, temperatures, dates, or distances. Data is a raw form of knowledge and, on its own, doesn't carry any significance or purpose. **Data is classified into majorly four categories:** • Nominal data. • Ordinal data. • Discrete data. • Continuous data i. Numeric (and discrete): the number of Nissan cars sold by Japan Motors, Ghana in a year; the number of children in a family; the number of learners in B8 class ii. Numeric (and continuous): weight of babies in a creche (e.g. 4.5kg) which contains fractional value. iii. Non-Numeric (cannot be quantified): sex (male or female); income group, movie type, age group, marital status, boxers' weight class.  	Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson. **Exercise;** 1. What is data? 2. Explain 3 processes of collecting data. 3. State 2 examples each of; i. Numeric data ii. Non-numeric data
TUESDAY **23-05-2023**	Review Learners knowledge on the previous lesson.	1. Lead leaners to sort out the examples of the non-numeric data that have values and can be put on ordinal scale (boxers weight class; age group). 2. Learners brainstorm to sort out the examples of the non-numeric that can be put into categories sex (male or female); marital status; income group, etc.	Reflect on examples of numeric and non-numeric data. **Exercise;** The scores for 11 learners in a class test are 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 26, 29, 50, 45, 37 and 47. Find the group of numbers in the group 25 to 35 and those in the group 36 to 50

			
THURSDAY **25-05-2023**	Learners brainstorm to identify methods of gathering facts about real life situations.	1. Assist Learners to select the study they wish to undertake in senior high school and design an appropriate form to be used in collecting the data. 2. Assist Learners to copy and complete the table of frequency distribution using table distribution . 3. Discuss with Learners on how to make a stem and leaf plot about a data collected. A **Stem and Leaf Plot** is a special table where each data value is split into a "stem" (the first digit or digits) and a "leaf" (usually the last digit). Like in this example: Example: "32" is split into "3" (stem) and "2" (leaf). 	Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson. **Exercise;** (i) A cleaner of a small office spent GH₵120 the salary on food; GH₵80 on rent; GH₵40 on clothing; GH₵110 on transport and saved GH₵50. Organize the data and draw; (ii) a bar chart and (iii) a pie chart to represent the data. 2.Make a stem and Leave plot for the following; i. Stem "1" Leaf "5" means **15** ii. Stem "1" Leaf "6" means **16** iii. Stem "2" Leaf "1" means **21**

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