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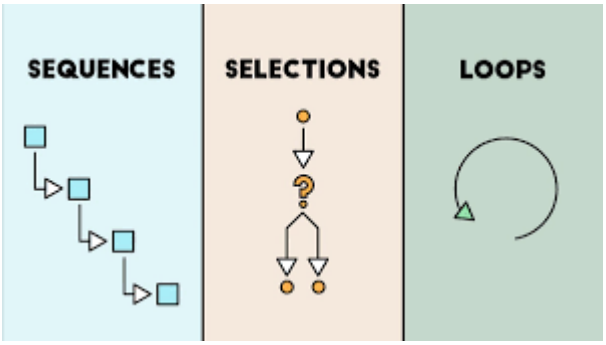
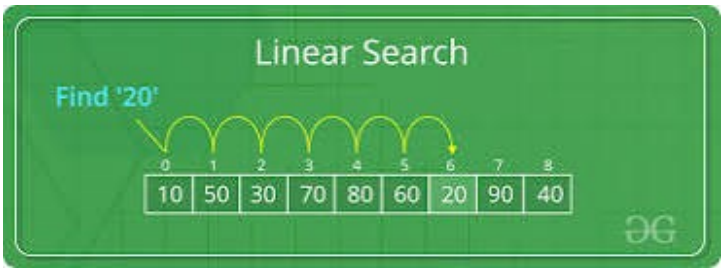
BASIC 7

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 8

Strand:	Computational thinking		**Sub-Strand:**	Algorithm	
Content Standard:	B7.4.2.1.Analyse the correct step-by-step procedure in solving any real-world problem				
Indicator (s)	B7.4.2.1.1 Understand the use of sequence, selection and iteration in writing a programme. Describe the meanings of the term's algorithm, decomposition and abstraction B7.4.2.1.2 Perform a linear search		**Performance Indicator:** Learners can write a Programme.		
Week Ending					
Class	B.S.7	**Class Size:**		**Duration:**	
Subject	Computing				
Reference	Computing Curriculum, BS7 Computing Textbook, Teachers Resource Pack, Learners Resource Pack				
Teaching / Learning Resources	Personal Computer, Power point Presentation, Poster		**Core Competencies:**	• Ability to effectively define goals towards solving a problem • Explain ideas in a clear order with relevant detail, using correct construction and structure of speech.	

DAY/DATE	**PHASE 1 : STARTER**	**PHASE 2: MAIN**	**PHASE 3: REFLECTION**
TUESDAY	Discuss the meaning of Computational Thinking with the Learners.	1. Assist Learners to explain the meanings of the term's algorithm, decomposition and abstraction. 2. Discuss with Learners on how to write numbers (1-10) in an orderly arrangement to represent sequence. 3. Learners in small groups to discuss and report to the class on how to write Programming codes in Sequence, selection and loop. 4. Learners to brainstorm to give examples of iteration in a Program. 5. Assist Learners to develop a solution to a problem which uses iteration to control the flow of the programme. **What is sequence selection and iteration in programming?** Sequence is the order in which instructions occur and are processed. Selection determines which path a program	Learners in small groups to discuss and report to the class on the usefulness of iteration in solving programming problems. **Exercise;** 1. What is Algorithm? 2. Write 5 examples of

		takes when it is running. Iteration is the repeated execution of a section of code when a program is running.  **What is selection in a algorithm?** Selection is **a decision or question**. At some point in an algorithm there may need to be a question because the algorithm has reached a step where one or more options are available. Depending on the answer given, the algorithm will follow certain steps and ignore others. **Algorithm for Selection Sort** 6. Step 1: For i = 1 to n-1. 7. step 2: Set min = arr[i] 8. step 3: Set position = i. 9. step 4: For j = i+1 to n-1 repeat: 10. if (min > arr[j]) 11. Set min = arr[j] 12. Set position = j. 13. [end of if]	iteration in Program.
FRIDAY	Review Learners knowledge on the previous lesson.	1. Assist Learners to locate a given value position out of listed values. 2. Learners brainstorm to arrange some given values or data in increasing and decreasing order. 3. Discuss with Learners on the steps for performing a Linear search.  A linear search is the simplest approach employed to search for an element in a data set. It examines each element until it finds a match, starting at the beginning of the data set, until	Through questions and answer, conclude the lesson.

		the end. The search is finished and terminated once the target element is located. If it finds no match, the algorithm must terminate its execution and return an appropriate result. The linear search algorithm is easy to implement and efficient in two scenarios: • When the list contains lesser elements • When searching for a single element in an unordered array **Steps for Performing a Linear search** 1. Find out the length of the data set. 2. Set counter to 0. 3. Examine value held in the list at the counter position. 4. Check to see if the value at that position matches the value searched for. 5. If it matches, the value is found.	

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