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| **Strand:** | Geometry and Measurement | **Sub-Strand:** | Lines and Shapes |



# BASIC 8

# WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 6

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| **Content Standard:** | B8.3.1.1 Demonstrate understanding and use of the relationship between parallel lines and alternate and corresponding angles and use the sum of angles in a triangle to deduce the angle sum in any polygon | | | | |
| **Indicator (s)** | B8.3.1.1.1 Demonstrate understanding and use of the relationship between parallel lines and alternate and corresponding angles and use the sum of angles in a triangle to deduce the angle sum in any polygon | **Performance Indicator:** Learners can measure angles. | | | |
| **Week Ending** | 16-02-2024 | | | | |
| **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 reflect on approaches to creative task and evaluate the effectiveness of tools used<br>• Ability to select the most effective creative tools for working and preparedness to give explanations | | |

| **DAY/DATE** | **PHASE 1 : STARTER** | **PHASE 2: MAIN** | **PHASE 3: REFLECTION** |
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| **MONDAY** | Learners brainstorm to explain the meaning of Angle. | 1. Discuss with Learners the types of Angles.<br>2. Assist Learners to draw the types of Angles using a Protractor .<br>3. Learners practice measuring the Angles drawn to see if drawn to scale.<br>**Six Types of Angles**<br>• Acute Angles.<br>• Obtuse Angles.<br>• Right Angles.<br>• Straight Angles.<br>• Reflex Angles.<br>• Full Rotation. | Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.<br>**Exercise;**<br>Draw the following Angles;<br>i. Acute<br>ii. Obtuse<br>iii. Right<br>Reflex. |

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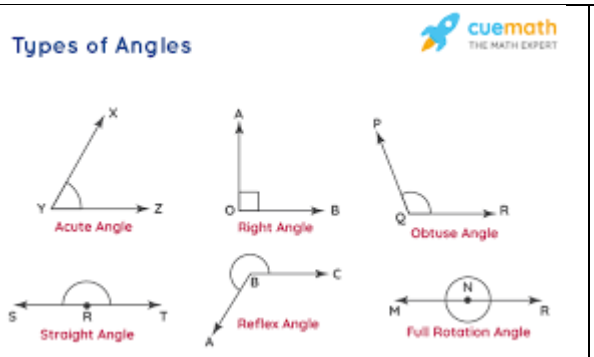
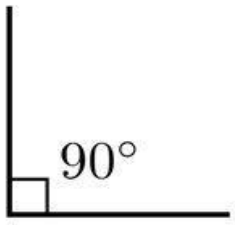
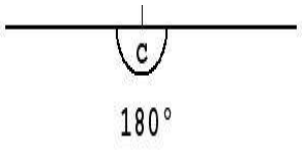
| | |  | |
| **TUESDAY** | Show Learners pictures of the types of Angles to observe. | 1. Assist Learners to identify the parts of an Angle.<br>2. Discuss with Learners the explanations of the parts of Angle.<br>3. Learners brainstorm to describe the parts of an Angle.<br><br>**Parts of Angle**<br><br>• Vertex – Point where the arms meet.<br>• Arms – Two straight line segments form a vertex.<br>• Angle – If a ray is rotated about its endpoint, the measure of its rotation is called angle between its initial and final position. | Reflect on the description of the parts of an Angle. |
| **THURSDAY** | Discuss with Learners the two classifications of Angles. | 1. Learners brainstorm to describe Angles formed based on rotation and based on magnitude.<br>2. Assist Learners to identify examples of Angles formed based on Rotation and formed based on Magnitude.<br><br>**Angle Types Based on Rotation**<br><br>Based on the direction of measurement or the direction of rotation, angles can be of two types:<br><br>• Positive Angles<br>• Negative Angles<br><br>Positive Angles<br><br>Positive angles are those angles which are measured in a counterclockwise direction from | Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.<br><br>**Exercise;**<br><br>Identify the following types of Angles;<br><br>i.  <br><br>ii.  |

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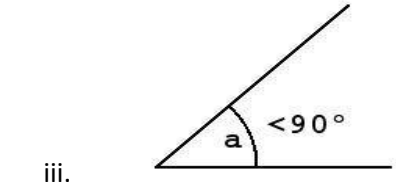
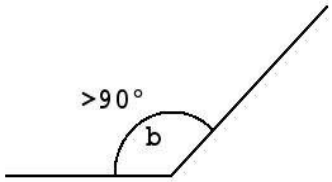
| | | the base. In most cases, positive angles are used to represent angles in geometry. From the origin, if an angle is drawn in the (+x, +y) plane, it forms a positive angle.<br><br>Negative Angles<br><br>Negative angles are those angles which are measured in a clockwise direction from the base. From the origin, if an angle is drawn towards the (x, -y) plane, it forms a negative angle. | iii.<br>  <br>  |

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