

NAME OF TEACHER:

WEEK ENDING...21-04-2023.....

NUMBER ON ROLL:

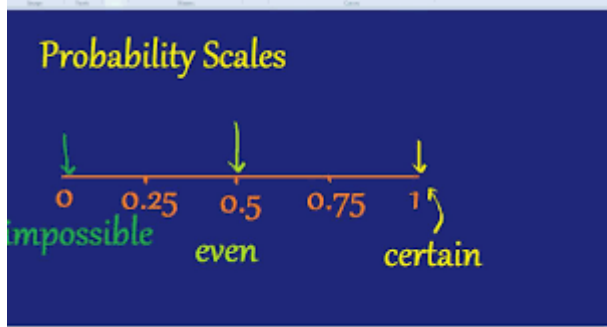
SUBJECT... MATHEMATICS

DURATION:

REFERENCE...SYLLABUS(CRDD,2007),MATHS FOR JHS

FORM.....BASIC 9.....

WEEK.....3.....

<u>DAY/DURATION</u>	<u>TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC/ASPECT</u>	<u>OBJECTIVES/R.P. K</u>	<u>TEACHER-LEARNER ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>T/L MATERIALS</u>	<u>CORE POINTS</u>	<u>EVALUATION AND REMARKS</u>
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	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. 	Exercise; Explain the following terms used in Probability; i. impossible ii. likely iii. unlikely iv. equally likely v. certain very likely

			<p>Probability Scale.</p> <p>3. Assist Pupils to put Probability vocabulary in order of likeness on a Probability Scale.</p> <p>Closure Pupils in small groups to discuss and solve more examples of putting Probability vocabulary in order of likeness.</p>		<p>The Probability Scale</p> <p>Probability is the chance that a particular outcome will occur.</p> <p>An outcome is the result of doing something.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>An experiment is a planned operation carried out under controlled conditions.</p>	
<p>WEDNESDAY</p> <p>19-04-2023</p>	<p>Topic;</p> <p>Handling Data and Probability</p> <p>Sub-Topic;</p> <p>Probability-relative frequency</p>	<p>By the end of the lesson the Pupil will be able to;</p> <p>find the relative frequency of a given event</p> <p>RPK</p>	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Using a Power Point Presentation, explain the concept of relative frequency.</p> <p>Activities</p> <p>1. Demonstrate finding</p>		<p>Relative Frequency;</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Exercise;</p> <p>1. Your team has won 9 games from a total of 12 games played: the Frequency of winning is 9. Find the</p>

		Pupils were taught Probability in basic 7	<p>the relative frequency of a given event.</p> <p>2. Assist pupils to determine the relative frequency of events.</p> <p>Closure Individual Pupils try their hands of finding the relative frequency.</p>		<p>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?</p> <p>Solution: Given, number of times a die is tossed = 30 Number of the successful trials of getting number 6 = 5</p> <p>By the formula, we know, Relative frequency = Number of positive trial / Total number of trials</p> <p>$f = 5 / 30 = 16.66\%$</p> <p>Answer: The relative frequency of observing the die land on the number 6 is 16.66%</p>	<p>relative frequency.</p> <p>2. 92 people were asked how they got to work:</p> <p>i. 35 used a car</p> <p>ii. 42 took public transport</p> <p>iii. 8 rode a bicycle</p> <p>iv. 7 walked</p>
THURSDAY 20-04-2023	<p>Topic; Handling Data and Probability</p> <p>Sub-Topic; Probability of a given event</p>	<p>Objective By the end of the lesson the Pupil will be able to;</p> <p>find the probability of a given event</p> <p>RPK Pupils were taught Probability in basic 7</p>	<p>Introduction Assist Pupils to identify the formular for finding the probability of a given event.</p> <p>Activities 1. Demonstrate finding</p>		<p>What is Probability?</p> <p>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.</p> <p>How to Calculate the Probability Step by Step</p>	<p>Exercise;</p> <p>1. Two dice are thrown. Find the probability of getting the sum of numbers on the dice is a perfect square.</p>

			<p>the Probability of a given event using a formular.</p> <p>2. Assist Pupils to find the probability of a given event using a Formular.</p> <p>Closure Pupils in small groups discuss and solve more examples of finding the probability of a given event.</p>	<p>You can use the following steps to calculate the probability of an event:</p> <p>Step 1: Identify an event with one result.</p> <p>Step 2: Identify the total number of results or outcomes and favourable outcomes that can occur.</p> <p>Step 3: Divide the number of favourable outcomes by the total number of possible outcomes.</p> <p>Formular</p> <p>The most common formula used to determine the likelihood of an event is given below:</p> $\text{Probability of an event} = \frac{\text{Number of favourable outcomes}}{\text{Total number of outcomes}}$ <p>Example; Two dice are thrown. Find the probability of getting the sum of numbers on the dice is a perfect square.</p> <p>Solution:</p> <p>Total number of outcomes when two dice are thrown $= 6^2 = 36$</p> <p>i.e., $n(S) = 36$</p> <p>Let E be the event of getting the sum of numbers on the dice is a perfect square.</p> <p>$n(E) = \text{Number of favourable outcomes to } E = 7$</p> <p>since $E = \{(2, 2), (1, 3), (3, 1), (3, 6), (6, 3), (4, 5), (5, 4)\}$</p>	<p>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?</p>
--	--	--	--	---	---

					$P(E) = n(E)/n(S) = 7/36$ Hence, the required probability is 7/36.	
--	--	--	--	--	---	--

Name of Teacher:

School:

District: