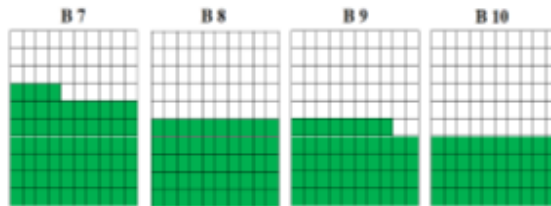


**SECOND TERM**  
**WEEKLY LESSON NOTES**  
**WEEK 10**

<b>Week Ending:</b> 09-06-2023		<b>DAY:</b>	<b>Subject:</b> Mathematics
<b>Duration:</b> 60MINS		<b>Strand:</b> Data	
<b>Class:</b> B8	<b>Class Size:</b>		<b>Sub Strand:</b> Statistics
<b>Content Standard:</b> B8.4.1.1 Select, justify, and use appropriate methods to collect data (quantitative and qualitative)		<b>Indicator:</b> B8.4.1.1.2 - Select and justify a method to collect data (quantitative and qualitative) to answer a given question.	<b>Lesson:</b> 1 of 2
<b>Performance Indicator:</b> Learners can identify types of given data including numerical, categorical, ungrouped and grouped data		<b>Core Competencies:</b> Communication and Collaboration (CC) Critical Thinking and Problem solving (CP)	
<b>References:</b> Mathematics Curriculum Pg. 153			
<b>Phase/Duration</b>	<b>Learners Activities</b>		<b>Resources</b>
<b>PHASE 1: STARTER</b>	Revise with learners on the previous lesson.  Share performance indicators with learners and introduce the lesson.		
<b>PHASE 2: NEW LEARNING</b>	E.g. 1- To study how eating cream crackers affects one's output of work (productivity), identify which method can be used to gather the facts for each of the following situations. (i.e. refer to methods stated in E.g. 2 of B7.4.1.1.1)  i. Will eating twice a person's normal number of cream crackers increase their productivity? ii. Are people who eat more cream crackers more productive? iii. Does a group of students study better when cream crackers are present or absent?  E.g. 2 -Select any study to be undertaken and design an appropriate form to be used in collecting data.		Counters, bundle and loose straws base ten cut square, Bundle of sticks
<b>PHASE 3: REFLECTION</b>	Use peer discussion and effective questioning to find out from learners what they have learnt during the lesson.  Take feedback from learners and summarize the lesson.		

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<b>Content Standard:</b> B8.4.1.1 Select, justify, and use appropriate methods to collect data.		<b>Indicator:</b> B8.4.1.1.3 Organize data, present it in frequency tables, line graphs, pie graphs, bar graphs and/or pictographs and analyze it to solve and/or pose problems.																									
		<b>Lesson:</b> 1 of 2																									
<b>Performance Indicator:</b> Learners can organize data, present it in frequency tables, line graphs, pie graphs, bar graphs		<b>Core Competencies:</b> Communication and Collaboration (CC) Critical Thinking and Problem solving (CP)																									
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<b>PHASE 1: STARTER</b>	Revise with learners on the previous lesson.  Share performance indicators with learners and introduce the lesson.																										
<b>PHASE 2: NEW LEARNING</b>	The following set of raw data shows the lengths, in millimetres, measured to the nearest mm, of 40 leaves taken from plants of a certain species.  40 54 25 50 58 45 47 49 30 28 52 31 52 41 47 44 46 39 51 59 49 38 43 48 43 43 40 51 40 56 31 53 44 37 35 37 33 38 46 36  Copy and complete the frequency distribution table below, using the data set above  <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">Lengths (mm)</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Tally</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Frequency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>25 – 29</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>30 – 34</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>35- 39</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>40-44</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>45-49</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>50-54</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>55-59</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> E.g. -2 A cleaner of a small office spent GH¢120 of his salary on food; GH¢80 on rent; GH¢40 on clothing, GH¢110 on transport and saved GH¢50. Organise the data and draw (i) a bar chart and (b) a pie chart to represent the data.  E.g. -3 – The waffle chart (i.e. a 10 X 10 cell grid in which each cell represents a percentage point summing up to total 100%) shows that the average score obtained by B7 learners in a mathematics test conducted, is 64%. i. Read and record the average scores obtained by B8, B9 and B10		Lengths (mm)	Tally	Frequency	25 – 29			30 – 34			35- 39			40-44			45-49			50-54			55-59			Counters, bundle and loose straws base ten cut square, Bundle of sticks
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In a mathematics quiz Cordei scored 75%, Kofi scored 80%, Maama scored 35%, Kpakpo scored 70% and Adjoa scored 50%. Draw a waffle chart to represent the data.

E.g. 4. Make a stem and leaf plot (a stem-and-leaf display or stem-and-leaf plot is a method for presenting quantitative data in a graphical format to assist in visualizing the shape of a distribution and giving a great idea about the distribution of the data.)

i. The data below are scores for 14 B8 learners in a test graded out of a maximum of 100. Make a stem and leaf plot to represent the data.

23,58,62,62,63,65,67,71,71,72,82,82,82



From the plot, what can we say about the performance of the 14 B8 learners?

E.g. 5 – The stem and leaf plot shows the scores obtained by learners in a test. Use it to answer the following questions:

- What are the scores? Write them in ascending order.
- What is the mode of the scores?
- What is the median of the scores?

	<p style="text-align: center;">Stem      Leaf</p> <pre> 1   5 2   0 3   5 5 5 7 4   5 5   5 5 7   5 5 9   0 </pre>	
<p><b>PHASE 3:</b> <b>REFLECTION</b></p>	<p>Use peer discussion and effective questioning to find out from learners what they have learnt during the lesson.</p> <p>Take feedback from learners and summarize the lesson.</p>	