SECOND TERM LESSON PLAN

MATHEMATICS – B7

WEEK 1

Date: 13th MAY, 2022		**Period:**		**Subject:** Mathematics	
Duration: 50MINS				**Strand:** Number	
Class: B7		**Class Size:**		**Sub Strand:** Ratios and Proportion	
Content Standard: B7.1.4.1 Demonstrate an understanding of the concept of ratios and its relationship to fractions and use it to solve problems that involve rates, ratios, and proportional reasoning		**Indicator:** B7.1.4.1.1 Find ratio and use ratio language to describe relationship between two quantities.		**Lesson:** 1 of 3	
Performance Indicator: Learners can use ratio language to describe relationship between two quantities				**Core Competencies:** CP, CC	
References: Mathematics Curriculum Pg. 24-25					

Phase/Duration	Learners Activities	Resources
PHASE 1: **STARTER**	Say: Count the number of chairs and tables (or benches and desks) in the classroom. Write the number of each on the board. (For example: 40 chairs and 10 tables) Ask: How many girls and how many boys are present today? Write the number of each on the board. (For example: 25 girls and 15 boys). Say: Today we will learn how to compare quantities in a ratio format.	
PHASE 2: **NEW LEARNING**	Guide learners to determine ratio of given quantities. Example: Draw 2 oranges and 4 bananas on the board: Say: to compare oranges and bananas we should use the words 'is to'. Write on the board ':' is to Say: 2 oranges is to 4 bananas. Allow learners to say '2 oranges is to 4 bananas' repeatedly to grasp the concept.	Counters, bundle and loose straws base ten cut square, Bundle of sticks

	Tell learners that the symbol for 'is to' is a colon (:). Say: We can now write 2 oranges is to 4 bananas as a ratio. (2:4) Learners to solve more examples. i. There are 60 boys and 120 girls in a school. So the ratio of boys to girls in the school is $\frac{60}{120} = \frac{1}{2}$ <u>Assessment</u> 1. Express two quantities as a ratio. i. The ratio of wings to beaks in the bird house at the Kumasi Zoo is 2:1, because for every 2 wings there is 1 beak. 2. Describe quantities with ratio language. i. The ratio of Musa to Alhasan's age is 1:2. If Alhasan is 50 years old and his son, Musa is 25 years old, we can say that • Alhasan is twice as old as his son. • Musa is half the age of his father.	
PHASE 3: **REFLECTION**	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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Class: B7		Class Size:	Sub Strand: Ratios and Proportion

Content Standard: B7.1.4.1 Demonstrate an understanding of the concept of ratios and its relationship to fractions and use it to solve problems that involve rates, ratios, and proportional reasoning	Indicator: B7.1.4.1.2 Use the concept of a unit rate $\frac{a}{b}$ associated with a ratio a:b with b ≠ 0, and use rate language in the context of a ratio relationship.	Lesson: 2 of 3
Performance Indicator: Learners can write given ratios as unit rate $\frac{a}{b}$.		Core Competencies: Critical Thinking and Problem solving (CP)
References: Mathematics Curriculum Pg. 24-25		

Phase/Duration	Learners Activities	Resources
PHASE 1: **STARTER**	Ask a pupil to explain ratio in his/her own words. (Example answer: ratio is a way of comparing two or more quantities). 2. Ask another pupil to compare any two quantities in the class in a ratio format. (Example: ratio of benches to tables is 15:20).	
PHASE 2: **NEW LEARNING**	Write 2 fractions on the board: $i) \frac{18}{20}$ $ii) \frac{25}{30}$. Ask pupils to write the fractions in their simplest form. (Answer: $i) \frac{18}{20} = \frac{9}{10}$ $ii) \frac{25}{30} = \frac{5}{6}$ Guide learners to write given ratios as unit rate $\frac{a}{b}$. Example: i. This recipe has a ratio of 3 cups of flour to 4 cups of sugar, so there is $\frac{3}{4}$ cups of flour for each cup of sugar. Engage learners to practice with more examples. Assessment Aisha polishes 8 square yards of floor tiles every 7 minutes, so there are $\frac{8}{7}$ square yards per minute.	Counters, bundle and loose straws base ten cut square, Bundle of sticks
PHASE 3: **REFLECTION**	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.	