**MATHEMATICS LESSON PLAN**

**GRADE 7**

**TERM 2: April – June**

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| **PROVINCE:** |  |
| **DISTRICT:** |  |
| **SCHOOL:** |  |
| **TEACHER’S NAME:** |  |
| **DATE:** |  |
| **DURATION**: | 1 Hour |

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| 1. **TOPIC: AREA AND PERIMETER OF 2D SHAPES:** Area and Perimeter **(Lesson 1)** |

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| 1. **CONCEPTS & SKILLS TO BE ACHIEVED:**   **By the end of the lesson learners should know and be able to** calculate the perimeter of regular and irregular polygons |

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| 1. **RESOURCES:** | DBE workbook 1, Sasol-Inzalo Book 1, textbooks |
| 1. **PRIOR KNOWLEDGE:** | * Perimeter of polygons * addition of whole numbers and decimals |
| 1. **REVIEW AND CORRECTION OF HOMEWORK** (suggested time: 10 minutes)   Homework provides an opportunity for teachers to track learners’ progress in the mastery of mathematics concepts and to identify the problematic areas which require immediate attention. Therefore it is recommended that you place more focus on addressing errors from learner responses that may later become misconceptions. | |
| 1. **INTRODUCTION** (Suggested time: 10 Minutes)   **Activity** : Revise with learners the following work done in Grade 6 by asking them to:   * define: * Perimeter of a polygon: The sum of lengths of its sides or the distance along the sides of a shape. * Define and give examples of the following polygons: * Regular polygon: A polygon with all angles equal (equiangular) and all sides equal (equilateral).      * Irregular polygon: A polygon that does not have all sides and all angles equal.     **NOTE**:   * At this stage learners should apply the definition of a perimeter to determine the perimeter of   both regular and irregular polygons.   * Small lines on the sides of polygons indicate equality. | |

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| 1. **LESSON PRESENTATION/DEVELOPMENT** (Suggested time: 20 minutes) | |
| **Teaching activities** | **Learning activities**  (Learners are expected to:) |
| Present the following examples to learners by applying the definition of a perimeter to determine the perimeter of a polygon:  Example 1: Calculate the perimeter of polygons:      Perimeter      Perimeter    Example 2: Determine the perimeter of the figure below:    Perimeter  Perimeter  **NOTE**: At this stage learners should apply the definition of a  perimeter to determine the perimeter of both regular and  irregular polygons. | be actively engaged during the lesson presentation by answering questions.  Do example 2 as an activity in their groups and discuss their solution with the whole class. |

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| 1. **CLASSWORK** (Suggested time: 15 minutes)   Sasol-Inzalo Book 1: page 213 no. 1 (Do shape D, E and F) |

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| 1. **CONSOLIDATION/CONCLUSION & HOMEWORK (Suggested time: 5 minutes)** |
| 1. **Emphasise that**:  * Perimeter of a polygon is the sum of lengths of its sides or the distance along the sides of a shape. * Regular polygons are polygons with all angles equal (equiangular) and all sides equal (equilateral) * Irregular polygons are polygons that do not have all angles and all sides equal.  1. The primary purpose of Homework is to give each learner an opportunity to demonstrate mastery of mathematics skills taught in class. Therefore Homework should be purposeful and the principle of ‘Less is more’ is recommended, i.e. give learners few high quality activities that address variety of skills than many activities that do not enhance learners’ conceptual understanding.   Carefully select appropriate activities from the Sasol-Inzalo Book 1, DBE workbook 1 and/or textbooks for learners’ homework. The selected activities should address different cognitive levels.  **Homework:**  Sasol-Inzalo Book 1 page 213 no. 1 (Figure B and C)  DBE workbook 1 page 118 no. 1 (a) and (c) |