**LESSON DEVELOPMENT FOUR**

**TYPES OF ANGLES**

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| **STAGE/TIME** | **TEACHER’S ACTIVITIES** | **LEARNER'S ACTIVITIES – MIND/HANDS ON** | **LEARNING POINTS** |
| **Step 1**  **Introduction**  **(5 minutes)**  **Point for the pupils – when 2 lines meet or intersect, an angle is formed.** | Introductory Activities –  Asks pupils to draw a straight line.  Lets them draw another line from the starting or end of the first line.  Asks them – What is an angle? | HANDS ON ACTIVITIES –  An angle is a space between two or more lines. | Linking the Previous knowledge to the new lesson |
| **Step 2**  **Development**  **(5 minutes)**  **Grouping** | 1. Groups the learners into four groups – A, B, C, and D.  2. Guide the learners to choose a leader and secretary for your group.  3. Gives each group learning materials – mathematical set, clock, chart of different angles and plain paper. | 1. Belong to a group.  2. Choose their leader and secretary.  3. Received learning materials for their group. | Learner’s group, leader and secretary confirmed. |
| **Step 3**  **Development**  **(10 minutes)** | **GUIDED INSTRUCTIONS – Types of Angles**  1. Asks pupils to draw a vertical line and horizontal line to intersect the vertical line.  2. How many angles formed by these lines?  3. If the sum of the 4 angles is equal to 360° and each angle formed is right angle. What is a right angle?  4. If angles on a straight line is the sum of 2 right angle. What is angle on a straight line?  5. If full angle or angle at a point is 4 right angles, what is angle at a point? | **HANDS ON ACTIVITIES**  4 angles are formed.  4 right angles = 360°,  A right angle = 360°/4 = 90°  A right angle is an angle equal to 90°.  2 right angle is 90° + 90° = 180°. Angle on a straight line is an angle at 180°  A full angle is 360° | Types of Angles – Right angle, Angles on a straight line and angles at a point (full angle) |
| **Step 4**  **Development**  **(10 minutes)** | 6. Angles less than 90° are called acute angles. Give 4 examples of acute angles.  7. Angles greater than 90° and less than 180° is called obtuse angles. What are these angles?  8. Angles greater than 180° and less than 360° are called reflex angles, what are these angles?  **GROUP ACTIVITIES**  1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is formed when two or more lines meet or intersect.  2. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ types of angles.  3. Group the following angles – 95°, 25°, 89°, 181°, 91°, 359°, 145°, 30° into acute, obtuse and reflex. | 1°, 2°, 3°, 4°, 5°, …. 89°.  91°, 92°, 93°, 94°, 95°, …. 179°.  181°, 182°, 183°, 184°, 185°, …. 359°  **MIND ON ACTIVITIES**  1. An angle  2. 6  3. Acute angles – 25°, 30° and 89°  Obtuse angles – 91°, 95°, and. 145°  Reflex angles – 181° and 359°. | Types of Angles – Acute angles, obtuse angles and Reflex angles. |
| **Step 10**  **Development**  **(10 minutes)** | Asks each group to present their results/solutions so that you can compare responses with those in other groups. | Presentation | Group Presentation |
| **Step 6**  **Conclusion**  **(5 minutes)** | To conclude the lesson, the teacher revises the entire lesson and ask the key questions.  **SUMMARY –** An angle is a space between two or more lines that meet or intersect.  **KEY QUESTIONS (ASSIGNMENT) – QUANTITATIVE REASONING**  1 minute = 6°, how many minutes is 5°, 11°, 15°, 21°. | The learners listen, ask and answer questions. | Lesson Evaluation and Conclusion |

***Reference book – New Method Mathematics Book 5.***