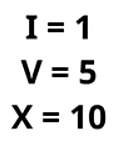
**LESSON DEVELOPMENT TWO**

**ROMAN NUMERALS 1 TO 50**

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| **STAGE/TIME** | **TEACHER’S ACTIVITIES** | **LEARNER'S ACTIVITIES – MIND/HANDS ON** | **LEARNING POINTS** |
| **Step 1**  **Introduction**  **(5 minutes)** | Ask pupils to write the following Roman Numerals in Arabic numbers –  I  V  X  L  C  D  M  Today, we learning Roman Numerals from 1 to 50 | Expected response –  I = 1  V = 5  X = 10  L = 50  C = 100  D = 500  M = 1 000  Listen to the teacher’s lesson introduction. | 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 – Roman Numerals Chart | 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**  **(5 minutes)** | Study the chart carefully.  Tell pupils to think of I as 1, what do you think as II and III?  Think of V as 5 and I as 1, what do you think of VI, VII and VIII?  Think of X as 10, V as 5 and I as 1, what do you think of XI, XII, XIII, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII and XX?  Ask them of some missing numbers from 1 to 20 in above Roman Numerals. | I = 1, II, 2 and III = 3  VI = 6, VII = 7 and VIII = 8  XI = 11, XII = 12, XIII = 13, XV = 15, XVI = 16, XVII = 17, XVIII = 18 and XX = 20.  4, 9 and 19. | Roman Numerals in Arabic Numerals |
| **Step 3B**  **Development**  **(5 minutes)** | Tell pupils that 4, 9 and 40 are special characters in Roman Numerals from 1 to 50. To write these numbers, you must follow the basic rules.  **BASIC RULES**  **Number 1** – When a symbol appears after a larger (or equal) symbol it is added.  Example: VI = V + I = 5 + 1 = 6.  **Number 2** – When a symbol appears after a larger (or equal) symbol it is added.  Example: IV = V – I = 5 – 1 = 4, IX = X – I = 10 – 1 = 9 and XL = 50 – 10 = 40. | Listen to the teacher’s explanation on basic rules in writing Roman Numerals. | Basic Rules in Roman Numerals |
| **Step 4**  **Development**  **(10 minutes)** | Write the following numbers in Arabic numbers –  1. XIV  2. XIX  3. XXIV  4. XXXIX  5. XLIV  6. XLIX  While the pupils are working on groups, guide them to slit the letters. Example – XIV = X/IV | Groups work | Evaluation |
| **Step 5**  **Development**  **(5 minutes)** | Asks each group to present their answers so that you can compare responses with those of other groups. | Presentation | Presentation |
| **Step 6**  **Conclusion**  **(5 minutes)** | To conclude the lesson, the teacher revises the entire lesson and ask the key questions.  **KEY QUESTIONS – WORK TO DO AT HOME WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS**  Write 1 to 50 in Roman Numerals. | The learners listen, ask and answer questions. | Lesson Evaluation and Conclusion |

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