**LESSON PLAN/NOTE FOR WEEK 2 ENDING 22/09/2023.**

**Term**: First

**Week**: 2nd

**Date**: 18/09/2023.

**Class**: SS 2

**Subject:** Economics

**Topic**: Basic Tools For Economics Analysis

**Sub-Topic:** Meaning of bar chart and its components.

**Period**: 2nd

**Time**: 8:50-09:30

**Duration:** 40 Minutes

**Number in class**: 8 students

**Average Age:** 14 Years.

**Sex**: Mixed

**Specific objectives:** By the end of the lesson, the students should be able to:

(1) Define Bar chart

(11) State the types of bar chart

(111) Explain the types of bar chart (Simple Bar chart).

**Rationale**: For the students to be able to present an information on a bar chart.

**Previous knowledge:** The students have seen a bar chart in mathematics and have plotted it.

**Instructional material**: A chart showing simple bar chart for identification.

**Reference material:** Essential and metropolitan Economics for senior secondary schools.

**LESSON DEVELOPMENT.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Stages/Steps** | **Teacher's Activities** | **Students' Activities** | **Learning points.** |
| **Introduction** | Reviews the previous lesson | Participate actively in the class discussion. | To arouse the students interest to learn. |
| **Step 1** | Defines Bar chart as:  Bar chart is a graph made up of bars of rectangles which are of equal width and whose lengths are proportional to the quantities they represents. | Listen carefully to the teacher | For better understanding of the lesson. |
| **Step 11** | Asks the students to state the types of bar chart. | State the types of bar chart as: (1) Simple Bar Chart (2) components Bar Chart etc. | To encourage critical thinking. |
| **Step 111** | Guides the students to explain Simple Bar Chart. | Respond to the class activity | To enable the students reason logically. |
| **Board Summary** | Summarizes the lesson as:  **Meaning of Bar Chart**  Bar Chart is a graph made up of bars of rectangles which are of equal width and whose lengths are proportional to the quantities they represents. The body of the bar chart must not touch each other. The bar chart may be arranged vertically or horizontally. It is also a thick line, often made thicker to draw the attention of the reader. The top of the bar is important, that is why it is called one dimensional diagram.  **Types of Bar Chart**  (1) Simple Bar Chart.  (2) Components Bar chart.  (3) Multiple Bar Chart.  **Simple Bar Chart**  Simple Bar Chart is used when the data given are made up of only one item or component.  Example: Represents the quantity of cocoa production in Nigeria between 1960 and 1967 in a bar chart.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Year | Cocoa production (Tones) | | 1960 | 7000 | | 1961 | 1500 | | 1962 | 3000 | | 1963 | 6000 | | 1964 | 8.500 | | 1965 | 5000 | | 1966 | 4000 | | 1967 | 3500 | | Copy and submit the note book for marking. | For future reference. |
| **Evaluation** | Evaluates the lesson as:  (1) Define Bar Chart  (11) state 3 types of bar chart  (111) Explain simple Bar Chart with example. | Respond to the questions | Ascertaining the attainment of the stated objectives. |
| **Conclusion** | Rounds up the lesson by marking and correcting students work. | Check and do their correction. | Consolidation of the lesson. |
| **Assignment** | Gives home work as:  (1) The daily sales of a department store for one week are as follows:   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Days | Mon | Tues | Wed | Thurs | Fri | Sa | | Sales | 1750 | 1000 | 3500 | 2250 | 1000 | 2500 |   (a) Represents the information in a bar chart  (b) calculate the average daily sales for the week. | Respond by doing the home work at home. | To ensure continuity of learning. |

****

**22nd September, 2023**

**DEPUTY HEAD INSTRUCTOR ADMIN**

**NB: Approved!**