**LESSON PLAN/NOTE FOR WEEK 4 ENDING 06/10/2023.**

**Term**: First

**Week**: 4

**Date**: 03/10/2023

**Class**: SS 2

**Subject**: Economics

**Topic**: Demand and Supply

**Sub-Topic:** change in quantity supplied and shift in supply.

**Period**: 6th

**Time**: 11:50-12:30

**Duration**: 40 Minutes

**Number in class**: 10 students

**Average Age:** 14 Years.

**Sex**: mixed.

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

(1) Explain change in quantity supplied.

(11) Draw increase and decrease change in quantity supplied.

(111) Describe Shift or change in supply.

**Rationale**: For the students to be able to differentiate between change in quantity supplied and shift in supply.

**Previous knowledge:** The students have been seeing shortage in the supply of certain commodities in the market.

**Instructional material:** A chart showing people buying, selling and supplying goods in the market.

**Reference material**: Cole Esan (2020) Essential Economics for senior secondary schools.

**LESSON DEVELOPMENT**

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| **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** | Explains change in quantity supplied as: A change in quantity supplied of a commodity means a movement from one point to another on a supply curve. | Listen carefully to the teacher. | For better understanding of the lesson. |
| **Step 11** | Guides the students to draw increase and decrease change in quantity supplied. | Respond to the class activity | To encourage critical thinking. |
| **Step 111** | Leads the students to describe shift or change in supply. | Participate actively in the discussion. | To enable the students reason logically. |
| **Board Summary** | Summarizes the lesson as:    **Change in quantity supplied**  A change in quantity supplied of a commodity means a movement from one point to another on a supply curve. The cause of the Change in the quantity supplied is as a result of the change in the price of the commodity under consideration. More is supplied at a higher price than at a lower price. A change in the quantity supplied is of two types:  (**a) Increase in quantity supplied:** There is an in the quantity supplied if the quantity supplied increases as a result of an increase in the price of the commodity.    An increase in the price of the commodity from #30 to #60 brought about a corresponding increase in the quantity supplied from 40 to 80 units.  **(b) Decrease in the quantity supplied:** In this case, there is a decrease in the quantity supplied if the quantity of the commodity supplied decreases as a result of a decrease in price.    A decrease in the price of the commodity from #40 to #20 brought about a corresponding decrease in the quantity supplied from 100 to 50 units.  **Shift or change in supply.**  A shift or change in supply in economics is quite different from a change in the quantity supplied. There is a change in supply if the supply curve shifts to an entirely new position. In this case, there will be completely new supply schedule and supply curve, showing that at the old price, more or less of the commodity would be supplied. A shift or change in supply is determined by the factors affecting supply except the price of the commodity. A shift or change in supply is also grouped into two divisions:  (**a) Increase in supply:** when there is an increase in supply, the supply curve will shift to the right, indicating that at the old price, more of the commodity will be supplied. An increase in supply is brought about by a favourable change in the factors affecting supply other than the price of the commodity. For example, if there is improvement in the level of technology, more of the commodity is likely to be supplied at the old price.    The supply curve shifted from SoSo to S1S1.At the old price of #50, the quantity of the commodity supplied increase from 30 to 80 units. **(b) Decrease in supply:** When there is a decrease in supply, the supply curve will shift to the left, indicating that at the old price, less of the commodity is being supplied. A decrease in supply is brought about by an unfavorable change in any of the factors affecting supply except the price of the commodity. For example, if there is a change in taxation, e.g increase in taxation against a commodity, the supply for it will fall, at the former price.  The supply curve shifted from D2D2 to S1S1. At the same price of #70, the quantity of the commodity supplied decreased from 120. | Copy and submit the note book for marking. | For future reference. |
| **Evaluation** | Evaluates the lesson as:  (1) Explain change in quantity supplied.  (2) Draw increase and decrease change in quantity supplied.  (3) Describe shift or change in supply. | 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) With the aid of a diagram explain abnormal supply.  (2) Mention and explain 4 causes of abnormal supply. | Respond by doing the home work at home. | To ensure continuity of learning. |



6th October 2023

Approved!

DEPUTY HEAD INSTRUCTOR ADMIN