



P.K.M. COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

MADAMPAM, KAITHAPRAM P. O., KANNUR – 670 631

(Govt. Aided Teacher Education Institution affiliated to Kannur University)

Recognized by NCTE included under UGC 2(f) & 12(B) category

Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade, (Second cycle -4 point scale), RUSA 2.0 beneficiary

2.3.4: ICT support is used by students in various learning situations such as

- 1. Understanding theory courses**
- 2. Practice teaching**
- 3. Internship**
- 4. Out of class room activities**
- 5. Biomechanical and Kinesiological activities**
- 6. Field sports**

DISCUSSION LESSON PLAN



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RECORD OF DISCUSSION LESSON PLAN

B.Ed. Course 2021-2023

Name of the Student Teacher: SANJIYA BENNY
Register Number : PM21EDMM07
Optional Subject : MATHEMATICS

Certified that this is a bonafide record of

Sanjiya Benny

Signature

Name of faculty Member

Date: 02/12/22

D. Shady Joseph K.

Signature of the Principal



[Signature]
PRINCIPAL
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SREEKANGAPURAM, KANNUR DT., KERALA

DISCUSSION LESSON PLAN: PROBABILITY

NAME OF THE TEACHER: SANJIYA BENNY

NAME OF THE SCHOOL: MARYLAND HS MADAMPAM

NAME OF THE SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

UNIT: PROBABILITY

TOPIC: PROBABILITY

STANDARD: X

DIVISION: A

STRENGTH: 35

DURATION: 40 MIN

DATE: 02/08/2022

LEARNING OUTCOMES	
	<p>LO1: To understand probability of events can be differ in different situation and to apply it in mathematics and daily life.</p> <p>LO2: To understand probability is a numerical value and to apply it in mathematics and in daily life.</p> <p>LO3: To understand probability of every event lie between zero and one and to apply it in mathematics and in daily life.</p>

PLANNED BY: SANJIYA BENNY
MADAMPAM
SHEERAMUNDA, COCHIN DT., 670331

	<p>LO4: to understand probability of an impossible event is zero and to apply it in mathematics and in daily life.</p> <p>LO5: To understand probability of sure event is one and to apply it in mathematics and in daily life.</p> <p>LO6: To understand in an experiment the sum of probability of all events is one and to apply it in mathematics and in daily life.</p> <p>LO7: To understand that probability is the ratio of number of outcomes in an event to the number of total outcomes and to apply it in mathematics and in daily life.</p> <p>LO8: To create interest in probability.</p> <p>LO9: To appreciate the beauty of probability.</p> <p>LO10: To create positive and scientific attitude in probability.</p> <p>LO11: To develop thinking and reasoning skill in probability.</p> <p>LO12: To develop problem solving skill in probability.</p>
CONTENT ANALYSIS	
TERMS:	Probability
FACTS:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Probability of events can be differing for different situation.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Probability is a numerical value. Probability of every event lies between zero and one. Probability of an impossible event is zero. Probability of sure event is one. In an experiment the sum of probability of all events is one.
CONCEPT:	Probability is the ratio of number of outcomes in an event to the number of total outcomes.
PROCESS:	Solving problems based on probability.
PROCESS SKILLS:	Recall, Recognise, Understand, Identify and Classify.
TEACHING – LEARNING AIDS:	Lesson plan, Power point, Chart, Ordinary classroom aids, Dice and Coin.
PRE-REQUISITES:	
LEARNING ACTIVITIES	RESPONSE
ACTIVITY 1	
Teacher shows a picture of cricket match through projector. Teacher	

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lets the students to identify the picture. They recognise that the picture is about cricket. "Do anyone observe how a cricket match will start?" the teacher asked. Different answers got. One among them said that cricket match is starting with tossing a coin. Teacher asks to students that "can you predict whether it is head or tail?" Some students said it is "head" and some of them said "tail". Then teacher generalised that, there is chance for getting head or tail. That is two chances. In coin tossing, there are only two outcomes head and tail. Children understood that chances of getting head and tail should be equal, out of two chances; there is one chance for getting head and one chance for getting tail.

That is, probability of getting head is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ and Probability of getting tail is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$.



ACTIVITY 2

Teacher brings a box containing one banana, one apple and one cherry in the class room. Teacher lets one student to come forward and to

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pickup anyone from that box. Teacher asks the remaining students to guess that what the first student was picked from the box before him/her revealing it. Someone said that "it is banana". Someone said that "it is apple" and someone said that "it is cherry". Teacher generalised that there are three outcomes in this experiment and probability of getting each one is equal. Children understood that out of three outcomes, a chance of getting banana is one. That is Probability of getting banana is equal to $\frac{1}{3}$, Probability of getting apple is equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ and Probability of getting cherry is equal to $\frac{1}{3}$.



ACTIVITY 3

Teacher throws a die and asks the students to guess the number on the die. Children replied that it is one, two, three, four, five, or six. Children understood that there are equal chances for getting one, two, three, four, five and six. By knowing that the idea about the value of probability lies between zero and one. We divide one into six parts. Student get that the probability of getting one is $\frac{1}{6}$, Probability of getting two is $\frac{1}{6}$ and it continue for six. The probability given by

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students is given in the following table.



Getting number	Probability
1	$\frac{1}{6}$
2	$\frac{1}{6}$
3	$\frac{1}{6}$
4	$\frac{1}{6}$
5	$\frac{1}{6}$
6	$\frac{1}{6}$

ACTIVITY 4

Teacher put two black balls and one white ball in a box. Teacher asks the students to find out that the probability of getting one black ball. Students go through the problem and find out that the number of black and white balls identifies that there are three chances. Out of these

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chances, there are two chances for getting black ball. That is $\frac{2}{3}$.
From the above activities, children generalises that the equation of probability is the ratio of the number of favourable outcomes to the total number of outcomes.

i.e.,

$$\text{probability of getting an event} = \frac{\text{Number of favourable outcomes}}{\text{Total number of outcomes}}$$

ACTIVITY 5

Teacher says a set of events and asks the child to identify the speciality of those events.

1. Sun rises in the west.
2. Elephant flying.
3. Every day in an year is Sunday
4. February has 30 days.

In the first example, child knows that sun rises in the east. First statement is does not takes place. In the second example, child knows that elephant cannot fly. Therefore, second one is not possible. In the third example, child knows that every day in a year is not Sunday. Therefore, this is also not possible. In fourth example, child knows that February has 28 or 29 days. Therefore 30 days is not possible in February. The child understand, those events cannot take place and child generalises that the given events are impossible events. These events are does not takes place. Therefore, probability of impossible event is zero. Teacher asked the students to give some other examples

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a) $\frac{4}{6}$

b) $\frac{1}{3}$

c) 1

d) $\frac{1}{4}$

FOLLOW UP ACTIVITY

Ammu has two red colour papers, four white papers and three black papers. Ammu picked up a paper from it randomly without looking it.

- a. Find out the probability of getting red colour paper?
- b. Find out the probability of getting each colour paper?
- c. Show that sum of probabilities of all events in the experiment is one?



of impossible event.

ACTIVITY 6

Teacher says a set of events and asks the child to identify the speciality of those events.

1. Sun rises in the east
2. Earth revolves around the Sun.
3. Fishes live in water.
4. Monday come after Sunday.

By going through these events, child understood that those events are surely take place and child generalises that the given events are sure events. Here, there is no chance for non-occurrence of sure events. Therefore, probability of sure event is one.
From ACTIVITY 5 and ACTIVITY 6, child understood that the value of probability lies between zero and one.

RECAPITULATION

1. What is the probability of sure event?

- a) 0
- b) 1

c) $\frac{1}{2}$

d) 2

2. What is the probability of impossible event?

a) 0

b) 1

c) $\frac{1}{2}$

d) $\frac{1}{4}$

3. Anju has a box contains two red pens and four black pens. She picks up a pen from that box without looking into it. What is the probability of getting black pen?