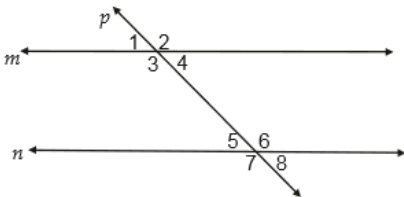
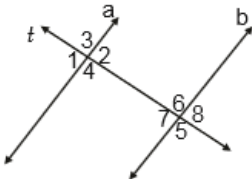


DAILY LESSON LOG OF M8GE-IIg-2 (Week Seven-Day Three of Four)

School		Grade Level	Grade 8
Teacher		Learning Area	Mathematics
Teaching Date and Time		Quarter	Second
I. OBJECTIVES			
A. Content Standards	The learner demonstrates understanding of the key concepts of parallel and perpendicular lines.		
B. Performance Standards	The learner is able to communicate mathematical thinking with coherence and clarity in solving real-life problems involving parallelism and perpendicularity using appropriate and accurate representations.		
C. Learning Competencies/ Objectives	Determines and proves the conditions under which lines and segments are parallel or perpendicular. • Determines the conditions under which lines and segments are parallel. • Prove conditions under which lines and segments are parallel • Demonstrate interest in proving this conditions.		
II. CONTENT			
III. LEARNING RESOURCES			
A. References			
1. Teacher's Guide	Pp 488-489		
2. Learner's Materials			
3. Textbook pages			
4. Additional Materials from Learning Resource (LR) portal			

B. Other Learning Resources	C. Abuzo, et al, Mathematics Learner's Material D. Mathematics Grade 8 Curriculum Guide Teacher's Guide										
IV. PROCEDURES											
A. Review previous lesson or presenting the new lesson	Name it a Recall. We see parallel lines everywhere. Lines on a pad paper, railways, edges of a door or window, fence, etc. suggest parallel lines. Complete the table below using the given figure as your reference:  <table><tr><th>Corresponding Angles</th><th>Alternate Interior Angles</th><th>Alternate Exterior Angles</th><th>Same Side Interior Angles</th><th>Same Side Exterior Angles</th></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> This activity on investigating the relationship between the angles formed by parallel lines cut by a transversal will help the students answer the table.	Corresponding Angles	Alternate Interior Angles	Alternate Exterior Angles	Same Side Interior Angles	Same Side Exterior Angles					
Corresponding Angles	Alternate Interior Angles	Alternate Exterior Angles	Same Side Interior Angles	Same Side Exterior Angles							
B. Establishing a purpose for the lesson	The teacher lets the students realize the conditions under which lines and segments are parallel.										
C. Presenting examples/ instances of the new lesson	The teacher helps the students analyze the process questions. 1. What pairs of angles are formed when two lines are cut by a transversal line? 2. What pairs of angles have equal measures? What pairs of angles are supplementary? 3. Can the measures of any pair of angles (supplementary or equal) guarantee the parallelism of lines? Support your answer. 4. How can the key concepts of parallel lines facilitate solving real-life problems using deductive reasoning?										
D. Discussing new concepts and practicing new skills #1											
E. Discussing new concepts and practicing new skills #2											
F. Developing mastery (leads	Working in pairs, the students answer the activity.										

to formative assessment 3)	Two parallel lines when cut by a transversal form eight angles. This activity will lead you to investigate the relationship between and among angles formed. Measure the eight angles using your protractor and list all inferences or observations in the activity. $m\angle 1 =$ _____ $m\angle 2 =$ _____ $m\angle 3 =$ _____ $m\angle 4 =$ _____ $m\angle 5 =$ _____ $m\angle 6 =$ _____ $m\angle 7 =$ _____ $m\angle 8 =$ _____ OBSERVATIONS: _____ _____ _____
G. Finding practical applications of concepts and skills in daily living	
H. Making generalizations and abstractions about the lesson	The teacher summarizes the conditions under which lines and segments are parallel. - Two lines are parallel if and only if they are coplanar and they do not intersect. ($m \parallel n$) transversal - A line that intersects two or more lines at different points is called a transversal. - The angles formed by the transversal with the two other lines are called: - exterior angles ($\angle 1, \angle 2, \angle 7$ and $\angle 8$) - interior angles ($\angle 3, \angle 4, \angle 5$ and $\angle 6$). - The pairs of angles formed by the transversal with the other two lines are called: - corresponding angles ($\angle 1$ and $\angle 5, \angle 2$ and $\angle 6, \angle 3$ and $\angle 7, \angle 4$ and $\angle 8$) - alternate-interior angles ($\angle 3$ and $\angle 6, \angle 4$ and $\angle 5$) - alternate-exterior angles ($\angle 1$ and $\angle 8, \angle 2$ and $\angle 7$) - interior angles on the same side of the transversal ($\angle 3$ and $\angle 5, \angle 4$ and $\angle 6$) - exterior angles on the same side of the transversal ($\angle 1$ and $\angle 7, \angle 2$ and $\angle 8$) - If two lines are cut by a transversal, then the two lines are parallel if: - corresponding angles are congruent. - alternate-interior angles are congruent. - alternate-exterior angles are congruent.

	d. interior angles on the same side of the transversal are supplementary. e. exterior angles on the same side of the transversal are supplementary.
I. Evaluating Learning	The teacher lets the students individually answer the formative assessment. I. Study the figure and answer the following questions as accurate as you can. The figure below shows $a \parallel b$ with t as transversal.  Name: _____ 2 pairs of corresponding angles _____ 2 pairs of alternate interior angles _____ 2 pairs of alternate exterior angles _____ 2 pairs of interior angles on the same side of the transversal _____ 2 pairs of exterior angles on the same side of the transversal _____
J. Additional activities or remediation	
V. REMARKS	
VI. REFLECTION	<i>Reflect on your teaching and assess yourself as a teacher. Think about your students' progress. What works? What else needs to be done to help the pupils/students learn? Identify what help your instructional supervisors can provide for you so when you meet them, you can ask them relevant questions.</i>
A. No. of learners who earned 80% of the evaluation	
B. No. of learners who require additional activities for remediation who scored below 80%	
C. Did the remedial lesson work? No. of learners who have caught up with the lesson.	
D. No. of learners who continue to require remediation	
E. Which of my teaching strategies worked well? Why did these work?	

F. What difficulties did I encounter which my principal or supervisor can help me solve?	
G. What innovation or localized materials did I use/ discover which I wish to share with other teachers	

Prepared by:

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STVS Math 8 Teacher