

DAILY LESSON LOG OF M7GE–IIId–e–1 (Week ____ -Day Five)

School		Grade Level	Grade 7
Teacher		Learning Area	Mathematics
Teaching Date and Time		Quarter	Third
I. OBJECTIVES	Objectives must be met over the week and connected to the curriculum standards. To meet the objectives, necessary procedures must be followed and if needed, additional lessons, exercises and remedial activities may be done for developing content knowledge and competencies. These are assessed using Formative Assessment Strategies. Valuing objectives support the learning of content and competencies and enable children to find significance and joy in learning the lessons. Weekly objectives shall be derived from the curriculum guides.		
A. Content Standards	The learner demonstrates understanding of key concepts of geometry of shapes and sizes, and geometric relationships.		
B. Performance Standards	The learner is able to create models of plane figures and formulate and solve accurately authentic problems involving sides and angles of a polygon.		
C. Learning Competencies/ Objectives	Learning Competency: Uses a compass and straightedge to bisect line segments and angles and construct perpendiculars and parallels. (M7GE–IIId–e–1) Learning Objectives: 1. Define parallel lines. 2. Construct a parallel line to a given line using a straightedge and a compass. 3. Show accuracy and precision in constructing parallel lines using a straightedge and a compass.		
II. CONTENT	Constructing Parallel Lines		
III. LEARNING RESOURCES			
A. References			
1. Teacher’s Guide	Pages		
2. Learner’s Materials	Pages 206 - 211		
3. Textbook pages			
4. Additional Materials from Learning Resource (LR) portal			
B. Other Learning Resources	Global Mathematics, page 312 - 317 Synergy for Success in Mathematics, pages 378 - 384 Skill Book in Mathematics 163 - 170		
IV. PROCEDURES	These steps should be done across the week. Spread out the activities appropriately so that pupils/students will learn well. Always be guided by demonstration of learning by the pupils/ students which you can infer from formative assessment activities. Sustain learning systematically by providing pupils/students with multiple ways to learn new things, practice the learning, question their learning processes, and draw conclusions about what they learned in relation to their life experiences and previous knowledge. Indicate the time allotment for each step.		
A. Review previous lesson or presenting the new lesson	Review of parallel lines. What are parallel lines? Possible Response: Parallel lines are lines that extend indefinitely but will never meet.		
B. Establishing a purpose for the lesson	The teacher lets the students realize that describing parallel lines is important to understand constructing a parallel line.		
C. Presenting examples/ instances of the new lesson	Let the students work in pairs. Allow students to explore and share ideas on how to complete the activity. - Using the compass and straightedge, construct line n parallel to line l.		
D. Discussing new concepts and practicing new skills #1	Ask a pair to do number 1 in the activity and another pair to do number 2 on the board. The pair must explain their methods on how they were able to construct.		
E. Discussing new concepts and practicing new skills #2	The teacher discusses and illustrates thoroughly the steps in constructing a parallel line.		
F. Developing mastery (leads to formative assessment 3)	The teacher and the students will perform the correct construction on the activity using the correct steps simultaneously on the board.		

G. Finding practical applications of concepts and skills in daily living	The teacher summarizes the lesson presented and asks the students to summarize the steps in constructing parallel lines. What are the steps in constructing parallel lines? Construct: Line through P parallel to ℓ. From P, draw the perpendicular m to ℓ. Why is n parallel to ℓ? Through P, draw the perpendicular to m (Construction 6). Answer: Since two corresponding angles are equal (both right angles), the lines are parallel.
H. Making generalizations and abstractions about the lesson	Construct: Line through P parallel to ℓ. From P, draw the perpendicular m to ℓ. Why is n parallel to ℓ? Through P, draw the perpendicular to m (Construction 6). Answer: Since two corresponding angles are equal (both right angles), the lines are parallel.
I. Evaluating Learning	Use a compass and a straightedge to construct the following.

	1. Given: $AB^{\leftrightarrow}$ Construct: $CD^{\leftrightarrow}$ parallel to $AB^{\leftrightarrow}$
J. Additional activities or remediation	
V. REMARKS	
VI. REFLECTION	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.
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	