Lesson Plan – 6th Class

NAME OF THE TEACHER:

NAME OF THE SCHOOL:

Name of the Lesson/Unit	_	No of periodsTime line forrequiredteaching		e e	Any specific Information
			From	to	
6.1 Components of food	 Prerequisites and components that are needed our body 	• 1+1			Introduce some rich nutrient food items.
0, ,000	Types of nutrients and uses	• 1+1			Shows the pictures of kwashiar merasmus and obesity children.
	• Tests for starch, proteins and fats	1+1			Shows vitamin deficiency pictures
	• Balanced diet , Deficiency diseases	1+1			
	Byjuce activities	4			
	Total	8			

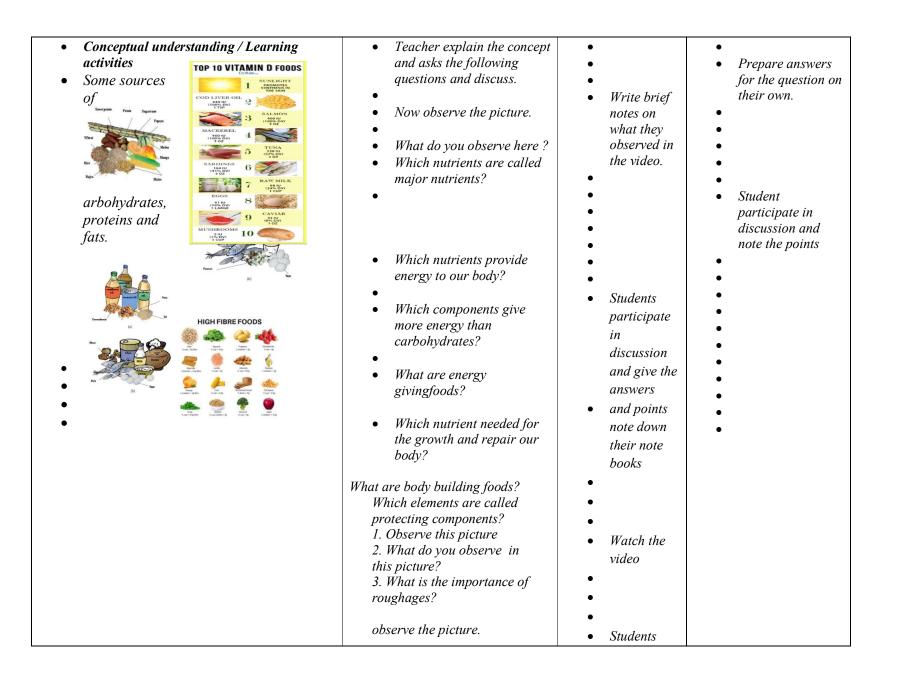
- Learning Outcomes: Students will be able to
- Learn about different components and their uses
- Understand the practical knowledge in lab activities through the tests for carbohydrates, proteins and fats
- Ask questions to understand the uses of nutrients
- Explain the methods of lab activities and what to do and what not to do
- Understand the balanced diet and deficiency diseases.
- Appreciate the natural and nutritious food items.

Content	I Do	We Do	You Do
<image/>	 Teacher shows the picture and ask them to identify them. Which ingredients do you observe in picture no. 1,3,4 Can you tell me which items have more water? Did you list out the midday meal list and the ingredients used. Name some food items did you like most. Teacher writes prerequisites on the board, guide the students to discus in their group and present. 	Students discussing in groups and understanding the prerequisites.	• Write the prerequisites in their note books .
	• Teacher writes key word / title of the lesson on the board and ask triggering questions to share their experiences on the topic.	• Discuss and give answers	•
 Relevance of the lesson Identified food items eaten in different parts of India . 	Teacher explains why do we learn this lesson Teacher writes the concepts of the chapter / unit step by step in a flow chart form.	• Student will fill	• Copy the activity table in their note

 Ingredients contain some com that are needed to our body. Our body needs different kind for some purpose. Fill the table no. 1, to select so items and enter these in it. 	Students pract s of food https://www.pr p-content/uplo https://www.pr p-content/uplo	ice questions & Activities: <u>actically.com/studymaterial/w</u> <u>ads/2020/11/image2.jpg</u> <u>sactically.com/studymaterial/w</u> <u>bads/2020/11/image3.jpg</u>	the activity tablet in groups .	books.
	• Str	ategies for Practice period -1		
• <i>Key words reading</i> Ingredients, components, plant based food items, animal based food items, meal, dal,	• • Write key words from text and read them. •	n the Read key words a discuss meaning i groups	ind In. in sp di • E.	ead key words dividually with elling and Syllables vision. xplain key words ally
Similar lines reading	Sugar. Mustard. Plan Butter milk. From. Anin Meat. Otho Salt	nal • Prepare their own similar lines base	n Re n	ead lines dividually

Synopsis reading All living organisms need food . We get food from plants, animals and other sources. These ingredients contain some components. These components develop our body healthy.	 Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading. Ask some comprehension question on the synapses like What are plant based and animal based food items? 	 Write synopsis on their own Read synopsis in groups. ○ 	• • Read synopsis individually
• Writing / editing	 Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines 	 Conduct editing in groups 	• Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own .

 Key words Carbohydrates, proteins, fats, dietary fibres, 	Teacher writes key words from the concepts going to Read	5
water, nutrientsq •	• • Teacher reads the selected read	ps – • Copy the key group words in their note
	<i>concept or para loudly.</i> •	•



<image/>	1.What do you observe here ? Name some kinds of vitamins? Which vitamin helps in eyes health? What is the importance of vitamin E? Name some rich B vitamin foods? Citrus fruits are rich in which vitamin? Observe this picture. Name some food items present in the picture? What is the use of water to our body? Teacher explains the concept of the activity.	participate in discussion and give the answers • Write 3 to 4 main points from the observation s.	
Recapitulation/ Summary/ synopsis readings	 Assessment: A few questions like 	• • Read	• • Read synopsis

		•	1. What are major nutrients? 2. Which nutrients protects our body against diseases.	synopsis in group and discuss about the concepts they learnt 0	individually Pro • Copy the synopsis in their per- note books •
 Key words reading Carbohydrates, protewater, diseases, 	eins, fats, vitam	ins, dietary fibres,	 Write key words from the text what they learnt in the previous period and read them with syllables division 	 Read key words and discuss meaning in group 	 Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. Explain key words orally
Similar lines reading Carbohydrates Proteins Vitamins	• Are	Energy giving food Body building food Protecting against diseases .	• Write the key words from the text what they learnt in the previous period and read them With syllables division.	 Read similar sentences in groups. Add some more lines to the substitution table Prepare their own similar lines based on the text 	 Read lines individually Explain key words orally.
 Synopsis reading 1. Major nutrients an vitamins and mineral water. 2. Carbohydrates and nutrients. 3.proteins are bodybit 4. Vitamins protects of the second sec	ls,in addition to d fats are energ uilding nutrien	o roughages and y giving ts.	 Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading 	 Write synopsis on their own Read synopsis in groups. 	• Read synopsis individually

5. Roughages helps our body get r food. 6. Water cleans our body and esse activities.				
• • Writing / editing • • •		• Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	• Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own.
		• Teaching Period – 3	3	
 Key words Iodine Copper sulphate Caustic soda Starch Test tube Dropper 	 Teacher writes key words from the concepts going to teach in this period on the board and explain briefly. Teacher reads the selected concept or para loudly. 		• Read key words in group – peer group reading	 Read key words individually Copy the key words in their note book.
• Conceptual understanding /Learning activities		e lab activity and observe carefully. est for starch	 Understand the instructions of the teacher, students do the work and fill in the data 	 Note the data in their note books Students write their answers in

	Activity _ 4 is test for proteins.	Students follow the instructions and do the	lab records.
Activity_2 lab activity	Teacher instructs the students	Activity.	
Test for starch and protein.	while doing this experiments do		
	not tast them, don't put your hands		
teachoo	into your mouth.		
TEST FOR STARCH	<i>What is the aim of activity</i> _1?		
India Solution	<i>Which chemical is used in test for starch?</i>		
Fig.3 Test for starch	<i>What do you observe in activity</i> _1?		
teachoo TEST FOR PROTEIN	<i>What is the aim of activity</i> _2?		
Diute Copper Diute Hydroxide Subrate Soution Soution	<i>What do you need for experiment</i> _2?		
Purple Colony appendix Indo	What do you learn in activity_2?		
Fig.5 Test for Protein	Fill the table no. 2 nutrients		
teachoo	present some food items , do the		
TEST FOR FATS	experiment your own.		
	<i>What do you observe in test for fats?</i>		
	juist		
Water Drop Oil Drop	<i>Write briefly about activity_l your own in the note book.</i>		
	Write the chemicals used in		
	search and proteins tests?		
	https://youtu.be/SgDeHXWm8Hk		
	https://youtu.be/ufec89A47uM		

• Recapitulation/ Summary/ synopsis readings	 Ask few questions like How to do the test for starch? What do you need for protein test? What you observe from these two experiments? Is all food items contain carbohydrates? 	• Read synopsis in group and discuss about the concepts they learnt	 Read synopsis individually Copy the synopsis in their note books.

Practice period -3

	m, copper sulphate, test tube, dropper	• Write key words from the text what they learnt in the previous period and read them with syllables division.	• Read key words and discuss meaning in groups	 Read key words individua lly with spelling and Syllables division. Explain key words orally
• Similar lines r Iodine solution	eading Is Presenceo Used starch for	• Write similar lines like a substitution table on the board and give one model reading.	 Read similar sentences in groups. Add some more lines to the substitution table 	 Read lines individua lly

Copper sulphate and Is Caustic Used Protei soda for test	Students write simila and make their some			pare their own similar based on the text	
 Synopsis reading 1. If the food item contains starch will turn into blue black colour in iodine test. To do protein test we need copper sulphate and caustic soda solutio If the food item present proteins a turns into Violet colour. 	n and similar lines on give one model read ns.	the board and		e synopsis on their own ad synopsis in groups.	• Read synopsis individua Ily
• Writing / editing	 Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines 		• Conc	luct editing in groups	• Write explanati on or meaning of key words on their own.
		g Period – 4			
 Key words Balanced diet, health, proper cooking, fried foods, obesity, Deficiency diseases, 	• Teacher writes Key words from the concepts going to teach in this period explain on the	in g pee	ud key words groups – r group ding	 Read key words individually Copy the key we in their note book 	

	board briefly.		
<section-header></section-header>	 Teacher shows the pictures and ask them 1.What do you observe in the picture? How you can say that meal is balanced diet? How do the infants grow by taking only milk? If we donot take balanced diet what will happen? What is meant by deficiency diseases? Loss of vision caused by which vitamin? What happens due to deficiency of vitamin D? What are the symptoms of deficiency of calcium? What are the reasons for anaemia? Beriberi causes to which vitamin? 	 Students discuss and give their answers. Reading the given concepts in text book and present their understandings Students discuss and give their answers. Students note down the readings and discuss Students discuss and give their answers Watch the video and understand the concepts 	Students write their answers.

• • Recapitulation/Summary/ synopsis readings	 Ask few questions like 1.what is meant by balanced diet? 2. What will happen if we do not take balanced diet? 3.Eat too much of fat food what will happen? 	 Read synopsis in group and discuss about the concepts they learnt 	 Read synopsis individually Copy the synopsis in their note books.
	0000		

 Key words reading Balanced diet, proper cooking, health, deficiency diseases, obesity 	• Write key words from the text what they learnt in the previous period and read them with syllables division.	Read key words and discuss meaning groups.	 Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division Explain key words orally
• Similar lines reading	1. poor vision.Deficiency of2. Loss of vision.Vitamin A3. Beriberi.Causes to.B4.scurvy.VitaminC5. Rickets.VitaminD	 Read similar sentences in groups. Add some more lines to the substitution table Prepare their own similar lines based on the text 	 Read lines individually

Practice period – 4

• Synopsis reading A diet that contains all the nutrients in required quantity is called balanced diet. Children who do not take balanced diet may face growth and developmental and problems. Balanced diet provides all the nutrients that our body needs in right quantities along with adequate amount of roughages and water. Deficiency of one or more nutrients in our food for a long time makers certain diseases. If we take food containing too much fats daily it leads to obesity.	• Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading.	 Write synopsis on their own Read synopsis in groups. 	• Read synopsis individually
• Writing / editing	 Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines 	• Conduct editing in groups	• Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own

Signature of the teacher

Signature of visiting officer

Signature of Head Master

Lesson Plan – 6th Class

NAME OF THE TEACHER:

NAME OF THE SCHOOL:

Name of the Lesson/Unit	Торіс	No.of Periods Required	Time line fo	or teaching	Any specific Information
			From	to	,
	Prerequisites and Objects and Materials	1+1			
2. Sorting	Properties of Materials appearance,Hardness,Soluble	1+1			
Materials into groups	Properties of Materials Solubility of water,Sink Float	<i>I</i> +1			
	Transparent, Opaque, Translucent	1+1			
	Total	8			

Learning Outcomes: Students will be able to

- 1. Learn about that there are vast variety of objects around us
- 2. Understand that Objects are made of different type of materials
- 3. Classify the Objects depend on the material they made up of
- 4. Understand the properties of materials.
- 5. Classify the objects into soluble, insoluble and Transparent, opaque
- 6. Explain why do we group the materials
- 7. Appreciate the properties of Materials and their usage

We Do Step I Do You Do Pre Requisites Students discuss write the prerequisites Glass, Metal, Wood, Paper, Plastic, Cotton, Soil, Leather Teacher • in groups their in their note books. shows the understanding picture and ask them to about *identify them.* prerequisites Classify them • depend upon the nature of the item? How many ٠ types of items you separate 2 Are all one ٠ and the same 2 Add some of • the items belong to the same type which are not there? Teacher writes prerequisites on the board, guide the students to discus in their group and present

Stratagies for Teaching Period

Teaching Period 1

	e of the less	on					Teacher writes key word / title of the lesson on the board and ask triggering questions to share their experiences on the topic. Teacher explains why do we learn this	Discuss and give answers Students study	Copy the flow chart in
Concept .	тар						lesson	the flow chart in groups	their note books.
		V	Materi		Z	X	Teacher writes the concepts map of the chapter / unit step by step in a flow chart form. <u>https://youtu.be/2td5</u>	Students watch the videos	
Glass	Metal	Wood	Plastic	Clay	Cotto n	Paper	<u>mfaf101</u> <u>https://youtu.be/20k</u> <u>ohfg41kc</u> Students practice	ine viaeos	
Tumbl er	Almirah	Bench	Chair	Pot	Towel	Book	questions &		
Door	Lock	Door	Pen	toys	Bags	Plate	<i>Activities: 1. Make a flow</i>		
Mirro r	Ornament	furniture	Toys	Vessel	Threa d	Bags	<i>chart showing</i> <i>chart showing</i> <i>the Materials</i> <i>and their</i> <i>examples</i> <i>Assessment:</i> <i>What objects are used</i> <i>at your school</i> ?		

Strategies for Practice period -1

Kev words reading Read kev words

Objects, Material, Leather, Glass, Metal, Wood, Paper, Plastic, Cotton, Soil,			Write key words from the text and read them.	Read key words and discuss meaning in groups	individually with spelling and Syllables division. Explain key words orally		
Similar lines readingis made up ofCotup ofDoorMetalChairPlastic		Metal	 Cot is made up of Wood Door is made up of Metal Chair is made up of Plastic 	 Read similar sentences in groups. Add some more lines to the substitution table Prepare their own similar lines based on the text 	Read lines individually		
Synopsis reading 1. There is a vast variety of Objects everywhere. 2. Objects are made up of one or more materials. 3. Different types of objects are made up of same material		of one or	 Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading. Ask some comprehension question on the synapses like How do the Objects made? What are the objects used in your class room ?. 	Write synopsis on their own • Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually		
Writing / editing			Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own .		

Key words Properties, Appearance, Lustre, sand paper, Metals, Ironsmith	Teacher writes ke from the concepts teach in this perio board, read them students and expl • Teacher reads t concept or para b	s going to od on the for the ain briefly. he selected	Read key words in groups – peer group reading	Read key words • Copy the key w note book	
Conceptual understanding / Learning activities Conduct Activity 3	Teacher asks the questions and dis Why cloth is not a making tumbler of What do we think objects with suita ? Collect material them which are su	cuss used for or vessel? in making ble material and separate	Write brief notes on what they observed in the display.	Prepare answer question on the Student particip discussion and points	ir own. Date in
MaterialHardSoftKeyIISpongeIIclothIIIronIIJilebiII	Now observe the the material you Press it and note table?	collected .	Students participate in discussion and give the answers and points note down their note books Watch the video	Students fill in t	
Tomato Vood	<u>https://youtu.be/</u>	<u>/i6V2fHBjEVs</u>		Substance	Disappear Yes No
Conduct Activity 4 Mix the collected material in water and note	Now observe the picture. What do you observe here ? Substance Disappear			Sugar Salt	
whether they disappear or not.			Students participate	Sand	

				Sugar Salt Sand Chalk Powder Sawdust clay	Yes	No	in discussion and give the answers	ChalkPowderSawdustclay
Recapitulation/ Summary/ synopsis readings 1.We Choose a material to make an object depending on its properties 2.Not all materials are useful to make all objects 3.Materials are different from each other and some have similarities also 4.Metals show lustre 5.Some substances dissolve in water			clayAssessment:1. What are the materialsthat show lustre ?2. State whether thestatements given below areTrue or FalseA)A notebook has lustre whileeraser does notB) Chalk dissolves in water			Read synopsis in group and discuss about the concepts they learnt	<i>Read synopsis individually</i> • <i>Copy the synopsis in their</i> <i>note books</i>	
				ad key words and cuss meaning in group	Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. • Explain key words orally			
Similar lin	es reading	I	1	01 11 · 1 11 ·	,		• Read similar	Read lines individually
Chalk Salt Sugar	is soluble	in water		Chalk is soluble in Sugar is soluble in			sentences in groups. • Add some more	
Sawdust Iron Plastic	is not soluble			Iron is not soluble Plastic is not solu waater		lines to the substitution table • Prepare their own similar lines based on the text		

Synopsis reading <i>I.We Choose a material to make an object</i> <i>depending on its properties</i> <i>2.Not all materials are useful to make all objects</i> <i>3.Materials are different from each other and</i> <i>some have similarities also</i> <i>4.Metals show lustre</i> <i>5.Some substances dissolve in water</i>	Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading	Write synopsis on their own Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually
Writing / editing	Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own.

			1000000	SI CHOU C				
<i>Key words</i> Vinegar, Kerosene, solubility,Liquids, Musturd Oil , Stir		sturd	Teacher writes key words from the concepts going to teach in this period on the board and explain briefly. • Teacher reads the selected concept or para loudly.	Read key words in groups – peer group reading	Read key words individually • Copy the key words in their note book.			
Conceptual (/Learning ac	ctivities	ing	Teacher instructs the students to observe the Activity 5 and note their observations in the table given	Understand the instructions of the teacher students do the work and fill in the data	Note the da books			
Conduct Act	1				Students wr			
	Mixes	Does				Mixe	Does not	
Liquid	well	not mix	4		Liquid	s well	mix	
Vinegar			Which liquids are mixed well?	Students follow the instructions and do	Vinegar			

Lemon			Which liquids are not mixed?	the activity	Lemon		
Juice					Juice		
Mustard			What do you understand after		Mustard		
Oil			doing this activity ?		Oil		
Coconut			https://youtu.be/tleDkkyoAPw	Watch the video and note down	Coconut		
Oil			<u>Intips://youtu.be/tiebkkyoAPw</u>	which the video and hole down	Oil		
Kerosene					Kerosene		
Milk					Milk		
6			<u>https://youtu.be/jQGlQjhUquQ</u>	Watch the video and note down			
Conduct Act objects	ivity sink/f	loat					
	20	1					
Object	Sink	Float	_		Students write	e their ans	wers
Oil			Teacher instructs the students	Students follow the instructions and do	Object	Sink	Float
Tomato	_	_	to observe the Activity and	the activity	Oil		
stone			note their observations in the		Tomato		
Mud			table given		stone		
Ship					Mud		
					Ship		
Iron Nail			7		Iron Nail		
Iron Nail							

1.Some liquids completely mixed with water	1.What happens if Oxygen does not dissolve in water ?	note books.
2.Some liquids do not mix with	2.Can we separate the liquids	
water and form separate layer	dissolve in water ?	
3.Some gases dissolve in water.	3. How do we use the properties	
4.Oxygen dissolve in water	of water dissolving materials?	
which is very important for		
Animals and Plants which live		
in		
5.Some objects float and some		
sink in water		

Practice period -3

Key words reading			
Vinegar, Kerosene,	Write key words from the text	Read key words and	Read key words individually with
solubility,Liquids, Musturd Oil ,	what they learnt in the	discuss meaning in	spelling and Syllables division.
Stir	previous period and read them	groups	• Explain key words orally
	with syllables division.		
Similar lines reading	Write similar lines like a		
	substitution table on the board	Read similar sentences in	Read lines individually
Salt in water	and give one model reading	groups.	
Sugar dissolves	Sugar dissolves in water	• Add some more lines to the	
Sponge	Iron is hard in nature	substitution table	
is Soft	Spange is soft in nature	• Prepare their own similar lines based on the text	
in	Sponge is soft in nature	lines based on the text	
Apple is nature			
Iron is Hard			
Stone is			
Synopsis reading 1.Some liquids completely mixed with water 2.Some liquids do not mix with water and form separate layer 3.Some gases dissolve in water. 4.Oxygen dissolve in water which is very important for Animals and Plants which live in	Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading.	Write synopsis on their own • Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually

5.Some objects float and some sink in water 3.Known fixed quantity is Unit				
Writing / editing	Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct edi	iting in groups	e explanation or meaning of key 's on their own.
	Te	eaching Perioa	l – 4	
<i>Key words</i> <i>Transparent Translucent</i> <i>Opaque , Opaque , Grouping</i> <i>Similarities</i> <i>Grocer</i>	Teacher writes key words from the concepts going to teach in this period on the board and explain briefly. • Teacher reads the selected concept or para loudly.		Reed key words in groups – peer grou reading	Read key words individually • Copy the key words in their note book.
Conceptual understanding /Learning activities	Teacher shows the pictures them 1.What do you observe in th 2.Can you see the objects in containers? 3.Can we see the objects ke wooden box ? 4.What do we call the object shows the items kept inside	he picture? n the ept inside a cts which	Students discuss an give their answers	Students write their answers.
	Now observe the picture. In which we can see the fac	ce of the boy		Students write their answers.

	clearly? What do we call these objects? Give some more examples of this type of objects.	Students note down the readings and discuss	
	1.Can you see through a paper?	Students discuss and give their answers	Students write their answers.
Conduct Activity 6	2.What is your observation when put 2 or 3 oil drops on paper and try to see through it ? 3.Is the object visible clearly? 4.What do we call this type of Materials? <u>https://youtu.be/JJmVXARWLIY</u>	Watch the video and understand the concepts	
Recapitulation/ Summary/ synopsis readings 1. Those substances or materials, through which things can be seen, are called transparent. 2. Those substances or materials, through which things can not be seen, are called Opaque 3. The materials through which objects can be seen, but not clearly, are known as translucent 4. Things are grouped together for convenience and to study their properties.	Ask few questions like 1.Give examples for transparent objects 2.Correct the following statement Stone is transparent. Glass is Opaque 3.Why do we need to group materials at home or at shops?	Read synopsis in group and discuss about the concepts they learnt	<i>Read synopsis individually</i> • <i>Copy the synopsis in their</i> <i>note books</i> .

			Practice period – 4		
Key words rea Transparent Translucent Similarities,	t Opaq Grou	ping	Write key words from the text what they learnt in the previous period and read them with syllables division.	Read key words and discuss meaning in groups	Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. • Explain key words orally
Similar lines	readin	g	Air is transparent	Read similar sentences in	Read lines individually
Glass Water	_	transparent	Glass is transparent Book is Opaque	groups. • Add some more lines to the substitution table	
Wood Book	is	Opaque	Oily paper is Translucent	• Prepare their own similar lines based on the text	
Tree Rough	_				
Glass Oily paper		Translucent			
are called tra 2. Those subst through whic seen, are call 3. The materia objects can be clearly, are ki	tances ch thin nspare tances ch thin ded Opo als thro als thro e seen, nown o groupo	gs can be seen, ent. or materials, gs can not be aque ough which but not as translucent ed together for	Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading.	Write synopsis on their own • Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually

Writing / editing	Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own
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Signature of the teacher

Signature of visiting officer

Signature of Head Master

Lesson Plan – 6th Class

NAME OF THE TEACHER:

NAME OF THE SCHOOL:

Name of the Lesson/Unit	Topic	No.of Periods Required	Time line fo	r teaching	Any specific Information
			From	to	
	Prerequisites and Objects and Materials	1+1			
3. Separation of Substances	Methods of Separation Handpicking, Threshing,Winnowing,	1+1			Panneer preparation
	Sieving, Sedimentation,Decantation	1+1			Loading
	Filtration Evaporation, condensation,	1+1			
	Solutions, Saturation	1+1			

Total	10		

Learning Outcomes: Students will be able to

- 8. Learn about the various methods of separation of mixers
- 9. Understand the methods of separation used by farmers
- 10. Differentiate the usage of Handpicking and Threshing.
- 11. Give reasons for using different filtration methods
- 12. Classify the solutions into saturated and unsaturated
- 13. Explain how saturated solutions are formed
- 14. Appreciate the Separation methods in our daily life

Teaching Period 1

	8		
Step	I Do	We Do	You Do

Pre Requisites			
Material, Substance, Mixture, Grains, Strainer, Separation	 Teacher shows the picture and ask them to identify them. What do you observe in pic 1? What is the use of strainer ? How do you separate the fruits ? Can you separate salt mixed in sand in the same way as you do above? Teacher writes prerequisites on the board, guide the students to discus in their group and present 	Students discuss in groups their understanding about prerequisites	write the prerequisites in their note books .
	Teacher writes key word / title of the lesson on the board and ask triggering questions to share their experiences on the topic.	Discuss and give answers	
Relevance of the lesson Concept map Separation of Mixtures	on the board and ask triggering questions to	0	Copy the flow chart in their note books.

Hand Picking Thresing	Decantation Filtration	Students pr 2. Ma	itu.be/20kohfq41k ractice questions ike a flow chart sl ktures and separa	& Activities: howing the
Sieving	Evaporation	Assessmen Match corr Tab		e substances?
Sedimentation	Condensation	Separation process	Purpose for which we do the separation	What do we do with the separated components?
		1) Separate stones from rice		i) We throw away the soild component.
		2) Churning mill to obtain butter	b) To remove non-useful components.	ii) We throw away the impurities.
		3) Separate tea leaves	c) To remove impurities or harmful components.	iii) We use both the components.

Strategies for Practice period -1

Key words reading Material, Substance, Mixture, Grains, Strainer, Separation Similar lines reading			Write key words from the text and read them.	Read key words and discuss meaning in groups	Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. Explain key words orally
			 Tea is filtered to separate tea leaves Curd is churned to separate butter 	 Read similar sentences in groups. Add some more lines to the substitution table 	Read lines individually
Tea is filtered		Tea leaves	• Cotton is ginned to separate fibre	Prepare their own similar lines based on	
	То			the text	
	separate	butter			
Curd is					
churned		Seeds and fibre			
Cotton					
is					
ginned					

Synopsis reading 1.Mixtures are combination of two or more materials. 2.We have to separate mixtures to use them correctly. 3.Different types of separation methods are there to separate mixtures.	 Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading. Ask some comprehension question on the synapses like How do the mixtures formed ? What are the different separation methods ?. 	Write synopsis on their own • Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually
Writing / editing	Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own .

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<i>Key words</i> Hand picking, impurities, husk, Threshing, Winnowing	Teacher writes key words from the concepts going to teach in this period on the board, read them for the students and explain briefly. • Teacher reads the selected concept or para loudly.	Read key words in groups – peer group reading	Read key words individually • Copy the key words in their note book
Conceptual understanding / Learning activities Conduct Activity 2	Teacher asks the following questions and discuss Now observe the picture. What do you observe here ? How can we separate different grains from the mixture?	Write brief notes on what they observed in the video.	Prepare answers for the question on their own.
	https://youtu.be/ijeQtR24rf8		Student participate in discussion and note the

			points
	<i>Where does this method useful in your daily life ?</i>		
		Students participate	
		in discussion and	
		give the answers	
and the second second		and points note	Students fill in the table
		down their note books	Statems fitt in the table
	observe the picture.		
	1.What do you observe here ? 2.Why can't we pluck the grains		
	from a stalk like we pluck fruits		
	from a tree? <u>https://youtu.be/BqMv-p2QntM</u>	Watch the video	
A LAN	observe the picture.		
ALL I DIE MAN	What do you observe here ?		
	1. What is the woman doing in picture 2? 2. Where can we see this type of separation	Students participate	
	? 3.What property involved in this method ?	in discussion and	
2	https://youtu.be/xczx79wJTKI	give the answers	
	<u>mps.nyoutu.oono2n72mo1111</u>		

Husk Grain Grain Recapitulation/ Summary/ synopsis readings				ractic e eriod - 2
1.Hand picking method is used when the components are different in size. 2 The process to separate grains from stalks is known as threshing.	Assessment: 1.What is winnowing? Where is used? 2.The method of separating seed of paddy from its stalks is called	about the concepts	Read synopsis individually • Copy the synopsis in their note books	
Key words reading Hand picking, impurities, husk, Threshing, Winnowing	Write key words from the text what they learnt in the previous period and read them with syllables division	Read key words and discuss meaning in group	Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. • Explain key words orally	
Similar lines readingRice,PulsesHandarepickingGrains arebyThreshing	Rice,Pulses are separated by Hand picking Heavier and Lighter components are separated by winnowing	 Read similar sentences in groups. Add some more lines to the substitution table Prepare their own similar lines based on the text 	Read lines individually	

Heavier and Lighter components are Winnowing Synopsis reading 1.Hand picking method is used when the impurities are different in size. 2 The process to separate grains from stalks is known as threshing. 3.Winnowing is used to separate heavier and lighter	Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading	Write synopsis on their own Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually
component of a mixture by wind Writing / editing	Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own.

<i>Key words</i> Sieving, sedimentation, decantation,	Teacher writes key words from the concepts going to teach in this period on the board and explain briefly. • Teacher reads the selected concept or para loudly.	Read key words in groups – peer group reading	Read key words individually • Copy the key words in their note book.
Conceptual understanding /Learning activities	Teacher asks the following questions and discuss	Understand the instructions of the teacher students do the work and fill in the data	Note the data in their note books

<image/> <caption></caption>	Now observe the picture. What do you observe here ? What do you do to separate impurities from flour ? What is the method used for ? What instrument is needed for this ? Watch the video https://youtu.be/zyBbs_A5LMk How can we separate water from the mud? 2.Where do the soil and sand settle ? 3.What is the process known as ? 4. Can we separate water immediately ? Watch the video https://youtu.be/j58VN7_5mlQ	Students follow the instructions and do the activity Watch the video and note down	Students write their answers
Recapitulation/Summary/synopsis readings 1. Sieving is used when components of a mixture have different sizes. 2. The heavier component in a mixture settles down after water is added to it, the process is called sedimentation. 3. When the water (along with the dust) isremoved, the process is called decantation	 Ask few questions like 1. What is the process of separation of water from sediments? 2. Can we separate to liquids in this method? 	<i>Read synopsis in group and discuss about the concepts they learnt</i>	Read synopsis individually • Copy the synopsis in their note books.

			Practice p	period -3	
Sieving, sedi Similar lines Mixture of different sizes is Oil and water mix is The component		decantation, Sieving Sedimentation	Write key words from the text what they learnt in the previous period and read them with syllables division. Write similar lines like a substitution table on the board and give one model reading Mixture of different sizes is separated by sieving. Oil and water mix is separated by sedimentation	Read key words and discuss meaning in groups Read similar sentences in groups. • Add some more lines to the substitution table • Prepare their own similar lines based on the text	Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. • Explain key words orally Read lines individually
in top layer is		Decantation			
Synopsis reading 1. Sieving is used when components of a mixture have different sizes. 2. The heavier component in a mixture settles down after water is added to it, the process is called sedimentation. 3. When the water (along with the dust) isremoved, the process is called decantation		izes. in a water is added sedimentation. vith the dust)	Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading.	Write synopsis on their own • Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually
Writing / editing			Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own.

	Teaching Period	!-4	
<i>Key words</i> <i>Filtration Evaporation,</i> <i>condensation, Saturation</i>	Teacher writes key words from the concepts going to teach in this period on the board and explain briefly. • Teacher reads the selected concept or para loudly.	Read key words in groups – peer group reading	Read key words individually • Copy the key words in their note book.
Conceptual understanding /Learning activities Conduct Activity 4	Teacher shows the pictures and ask them 1.What do you observe in the picture? 2.What is a filter paper? 3. How Fruit juices are filtered ? 4.How is Panneer prepared at home ?	Students discuss and give their answers.	Students write their answers.
Conduct Activity 6	 1.How do we get salt from sea water? 2.What happens if salt water heated for some time ? 3.What do you find at bottom of the beaker ? 4.What is the process known as ? https://youtu.be/VINE6w1twaw 	Students note down the readings and discuss Students discuss and give their answers	Students write their answers.

Conduct Activity 7	1.What do you observe the water vapour when it cools? 2.What is your observation ? 3.Have you seen this while boiling of water in a vessel? 4.What do we call this Process ? https://youtu.be/SCXj4n2m7Fw	Watch the video and understand the concepts	Students write their answers.
Recapitulation/ Summary/ synopsis readings 1.A filter paper has tiny pores and useful for separate small size impurities 2. The conversion of Water into vapour is called Evaporation. 3. The process of conversion of water vapour into its liquid form is called condensation.	Ask few questions like 1.Give examples for transparent objects 2.Correct the following statement Stone is transparent. Glass is Opaque 3.Why do we need to group materials at home or at shops?	Read synopsis in group and discuss about the concepts they learnt	<i>Read synopsis individually</i> • <i>Copy the synopsis in their note books.</i>

				Practice period – 4		
Key word Filtratio Evapora condens	n tion,	T		Write key words from the text what they learnt in the previous period and read them with syllables division.	Read key words and discuss meaning in groups	Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. • Explain key words orally
Similar la Water turns	ines readi	ng		Water turns into vapour is called Evaporation	Read similar sentences in groups.	Read lines individually
into water vapour	vapour	is called	Evaporation	Water vapour turns into water is called condensation.	 Add some more lines to the substitution table Prepare their own similar lines based on 	
turns	water		Condensation		the text	

intoSynopsis reading.A filter paper has tiny pores and usefulfor separate small size impurities2. The conversion of Water into vapour iscalled Evaporation.3. The process of conversion ofwater vapour into its liquid form iscalled condensation.	Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading.	Write synopsis on their own • Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually
Writing / editing	Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own

<i>Key words</i> <i>Solution, Saturated Solution</i> <i>dissolve, undissolve</i>	Teacher writes key words from the concepts going to teach in this period on the board and explain briefly. • Teacher reads the selected concept or para loudly.	Read key words in groups – peer group reading	Read key words individually • Copy the key words in their note book.
Conceptual understanding /Learning activities Conduct Activity 8	Teacher conduct the activity and ask them the following questions 1.What happens when you mix a spoon of salt in a glass of water? 2.What do you call this liquid ?	Students discuss and give their answers.	Students write their answers.

3.If we add some more spoons of Salt or sugar what do you observe ? 4.Does the sugar/salt dissolves completely ?		
	Students note down the readings and discuss	Students write their answers.
Have you seen the preparation of Gulab jamoon ? How is the sugar solution prepared ? What is the use of heating solution ? Can we add some more substance to the solution ?	Students discuss and give their answers	Students write their answers.
Teacher conduct the activity and ask them the following questions 1.Does water dissolves all substances equally?	Watch the video and understand the concepts	
2.What is your observation ? https://youtu.be/0kZFNxiB-FM		
Ask few questions like 1.What is present in large quantity in a solution? 2.Correct the following statement	Read synopsis in group and discuss about the concepts they learnt	<i>Read synopsis individually</i> • <i>Copy the synopsis in their note books.</i>
	sugar what do you observe ? 4.Does the sugar/salt dissolves completely ? Have you seen the preparation of Gulab jamoon ? How is the sugar solution prepared ? What is the use of heating solution ? Can we add some more substance to the solution ? Teacher conduct the activity and ask them the following questions 1.Does water dissolves all substances equally? 2.What is your observation ? https://youtu.be/0kZFNxiB-FM Ask few questions like 1.What is present in large quantity in a solution?	sugar what do you observe ?4.Does the sugar/salt dissolves completely ?Have you seen the preparation of Gulab jamoon ?Have you seen the preparation of Gulab jamoon ?How is the sugar solution prepared ? What is the use of heating solution ? Can we add some more substance to the solution ?Teacher conduct the activity and ask them the following questions1.Does water dissolves all substances equally?2.What is your observation ? https://youtu.be/OkZFNxiB-FMAsk few questions like 1.What is present in large quantity in a solution? 2.Correct the following statement

in it.	substance	
3. Water dissolves more substance		
when heat it		

				Practice period – 5		
Key words r Solution, S undissolve	aturated S	Solution dis	solve,	Write key words from the text what they learnt in the previous period and read them with syllables division.	Read key words and discuss meaning in groups	Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. • Explain key words orally
Similar line A solution A saturated solution	is dissolves cannot dissolve	a mixture extra substance	on heating	A solution is a mixture A saturated solution can not dissolve extra substance A solution dissolve extra substance on heating	Read similar sentences in groups. • Add some more lines to the substitution table • Prepare their own similar lines based on the text	Read lines individually
different an 2.A solution dissolve mo	lissolves dij nounts. 1 is said to l re of the su	fferent substa be saturated bstance in it substance w	if it cannot	Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading.	Write synopsis on their own • Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually
Writing / ed	liting			Conduct seen / unseen	Conduct editing in	Write explanation or

Practice period – 5

dictation on keywords /	groups	meaning of key words on
similar lines		their own

Signature of the teacher

Signature of visiting officer

Signature of Head Master

Lesson Plan – 6th Class

NAME OF THE TEACHER:

NAME OF THE SCHOOL:

Name of the	Topic	No.of Periods	Timelineforteaching		Any specific
Lesson/Unit		Required	From	to	Information

6. THE LIVING	Prerequisites, Introduction & Concept mapping	1+1(1 Teaching Period + 1 Practice Period	
ORGANISMS – CHARACTERISTICS AND HABITATS.	6.1 Organisms and their surroundings.	1+1	
	6.2 Habitat and adaptation, Biotic and abiotic.		
	6.3 A journey through different habitats.	1+1	the different climatic conditions species adaptations.
	6.4 Characteristics of organisms, Summary, Key words and exercises.	1+1	
	Total	08	

Learning Outcomes: Students will be able to

- 15. Explain the characteristics of living things.
- 16. Differentiates materials and organisms on the basis of their properties.
- 17. Classify organisms and components of habitat as biotic and abiotic.
- 18. Know the different habitats and organisms living there.
- 19. Take necessary steps to protect habitats.

Strategies for Teaching Period

Step	I Do	We Do	You Do
Pre requisites:			
Showing some toys of organisms.	 Teacher show some pictures and ask questions to elicit prerequisites like explain in brief. Name these toys? Are they live in same? Where do they live? 	Students discuss in groups their understanding about prerequisites	write the prerequisites in their note books
	Teacher writes prerequisites on the board, guide		

	the students to discus in their group and present https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OAcUiXVKLFw		
Organisms live in	<i>Teacher writes key word / title of the lesson on the board and ask triggering questions to share their experiences on the topic.</i>	Discuss and give answers	
Relevance ofConcept mapTerrestrialDesertAquaticMnagoCactusLotusNeriumOpuntiaHyacinthCowCamelFishHumansSandWhalewidersnake	Teacher explains why we learn this lesson Teacher writes the concepts map of the chapter / unit step by step in a table form. Students practice questions & Activities: 3. Make a table showing the concepts of habitats. Assessment: What is the relationship between organisms and habitat.	Students study the table in groups List out all the various organisms and their habitats around you.	Copy the table in their note books. • Explain connection between concepts in the Table.

Strategies for Practice period -1

Key words reading Habitat, characteristics, surroundings, organisms.	Write key words from the text what they learnt in the previous period and read them.	Read key words and discuss meaning in groups. Identify this picture and discuss in groups.	Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. Write some sentences on this picture.
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Similar lines reading	 Different climatic conditions and different regions on the earth. Aquatic organisms 	 Read similar sentences in groups. Add some more lines to the substitution table. Prepare their own 	Read lines individually.
	 uses dissolved air present in the water. In every habitat both biotic and abiotic factors are interdependent on each other. 	similar lines based on the text.	
 Synopsis reading Very smallest to the largest organisms live in any habitat. There is a difference in surroundings between other habitats and our house. Different species live in a single habitat. The place where organisms live is called habitat. 	 Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading. Ask some comprehension question on the synopsis like. What is habitat? What do you observe in a habitat? 	Write synopsis on their own • Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually
Writing / editing	Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words

			lin	nes			on their own	n	
				Teaching P	eriod – 2				
<i>Key words</i> <i>Adaptation, biotic, abiotic, terrestrial</i> <i>habitat, aquatic habitat.</i>		Teacher writes key words fro concepts going to teach in th on the board, read them for and explain briefly. • Teacher reads the selected para loudly.	his period the students	peer group reading • Copy th		Read key words • Copy the key v their note book			
Concepta activities	ual understan S	ading / Lea	0		living organisms – characteristics and observed in the display. que habitats in a discussion mode by asking		Prepare answer question on thei		
Forest	Mountains	Desert	Sea	 What is adaptation? What are biotic and 					
Lion	Yak	Opuntia	Fish	 components? What is terrestrial h 					
Deer	Snow leopard	Cactus	Whale	 What is aquatic hab What are the differe between terrestrial d 	nces				
Neem	Eucalyptus	Camel	Star fish	habitats? https://www.youtube.com/ _zXiOsBQU	-				
Recapitu readings	ulation/ Sumn	nary/ synoj	osis	 A few questions like What is the relation. between biotic and a components? Name some mountai species? Where does starfish Assessment: 	abiotic in region	Read synopsis in g discuss about the c they learnt		Read synopsis in • Copy the synop note books	

	 What are the difference between desert and habitat? Draw a picture of a Practice p 	mountain ny habitat.		
Key words reading Adaptation, biotic, abiotic, terrestrial habitat, aquatic habitat.	Write key words from the text what they learnt in the previous period and read them with syllables division	Read key words and discuss meaning in group	with spelling division.	ords individually g and Syllables y words orally
Similar lines reading	 A morphological or physiological modification in an organism to fit easily in its habitat is called adaptation. The organisms both plants and animals living in a habitat are its biotic components. The non living things such as rocks, soil, air and water in the habitat constitute its abiotic components. 	 Read similar sentences in groups. Add some more lines to the substitution table Prepare their own similar lines based on the text 	Read lines in	ndividually
 Synopsis reading Some aquatic plants float on water, some have the roots fixed in the soil at the bottom, some are submerged in the water. Many sea animals have streamlined bodies to help them move easily in water. Fishes have gills to help them use oxygen dissolved in 	Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading	Write synopsis on their own Read synopsis in groups.	Read synops	sis individually

water.			
Writing / editing	Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own.

	Teaching Period – 5		
<i>Key words</i> <i>Desert habitat, mountain regions,</i> <i>transpiration, prey and predator.</i>	Teacher writes key words from the concepts going to teach in this period on the board and explain briefly. • Teacher reads the selected concept or para loudly.	Read key words in groups – peer group reading	Read key words individually • Copy the key words in their note book.
Conceptual understanding /Learning activities	 Teacher instructs the students to study the picture given in the table in group and present their understanding. Teacher explains the concept and Ask some questions What is transpiration? Where does the transpiration happen in plants? What is prey? What is predator? What are the differences between prey and predator? Name some species living in mountain region. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5jJLfwTkGe8 	Read the given concept in textbook and present their understandings Students discuss and give their answers.	Students write their answers.
Recapitulation/ Summary/ synopsis readings	Ask few questions like What is stomata and where it is located? Name some species living in a deset habitat? Assesment:	Read synopsis in group and discuss about the concepts they learnt	Read synopsis individually • Copy the synopsis in their note books.

 Write some adaptations in desert organisms. 	
• Draw a diagram of stomata.	

	Practice p	eriod -3	·
Key words reading	Write key words from the text what they learnt in the previous period and read them with syllables division.	Read key words and discuss meaning in groups	Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. • Explain key words orally
Similar lines reading	 Write similar lines like a substitution table on the board and give one model reading The evaporation of excess water from the surface of leaves through stomata is called transpiration. An organism that is caught and killed by another for food is called prey. An animal that naturally preys on another organism for the food is called predator. 	Read similar sentences in groups. • Add some more lines to the substitution table • Prepare their own similar lines based on the text	Read lines individually
Synopsis reading			
 Stomata occurs in plants, it helps in transpiration and exchange of gases. In cactus and opuntia the leaves are modified into spines and stem acts as a 	Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading.	Write synopsis on their own • Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually

 photosynthetic organ. Yaks and snow leopard are living in the mountain regions. 			
Writing / editing	Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own.
	Teaching I	Period – 4	
<i>Key words</i> Energy, response, stimuli, excretion, breathing, reproduction, living and non-living things.	Teacher writes key words from the concepts going to teach in this period on the board and explain briefly. • Teacher reads the selected concept or para loudly.	Read key words in groups – peer group reading	Read key words individually • Copy the key words in their note book.
Conceptual understanding /Learning activities	 Teacher instructs the students to study the picture given in the table. Teacher explains the concept and Ask some questions What is the importance of food in all organisms? What are characteristics? List out some non-living thing characteristics. 	Read the given concept in textbook and present their understandings Students discuss and give their answers.	Write few sentences on this picture in notebooks. Students write their answers.

	• How do you respond if you suddenly step on a sharp thorn?		
Recapitulation/ Summary/ synopsis readings	 Ask few questions like What is photosynthesis? What is stimuli? What is excretion? What is reproduction? What is respiration? Assesment: Write few sentences on importance of excretion. Draw a picture of plant germination from seed step wise. 	<i>Read synopsis in group and discuss about the concepts they learnt</i>	Read synopsis individually • Copy the synopsis in their note books.

	Practice pe	eriod – 4	
Key words reading	Write key words from the text what they learnt in the previous period and read them with syllables division.	Read key words and discuss meaning in groups	Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. • Explain key words orally
Similar lines reading	Stoneis anLivingHumanexamplething.PaperofNon-Cactuslivingthing.	Read similar sentences in groups. • Add some more lines to the substitution table • Prepare their own similar lines based on the text	Read lines individually
Synopsis reading • Food gives us energy.	Write synopsis based on key	Write synopsis on their own	Read synopsis individually

 Breathing is part of a process in organisms. Plants make their own food by the process of photosynthesis. Changes in our surroundings that makes us respond to them is called stimuli. The process of getting rid of wastes by organisms is known as excretion. Animals give birth to young ones or eggs whereas plants differ in the process. 	words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading.	• Read synopsis in groups.	
Writing / editing	Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own.

SIGNATURE OF THE TEACHER:

SIGNATURE OF THE HEADMASTER:

SIGNATURE OF THE SUPERVISER

Lesson Plan – 6th Class

NAME OF THE TEACHER:

NAME OF THE SCHOOL:

Name of the Lesson/Unit	Торіс	No.of Periods Time line for teaching Required		or teaching	Any specific Information	
			From	to		
	Prerequisites and Means of Transport	1+1			Space crafts,Supersonic Aeroplanes	
	Measuring the leght of a desk	1+1			Metric system	
7. Motion and Movement	Some measurements	1+1			Indus civilization	
movement	Correct Measurement of Length ,Motion	1+1			Egypt	
	Types of Motion	1+1				
	Total	10				

Learning Outcomes: Students will be able to

20. Learn about the ancient and modern Means of transport

21. Learn about Old methods of Measuring

22. Understand the importance of uniform measurements

23. Explain the process of Measuring lengths using Meter scale

24. Understand different types of Motion

25. Identify the objects of moving and in rest

26. Give examples for different types of Motion

27. Appreciate the different motions around us

Stratagies for Teaching Period

ſ	Step	I Do	We Do	You Do

Pre Requisites			
<image/>	 Teacher starts discussion on what children did in summer vacation. Where did you go in holidays? How did you go ? Name some Means of Transport we use? How much the ticket ? How many of you travelled by Aeroplane? Teacher writes prerequisites on the board, guide the students to discus in their group and present	Students discuss in groups their understanding about prerequisites	write the prerequisites in their note books .
	Teacher writes key word / title of the lesson on the board and ask triggering questions to share their experiences on the topic.	Discuss and give answers	
Relevance of the lesson	Teacher explains why do we learn this lesson	Students study the flow chart in groups	Copy the flow chart in their note books.
Concept map	<i>Teacher writes the concepts map of the</i>		

	Means of	f		chapter / unit step by step	
	Transpor	t		in a flow chart form.	
Air Aeroplane Helicopter	Road Car Bus Cycle Bullock Cart	Water Boat Ship	Railway Monorail Electrical Train Seam Engine Train Diesel Engine Train	Students practice questions & Activities: 4. Make a flow chart showing the Means of Transport of Ancient and Modern times Assessment: Arrange the Modes of Transport from ancient times to present	

Strategies for Practice period -1

Supersoni	reading transport, Spo c aeroplane,E cient times, B	Electric	Write key words from the text and read them.	Read key words and discuss meaning in groups	Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. Explain key words orally
Similar lir People used	nes reading Bullock cart Horse Donkeys	For transport	• People used bullock carts for transportation People used Horse for transportation People used Donkeys for transportation	 Read similar sentences in groups. Add some more lines to the substitution table Prepare their own similar lines based on the text 	Read lines individually
Synopsis reading People did not have means of Transport. They used to go on foot and carry goods on their back.		·	• Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one	Write synopsis on their own • Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually

Later they used animals for transportation. Invention of Wheel made great change in transportation.	 model reading. Ask some comprehension question on the synapses like How did the people of ancient times go to far away places? What effect the Wheel brought in transportation ?. 		
Writing / editing			
	Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own .

	reaching rented =		
Key words			
Distance, Measure, Gilli, Danda, String Length. Scale	Teacher writes key words from the concepts going to teach in this period on the board, read them for the students and explain briefly. • Teacher reads the selected concept or para loudly.	Reed key words in groups – peer group reading	Read key words individually • Copy the key words in their note book
Conceptual understanding / Learning activities	Teacher asks the following questions and discuss How long is this room? How far is your village to school? Teacher explains the concept – Measuring of Objects like Table or	Write brief notes on what they observed in the display.	Prepare answers for the question on their own.

7.2 Measuring the length of a desk with gilli and danda	Bench in the class room. What do you observe this picture? How was the length of the desk measured? Is the desk divided equally? Is it the better way of measuring the desk?	Students participate in discussion and give the answers and points note down their note books	Student participate in discussion and note the points
7.3 Measuring the length of the desk with a different set of gilli and danda	Now observe the picture. What do you observe here ? Using different Gilli, Danda give the same result ? Is it the right way of measuring any objects?		
a unterent set of gun and danda	Now observe the picture. What do you observe here ? Can we use String lengths to measure the desk correctly ? What could we do if small length is remained? Do you have any idea of using other instruments to measure the length easily?	Students participate in discussion and give the answers	

st Recapitulation We have to m We can use of Gilli, Danda There may b	g the length of the d tring lengths on/ Summary/ synt measure the length different measurin or Ropes or Strin the a difference usin lengths or distance	opsis readings os or distances. og methods. ogs can be used. ng such type of thi	ngs to	Assessment: What are the things used to measure lengths in this lesson?	Read synopsis in group and discuss about the concepts they learnt	Read synopsis individually • Copy the synopsis in their note books	Prac tice peri od - 2
Key words re Distance, Measure, Gilli,Danda, String Length. Scale	-		text prev		Read key words and liscuss meaning in group	Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. • Explain key words orally	
Similar lines We use	s reading sticks	For measuring		use sticks for measuring use Strings for	 Read similar sentences in groups. Add some more 	Read lines individually	

	We use ropes for measuring	substitution table Prepare their own similar lines based on the text	
Synopsis reading We have to measure the lengths or distances. We can use different measuring methods. Gilli, Danda or Ropes or Strings can be used. There may be a difference using such type of things to measure the lengths or distances	Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading	Write synopsis on their own Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually
Writing / editing	Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own.

				Ituth	ing Teriou – J			
Mea Len	words asure, gth adth			<i>Teacher writes key words from the concepts going to</i>	Reed key words in groups – peer group reading	• Ca	d key words i opy the key wo e book.	
Foot Handspan Unit			teach in this period on the board and explain briefly. • Teacher reads the selected concept or para loudly.					
	ceptual un urning activ		ing	https://youtu.be/thdS9ZiMX 1c	Understand the instructions of the teacher students do the work and fill in	Not boo	e the data in 1 ks	their note
SlName ofLengthWidth of.theofroomNstudentclassrooomom		Width of room	Teacher instructs the students to measure the class room individually using their foot and fill in the data in	the data	Sl N o	Name of the student	Length of classroom	

23SIWhomeasuredspansNthe width ofothe table123	textbook Teacher instructs the students to measure the class room individually using their hand span and fill in the data in table 7.2 given in the textbook What is the length of the class room ?	Students follow the instructions and do the activity	2
	Is it same for all students ? How many foot spans or Hand spans are taken for measuring the table? Do you find any differences among all measurements ?		Students write their answers.
Recapitulation/ Summary/ synopsis readings 1.We use Foot Span, Hand Span for measuring lengths 2.measurement means the comparison of an unknown quantity with some known quantity 3.Known fixed quantity is Unit	Ask few questions like 1.Is Foot or Hand span give equal measurement for all? 2.What is a Unit ? 3.Why do we need a standard measurement ?	<i>Read synopsis in group and discuss about the concepts they learnt</i>	Read synopsis individually • Copy the synopsis in their note books.

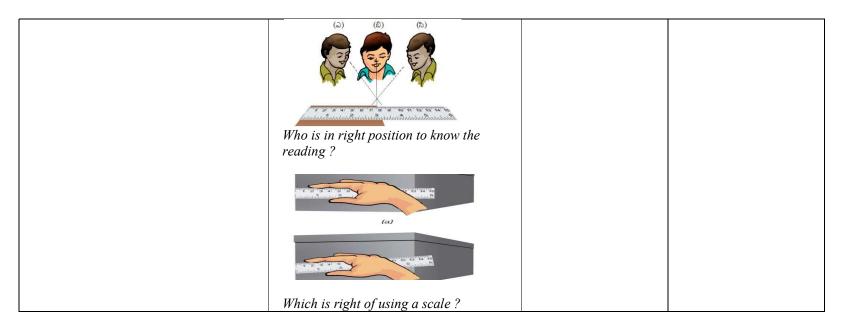
Practice period -3						
Key words reading Measure,	Write key words from the text	Read key words and	Read key words individually with			

Length Breadth Foot Handspan Unit			what they learnt in the previous period and read them with syllables division.	discuss me groups	aning in	1	ng and Syllables division. lain key words orally
Similar	·lines reading		Write similar lines like a substitution table on the board	Read similar	r sentences in	Read	lines individually
	Foot	To measure the length	and give one model reading We use Foot To measure the length	groups. • Add some substitution	more lines to the table		ý
We use	Handspan		We use Handspan To measure the length	oan To• Prepare their own similarngthlines based on the text			
	Fist		We use Fist To measure the length				
1We us ,Fist for 2.Meast compar quantit	t for measuring lengths words and similar lines o		Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading.		sis on their own psis in groups.	Read	synopsis individually
Writing / editing			Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups		Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own.	
			Teo	ching Period	- 4		
Key words Excavations, Cubit, Yard, Metric System,			Teacher writes key words from the concepts going to teach in this period on the	Reed key words in groups – peer grou reading			<i>Read key words individually</i> • <i>Copy the key words in their</i> <i>note book.</i>

SI U	Jnits,			board and explain briefly. • Teacher reads the selected concept or para loudly.		
	ceptual un vities	derstanding	g/Learning	Teacher shows the pictures and ask them 1.What do you observe in the picture? 2.Can we use them in measuring similar things or different? 3.Can we use these for measuring Long distances ? 4.Who use the tape for measuring ?	Students discuss and give their answers.	Students write their answers.
SI N 0 1 2 3	Name of the student	classroo m	Class room	Students are asked to measure the classroom with a scale and note down the readings Students are asked to measure the	Students note down the readings and discuss	
SI	Name of the student	Height in CMS	Height in Handspans	heights of students with a scale and with handspan and note down the readings		
7.6 Lin	0	the length	of a curved		Students discuss and	

Fig. 7.10 Measuring the length of a curved line with a thread Objects in Objects at rest Motion House Bird	1.How do we measure a curved line? 2.Can we measure it with a scale ? Name some Objects and fill in the data in the table	give their answers Students discuss and give their answers	Objects in Objects at rest Motion House Bird	
Observe the movement of an ant	Conduct the activity of ant movement along with a paper using sugar on it			
Recapitulation/ Summary/ synopsis readings 1.Scientists accepted standard units of measurements for uniformity 2.For measuring large distances we use KM as a unit 3.1Metre = 100 cms 1CM=10 mm. 1KM= 1000 metres 4.SI unit of length is Metre 5.The change of position of an object with respect to time is called Motion	Ask few questions like 1.Have you find any difference in the readings measured by a scale ? 2.What is the difference you find in using the scale and foot or handspan? 3.Are all objects in movement or in rest ? 4.How does an ant move in a straight line or zig zag ?	Read synopsis in group and discuss about the concepts they learnt	Read synopsis individually • Copy the synopsis in their note books.	

		Practice period – 4		
Key words reading Excavations, Cubit, Yard, Metric System, SI Units, Motion		Write key words from the text what they learnt in the previous period and read them with syllables division.	Read key words and discuss meaning in groups	Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. • Explain key words orally
Similar lines reading S.I unit of distance is 100 cm euals to 1 KM is equal to 1000	Metre	S.I. unit of distance is Metre	Read similar sentences in groups. • Add some more lines to the substitution table • Prepare their own similar lines based on the text	Read lines individually
Synopsis reading 1.Scientists accepted sta measurements for unife 2.For measuring large KM as a unit 3.1Meter = 100 cms 1CM=10 mm. 1KM= 1000 metres 4.SI unit of length is Ma 5.The change of positi with respect to time is	ormity distances we use letre on of an object	Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading.	Write synopsis on their own • Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually
Writing / editing		Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own.



Key words Circular Motion Rectilinear Motion Periodic Motion Sprinters Track March past Parade	Teacher writes key words from the concepts going to teach in this period on the board and explain briefly. • Teacher reads the selected concept or para loudly.	Read key words in groups – peer group reading	Read key words individually • Copy the key words in their note book.
Conceptual understanding /Learning activities	https://youtu.be/8qh3X6E5w https://youtu.be/7J_Pi4Xuk7Y Teacher shows the pictures and	Read the given concept in textbook and present their understandings	Students write their answers

	vedeos and ask them 1.What do you observe in the pictures? 2.The motion in these pictures are same or not? 3.Could you find the similar ones in these pictures ?	Students discuss and give their answers.	Students write their answers
Conduct activity 7 in the lesson Some Objects show combination of different Motions.	1.Observe the motion of the stone tied with a thread 2.Is the distance changed in motion ?	Student participate in the activity Students discuss and give their answers.	
Recapitulation/Summary/ synopsis readings 1.The Motion along a straight line is called Rectilinear Motion 2. The movement of the body in a circular path is called Circular Motion 3. A motion that repeats itself at regular intervals is called Periodic Motion Some Objects show combination of different Motions.	Ask few questions like 1.What is Rectilinear Motion ? 2.Give examples for Circular Motion ? 3.What type of Motions you observe in a car wheel when it is in movement.	Read synopsis in group and discuss about the concepts they learnt	Read synopsis individually • Copy the synopsis in their note books.

Practice period – 5

Key words reading Circular Motion Rectilinear Motion Periodic Motion Sprinters	Write key words from the text what they learnt in the previous period and read them with syllables division.	Read key words and discuss meaning in groups	Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. • Explain key words orally
Track March past,Parade			

Similar line	s reading					
Soldiers	8					
Cars		in		1.Soldiers move in Rectilinear		
Buses	move	Rectilined	ar 🛛	Motion.		
Sprinters		motion		2.Cars move in Rectilinear	Read similar sentences in	Read lines individually
Trains				motion	groups.	
					• Add some more lines to the substitution table	
Fan blades	;		,		• Prepare their own similar lines based on the text	
Giant Whe	el sho	w	cular	.1.Fan blades show circular		
Clock Hand	ds	ma	otion	Motion		
Pottery						
wheel				2.Pottery wheel shows circular		
				Motion		
Swing				1.Swing shows Periodic Motion		
Pendulum				2.Strings of Guitar shows		
Branch of Tree	a sh	shows Periodic motion		Periodic motion		
Strings of Guitar						
Synopsis re	ading					
 The Motion along a straight line is called Rectilinear Motion The movement of the body in a circular path is called Circular Motion A motion that repeats itself at regular intervals is called Periodic Motion Some Objects show combination of different Motions 			n a Motion It regular ion	Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading.	Write synopsis on their own • Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually
Writing / ed	liting					
5	-					

	Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own.
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Signature of the teacher

Signature of visiting officer

Signature of Head Master

Lesson Plan – 6th Class

NAME OF THE TEACHER:

NAME OF THE SCHOOL:

Name of the Lesson/Unit	Topic	No.of Periods Required	Time line for teaching		Any specific Information
			From	to	
	Prerequisites and type of objects	1+1			Solar eclipse
	What are shadows	1+1			
8. Light shadows	Pinhole camera	1+1			

and reflection	Reflections	1+1		
	Total	8		

Learning Outcomes: Students will be able to

- 28. Learn about the importance of Light in our life
- 29. Learn about the different objects which allow light through them.
- 30. Understand the importance of Luminous Objects
- 31. Understand the light property of reflection
- 32. Explain how shadows are formed
- 33. Prepare the Pinhole camera on his own
- 34. Make fun of doing different shadows using his body parts.
- 35. Appreciate the light property of reflection and its usage in our daily life.

Stratagies for Teaching Period

Step	I Do	We Do	You Do

Pre Requi	isites				
Light, Ca	ndle,		Teacher starts	Students discuss in	write the prerequisites
Torch,Sun	h,Stars,Moo	n, Transparent, Opaque, Translucent	 discussion on what are the objects around us How do we see these objects? Conducting Activity 1 Can we see the objects in dark ? What do we call those give light? Can we see the 	groups their understanding about prerequisites	in their note books .
Object	Can see through the Object	Transparent/Opaque/Translucent	 Cun we see the colours of the objects in dark ? What do you think is useful to see an object? 		
Paper			Name some		
Eraser			objects which give		
Bottle			us light ?		
			Teacher writes prerequisites on the board, guide the students to discus in their group and present		
			Teacher writes key word / title of the lesson on the board and ask triggering questions to share their experiences on the topic.	Discuss and give answers	
Relevance	e of the less	on	Teacher explains why do we learn this lesson	Students study the flow	Copy the flow chart in

		chart in groups	their note books.
Concept map Objects	Teacher writes the concepts map of the chapter / unit step by step in a flow chart form.		
Transparent Opaque Translucent	Students practice questions & Activities: 5. Make a flow chart showing the Objects of different kind depend upon passing light through them. Assessment: Glass tumbler is an example for		

Strategies for Practice period -1

Key words read Transparent ,Opaque, Translucent, Luminous	ding			Write key words from the text and read them.	Read key words and discuss meaning in groups	Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. Explain key words orally
Similar lines r	eading			• Transparent Objects allow light through them.	 Read similar sentences in groups. Add some more lines to the substitution 	Read lines individually
Transparent Objects		allow light	through them	 Opaque Objects do not allow light through them Translucent 	table Prepare their own similar lines based on the text 	
Opaque Objects	do not	ngin	unem	Objects partially allow light through	ine text	

Translucent Objects partially	them.		
Synopsis reading 1.Opaque objects do not allow light to pass through them. 2. Transparent objects allow light to pass through them and we can see through these objects clearly. 3 Translucent objects allow light to pass through them partially. 4. Objects that give out or emit light of their own are called luminous objects.	 Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading. Ask some comprehension question on the synapses like Give examples for Transparent Objects? Rough glass is in nature ?. 	Write synopsis on their own • Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually
Writing / editing	Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own .

Teaching Period – 2

Key words			
Light, Shadow, Screen, Shape, Angle	Teacher writes key words	Reed key words in	Read key words
	from the concepts going	groups – peer group	individually
	to teach in this period on	reading	• Copy the key words in

	the board, read them for the students and explain briefly. • Teacher reads the selected concept or para loudly.		their note book
Conceptual understanding / Learning activities: Conduct the Activity 2 in the lesson showing the formation of Shadows using the Opaque objects.	Teacher asks the students to draw out lines of the shadow and ask the following questions and discuss 1.Can we identify the Object by seeing the shadow? 2.Do you observe your shadow at night without light? 3.Can we obtain shadow at night with out a screen back side of the object?	Write brief notes on what they observed Students participate in discussion and give the answers and points note down their note books	Prepare answers for the question on their own. Student participate in discussion and note the points
obtaining the Shadows only on Screens.	Now observe the picture. What do you observe here ? 1.Can we say what object it is by Looking at the shadows? 2.Are the shadows always give correct information ? 3.What will happen if we change the angle of the	Students participate in discussion and give the answers	

				object ? 4.Do you find any difference regarding colour ,smell of an object in its shadow ?			Prac tice peri od - 2
1.We need a sou object, to see a 2 A shadow is 3.Sometimes sl an idea about in	obtained only on hadow of an obje ts shape. also mislead us au	a screen ct gives		Assessment: 1.What are we need to form shadow? 2.Can we obtain shadow at open site at night?	Read synopsis in group and discuss about the concepts they learnt	Read synopsis individually • Copy the synopsis in their note books	
Key words read Light, Shadow,S	ing Screen,Shape, Anş	gle	text prev		ead key words and iscuss meaning in group	Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. • Explain key words orally	
Similar lines re Shadow	ading is formed	with Opaque objects in different sizes and	opa Sha	dow is formed with que objects dow is formed in prent sizes and shapes	 Read similar sentences in groups. Add some more lines to the substitution table 	Read lines individually	

	shapes on screen	Shadow is formed on screen	similar lines based on the text	
Synopsis reading 1.We need a source of light and object, to see a shadow. 2 A shadow is obtained only of 3.Sometimes shadow of an ob- an idea about its shape. 4.shadows can also mislead us shape of the object.	n a screen ject gives	Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading	Write synopsis on their own Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually
Writing / editing		Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own.

	Teaching Period – 3					
Key words Pinhole camera Eclipse Straight inverse	Teacher writes key words from the concepts going to teach in this period on the board and explain briefly. • Teacher reads the	Read key words in groups – peer group reading	Read key words individually • Copy the key words in their note book.			

	selected concept or para loudly.		
<text></text>	https://youtu.be/4jbjolpz2BQ Teacher displays the video of making a Pinhole camera Teacher shows the usage of pinhole camera and ask the students some questions like 1.Can we see the colour of the objects ? 2.How was the Objects look like ? 3.What are the precautions you take to use a pinhole camera ?	Students observe the video and participate in the activity Students follow the instructions and do the activity	Note the procedure of making the Pinhole camera Students write their answers.
	4.Can we see the sun with pinhole camera at the time of eclipse ? 5.Observe the picture.what do you find ?		
Recapitulation/ Summary/ synopsis readings	Ask few questions like	Read synopsis in group and discuss	Read synopsis individually
1.The image formed by a pinhole camera may be	1.What is the use of a pinhole camera?	about the concepts they learnt	• Copy the synopsis in their note books.

projected onto a translucent screen for a real-time viewing 2. It is used for safe observation of the solar eclipse 3.A common use of pinhole photography is to capture the movement of the sun over a long period of time. 4.the image formed by a pinhole camera is a real image	2.How was the image formed in a pinhole camera ?		
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Practice	period -3
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Key words	s reading				
Pinhole c Eclipse Straight inverse	camera		Write key words from the text what they learnt in the previous period and read them with syllables division.	Read key words and discuss meaning in groups	Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. • Explain key words orally
Similar li	nes reading		Write similar lines like a	Read similar sentences in	Read lines individually
		Observing Eclipse	substitution table on the board and give one model reading 1. Pinhole camera is useful	groups. • Add some more lines to the substitution table	
Pinhole camera	is useful for	capturing the movement of sun	for observing eclipse. 2.Pinhole camera is useful for capturing the real image.	• Prepare their own similar lines based on the text	
		capturing the real image			
Synopsis	reading				

 The image formed by a pinhole camera may be projected onto a translucent screen for a real-time viewing It is used for safe observation of the solar eclipse A common use of pinhole photography is to capture the movement of the sun over a long period of time. the image formed by a pinhole camera is a real image 	Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading.	Write synopsis on their own • Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually
Writing / editing	Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own.

	Teaching Period	! - 4	
<i>Key words</i> Light , Mirror Straight line, Travel Direction, Reflection	Teacher writes key words from the concepts going to teach in this period on the board and explain briefly. • Teacher reads the selected concept or para loudly.	Reed key words in groups – peer group reading	Read key words individually • Copy the key words in their note book.
Conceptual understanding /Learning activities	Teacher shows the pictures and ask them 1.What do you observe in the picture? 2.Can the boy in figure 2 see the light of	Students discuss and give their answers.	Students write their answers.

	 the candle? 3. Can the boy in figure 1 see the light of the candle? 4. What does it mean ? 5. Is it shows the path way of the light ? 6. If the light travels in curve line who can see the candle ? 		
Conduct the activity 7 in a dark room	Teacher shows the pictures and ask them 1.What do you observe in the picture? 2.What is the process known as ? 2.Can a mirror changes the direction of light that falls on it ? 3.If we use more mirrors to change the direction of light from one source of light ?	Students discuss and give their answers	Students write their answers
Conduct the activity 7	Teacher shows the pictures and ask them 1.What do you observe in the picture? 2.How is the light travel? 3. Is the light reflected from a mirror ?	Students discuss and give their answers	Students write their answers
Recapitulation/ Summary/ synopsis readings	Ask few questions like 1.Light travels in a line.	Read synopsis in group	Read synopsis individually

1.Light travels in straight line 2.Light reflects when it falls on a	2.We use faces.	for seeing our	and discuss about the concepts they learnt	• Copy the synopsis in their note books.
mirror 3.We see our face reflected in a mirror 4.Light reflects on water or a plain surface.	3.What will happed reflect ?	ns if light does not		

Practice period – 4

			Thenee		
Light , l Straigh	rds reading Mirror ht line, Tro on, Reflec	avel	Write key words from the text what they learnt in the previous period and read them with syllables division.	Read key words and discuss meaning in groups	Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. • Explain key words orally
Similar	lines read	ing in a straight line	1.Light travels in a straight line 2.Light reflects from mirror	Read similar sentences in groups. • Add some more lines to the substitution table	Read lines individually
Light	reflects is useful	from mirrors to see objects		 Prepare their own similar lines based on the text 	
1.Light 2.Light a mirror 3.We see mirror	s reading travels in reflects wi r e our face reflects on	straight line hen it falls on reflected in a water or a	model reading.	Write synopsis on their own • Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually
Writing	/ editing		Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own.

Signature of the teacher

Signature of visiting officer

Signature of Head Master

Lesson Plan

NAME OF THE TEACHER:

NAME OF THE SCHOOL:

NameoftheLesson/Unit	Topic	No.of Periods	Timelineforteaching		Any specific
		Required	From	to	Information
	Prerequisites, Introduction & Concept mapping	<i>1+1(1 Teaching Period</i> + 1 Practice Period			
9. Electricity and	9.1 Electric cell	1+1			
circuits	9.2 A bulb connected to an electric cell				
	9.3 An electric circuit	1+1			Save energy save future.
	9.4 Electric switch	1+1			
	9.5 Electric conductors and insulators	1+1			
	Total	10			

Learning Outcomes: Students will be able to

- 1. Identify basic electrical components.
- 2. Classify the materials as insulators and conductors.

- 3. Explain the differences between insulators and conductors.
- 4. Identify the imporatnces of power saving and safe usage.
- 5. Understand open and closed circuits.
- 6. Draw electric circuit diagrams.
- 7. Connect components in a circuit.
- 8. Appreciate the electric instruments and their makers.

Stratagies for Teaching Period

Teaching Period 1

Step	I Do	We Do	You Do		
Pre Requisites Show some electric devices. 	 Teacher show some pictures and ask questions to elicit prerequisites like explain in brief. What is the primary source of light on earth? What are the sources of light during night time? Name some electric devices. Why do we use torch lights? When do we use torch lights? Let us discuss Teacher writes prerequisites on the board, guide the students to discus in their group and present	Students discuss in groups their understanding about prerequisites	write the prerequisites in their note books .		
Electric devices	Teacher writes key word / title of the lesson on the board and ask triggering questions to share their experiences on the topic.	Discuss and give answers			

Relevance of the lesson	Teacher explains why we learn		
Kelevance of the lesson	1		
	this lesson	Students study the flow chart in	Copy the flow chart in their note
		groups	books.
Concept map			• Explain connection between
• •	Teacher writes the concepts map		concepts in the
Sound	of the chapter / unit step by step in		flowchart.
Chemical Electrical Light energy			jiowenari.
Battery Mobile phone Heat energy	a flow chart form.		
	Students practice questions &		
	Activities:		
	6. Make a flow chart		
	showing the concepts of		
	electricity and circuits.		
	2		
	Assessment:		
	What is the sequence of parts		
	involved in an electric circuits?		

Strategies for Practice period -1

<i>Key words reading</i> <i>Cell, bulb, filament, connect.</i>	Write key words from the text what they learnt in the previous period and read them.	Read key words and discuss meaning in groups	Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. Explain key words orally
Similar lines reading	 Cell is a device which converts chemical energy into electrical energy. An electric bulb is a device which glows and emits light when electric current is passed through it. The thin wire that gives off light is called 	 Read similar sentences in groups. Add some more lines to the substitution table Prepare their own similar lines based on the text 	Read lines individually

	the filament of the bulb.		
Synopsis reading			
 We use electricity for many purposes to make our works easier. Electricity makes it possible to light our homes, roads, offices, markets and factories. Electricity helps us to continue working at night. A power station provides us with electricity. 	 Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading. Ask some comprehension question on the synapses like What is electricity? What are electric circuits? 	Write synopsis on their own • Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually
Writing / editing			
	Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words
	lines		on their own
	Teaching P	eriod – 2	
Key words Positive (+), negative (-), termianals, chemicals, glow, electricians.	Teacher writes key words from the concepts going to teach in this period on the board, read them for the students and explain briefly. • Teacher reads the selected concept or para loudly.	Read key words in groups – peer group reading	Read key words individually • Copy the key words in their note book
Conceptual understanding / Learning activities	 Teacher explains the concept of Why there are positive and negative terminals on a battery? What are the 	Write brief notes on what they observed in the display. What are the uses of electric devices in the display?	Prepare answers for the question on their own.

Recapitulation/Summary/synopsis readings	substances required to prepare a battery? • What are the chemicals used in a battery? • What is glow? • A few questions like • What is the another name for cell? • What is the work of electricians? • What are the uses of chemicals inside a battery? • Write the importance of terminals. Assessment: • Name some electric devices. • Write the parts of bulb. • Draw a picture of cell.	Read synopsis in group and discuss about the concepts they learnt	Read synopsis individually • Copy the synopsis in their note books
	Practice p	eriod -2	
Key words reading			
Positive (+), negative(-), terminals, chemicals, glow, electricians.	Write key words from the text what they learnt in the previous period and read them with syllables division	Read key words and discuss meaning in group	Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. • Explain key words orally
Similar lines reading	 The metal cap is the positive terminal in the electric cell, the metal disc is the negative terminal. An electric cell produce electricity 	 Read similar sentences in groups. Add some more lines to the substitution table Prepare their own similar lines based on 	Read lines individually

	from the chemicals stored inside it. • To glow is to shine with light.	the text	
Synopsis reading			
 The person who installs and maintains electrical equipment is called electrician. Executing plans of electrical wiring for wall functioning, lighting, intercom and other electrical systems are responsibilities of electricians. The base of the bulb and the metal tip of the base are the two terminals of the bulb. The cell consists of a cylindrical metal can. 	Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading	Write synopsis on their own Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually
Writing / editing	Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own.

Teaching Period – 3

Key words		Read key words in groups –	Read key words individually
Electric circuit, current, direction, fuse.	Teacher writes key words from the concepts going to teach in this period on the board and explain briefly. • Teacher reads the selected concept or para loudly.	peer group reading	• Copy the key words in their note book.

Conceptual understanding /Learning activities Unsuccessful Attempts at Lighting the Light Bulb	 Teacher instructs the students to study the picture given in the textbook in group and present their understanding. Teacher explains the concept and Ask some questions What is electric circuit? What is current? What are the uses of current? What is the use of electric circuit? What is the use of fuse? 	Read the given concept in textbook and present their understandings Students discuss and give their answers.	Students write their answers.
Recapitulation/ Summary/ synopsis readings	 Ask few questions like What is the use torch light? What materials are required in a torch light? What is the use of electric fuse? Assesment What is the direction of current in the electric circuit? Draw the diagram of electric circuit with the help of bulb, cell, wires and switch. 	Read synopsis in group and discuss about the concepts they learnt	<i>Read synopsis individually</i> • <i>Copy the synopsis in their</i> <i>note books.</i>

Practice period -3			
Key words reading	Write key words from the text what they learnt in the previous period and read them with syllables division.	Read key words and discuss meaning in groups	Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. • Explain key words orally
Similar lines reading	 Write similar lines like a substitution table on the board and give one model reading An electric circuit provides a complete path for electricity to flow between the cell and the bulb. The direction of current is taken to be from the positive to the negative terminal of the electric cell. 	Read similar sentences in groups. • Add some more lines to the substitution table • Prepare their own similar lines based on the text	Read lines individually
 Synopsis reading The electric cell is also called as the electrochemical cell or voltaic cell. Path from one terminal of the electric cell to the other terminal of the electric cell through wires passing to and from the electric bulb is called electric circuit. The direction of an electric current away from the positive terminal and towards the negative terminal of the battery. 	Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading.	Write synopsis on their own • Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually

Writing / editing	Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own.
	Teaching F	Period – 4	
Key words Devices, safety, switch, thermocolsheeth.	Teacher writes keywords from the concepts going to teach in this period on the board and explain briefly. Teacher reads the selected concept or para loudly.	Read key words in groups – peer group reading	Read key words individually • Copy the key words in their note book.
Conceptual understanding /Learning activities	Teacher instructs the students to study the pictures given in the textbook in group and present	Read the given concept in textbook and present their understandings Students discuss and give their	
SIMPLE ELECTRIC CIRCUIT	 Teacher explains the concept and Ask some questions What is the use of switch in an electric circuit/ What is the use of thermocolsheeth in an electric circuit? What does a torch consists of? What makes a torch bulb glow? 	Answers.	Students write their answers.
Recapitulation/ Summary/ synopsis readings	Ask few questions like • What is switch? • What materials are	Read synopsis in group and discuss about the concepts they learnt	Read synopsis individually • Copy the synopsis in their

	required in an electric circuit? • What is source of current in torch light? • How could safety pin acts as a switch? Assesment • What is switch? • Draw the diagram of inside view of a torch light?		note books.
l	Practice perio	d-4	
Key words reading	Write key words from the text what they learnt in the previous period and read them with syllables division.	Read key words and discuss meaning in groups	Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. • Explain key words orally
Similar lines reading	Switchis aBulbFilamentcomponentCellFuseofTorchlightCircuit	Read similar sentences in groups. • Add some more lines to the substitution table • Prepare their own similar lines based on the text	Read lines individually
 Synopsis reading The flow of electricity in a circuit is called a current. The safety pin is used to close or open in the circuit. The torch light is used as a source of light. The parts of a torch light are a hollow cylindrical barrel, cells, bulb, switch , glass cover and a metal 	Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading.	Write synopsis on their own • Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually

 spring. We use switches to put on or put off the torch light. We use various switches in our house to put on or put off the electric bulbs, fans etc. 			
Writing / editing	Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own.

Teaching Period – 5

Key words Conductors, insulators, tester	Teacher writes key words from the concepts going to teach in this period on the board and explain briefly. • Teacher reads the selected concept or para loudly.	Read key words in groups – peer group reading	Read key words individually • Copy the key words in their note book.
Conceptual understanding /Learning activities	 Teacher explains the concept and Ask some questions What materials do we find in electric wires? Why do not we use the wires without removing the plastic covering? What are conductors? What are insulators? 	Read the given concept in textbook and present their understandings Students discuss and give their answers.	<i>Students write their answers</i>

Recapitulation/Summary/	Ask few questions like	Read synopsis in group and	
synopsis readings	 Write some examples of conductors. Write some examples of insulators. What are the differences between conductors and insulators? 	discuss about the concepts they learnt	<i>Read synopsis individually</i> • <i>Copy the synopsis in their</i> <i>note books.</i>
	Assesment		
	• Why do we use skull symbol in highly electric areas?		
	• Why are we adviced to wear rubber chappals while working with		
	electricity.		

Practice period – 5

	i ruciice per		
Key words reading	Write key words from the text what they learnt in the previous period and read them with syllables division.	Read key words and discuss meaning in groups	Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. • Explain key words orally
Similar lines reading	 Substances which allow electric current to flow through them are known as conductors of electricity. Substances which do not allow electric current to flow through them are known as insulators. Electric wires are made up of copper. 	Read similar sentences in groups. • Add some more lines to the substitution table • Prepare their own similar lines based on the text	Read lines individually
Synopsis reading			
 Copper, iron, water, human body are some of the conductors. A device which is used to 	Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading.	Write synopsis on their own • Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually

 find whether there is electricity or not is called tester. Wood, cotton, rubber, paper, plastc and glass are some of the insulators. 			
Writing / editing	Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own.

SIGNATURE OF THE TEACHER:

SIGNATURE OF THE HEADMASTER:

Lesson Plan – 6th Class

No and Name of the chapter: 10. FUN WITH THE MAGNETS Name of the teacher: School:

Period allotment:

Торіс	No. of periods required
Pre requisites, Introduction & concept mapping	1+1
Discovery of magnets, Magnetic & non magnetic materials.	1+1
Poles of magnets & finding directions	1+1
Make your own magnet & and find attraction, repulsion between magnets, caution.	1+1
ΤΟΤΑL	4+4=8

Pre requisites:

- **@** Magnet- Magnet & non magnetic materials.
- **@** Iron fillings, compass, bucket, water, pins.

Learning out comes:

- Recognize the magnets.
- Know about the discovery of magnets.
- **©** Find directions through magnets.
- Make your own magnet.
- Know the importance of magnets in real life.
- Apply use of magnets in making objects used by them.
- Know the care of using magnets.

TEACHING PERIOD-1				
Step	I do	We do	You do	
Pre requisites:	 What objects do you observe on the table? How do the pins attached to the cap of box? Do you observe without any clip the photo attached to the rack? 	Discuss in groups and respond.	Read and copy the pre requisites on their own	
Mind map Purse doors Magnet metal ticker	 Where do we find magnets? Is all the material attracted to magnets? Who first observed the attraction of magnets? 	 Give responses Read mind map 	 Write mind map Give responses individually 	

 Relevance of the lesson: Magnetic properties are helpful in finding direction. In so many electronic materials magnets are using. 	Explain	Listen and discuss in groups and ask some questions	Write the concept and importance of the lesson.
Concept map: Magnet and types Materials attached by magnet and not attached by magnet Compass Importance of magnet Care of magnets	Make flow chart showing the concept of fun with magnets	Study and write the flow chart.	Copy the flow chart.

	PRACTICE PERIOD-1		
Key words reading: Iron junk Magnet Almirah Pin holder	 Write key words from the text. Model reading 	Read key words and discuss meanings	Read Key words and discuss individually with spelling.
Similar lines reading:	Magnet \rightarrow attracts \checkmark pins Magnet \rightarrow not attracts \checkmark paper	-Read similar lines in groups -Add some more lines to substitution table	Read and write lines.
Synopsis reading: Magnets are used in finding directions Magnets are used in separation of iron junk from dump yard	 Write synopsis and model reading Questions on concept What properties do you find in magnets? 	Read and write synopsis	Read and write synopsis individually

Writing/ editing:	Conduct dictation on the board	Read key words in groups	Read and write key words individually
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TEACHING PERIOD- 2				
Key words: Magnus Shepherd Magnetite Property of attraction Artificial magnet Bar magnet Cylindrical magnet Horseshoe magnet	Write key words on the board	Read key words in groups	Read and write key words individually	
<i>Conceptual understanding</i> <i>Learning activities:</i>	Model reading of the concept.	Read and present the concept under standing	Read lesson Respond individually	

Natural Artificial	 What do you observe in the hand of shepherd? Why do the tip of the stick with metal cap attached to the stone? 	
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PRACICE PERIOD- 2

Key words	 Magnus Shepherd Magnetite Property of attraction Artificial magnet Bar magnet Cylindrical magnet Horseshoe magnet 	Read key words in groups	Write and read key words individually
Similar lines reading	 Are all the stones are attracted to iron end? Are all the objects attracted by magnet? Bar magnet An artificial magnet Cylindrical Is magnet 	-Read similar lines -Add some more lines.	Read and write similarlines.NameObjectAttractedof themadeby magnetobjectofYes/NoScalePlasticNoShoeLeatherNoclipIronYesNailIronYesBagClothNo

Synopsis reading	 The substance the property of attracting is known as magnet. Artificial magnets are prepared from pieces of iron 	Read synopsis in groups	Read synopsis individually
Writing/editing	Conduct dictation on key words/synopsis/similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	Write meanings and explanation of the words
Synopsis reading/ summary	 A Greece shepherd magnes discovered magnet The rocks which were attached to iron are called magnets The substance having the property of attracting are known as magnets Artificial magnets are prepared in different sizes Questions on concept: What is a magnet? Name some artificial magnet Find magnetic 	Read the summary Discuss and respond to the questions Write and respond the questions Write and discuss questions from exercise	Read the summary Write question and answers from exercise

TEACHING PERIOD-3			
Key words	 Iron filings Rubbed Region Direction Chariot Extended Wooden stand 	Read key words in groups	Read individu ally © the words

	Suspend Instead of		
Conceptual understanding and learning activities <u>https://youtu.be/j8XNHIV6Qxq</u>	 Model reading of the concept What do you observe in the position of iron fillings at bar magnet? How should we identify the direction of your house 	 Read the concept present their understand ing. Note the responses in notes 	 Read concept individually Write responses individually
Summary/synopsis reading:	 The ends of a bar magnet are called ass poles The magnet always comes to rest in the same direction in the north-south directions 	Read and write synopsis	 Read individually Write and do the exercises individually Complete notes about the concept

 To which direction t magnet sh Where are of a bar m located 	ows? exercises e poles
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PR	RACICE PEF	RIOD-3		
Key words reading:	 Rul Reg Dir Cho Ext Wo sta Sus 	n filings bbed gion rection ariot cended ooden oden oden spend tead of	Read key words in groups	Read individually and copy the words
Similar lines reading and application of conceptual under standing	the location colony	Did you find iron fillings sticking to the magnet Very few None	 Discuss and read the table and fill it with in groups Their own location with 	Write and read the table

Synopsis reading:	A freely	Write synopsis on	Write and read
eyn opolo i ea anigi	suspended	groups	individually
	magnet	groups	mannadany
	always		
	comes to		
	rest in the		
	north and		
	south		
	directions		
	💎 The ends of		
	magnet are		
	called poles		
Writing and editing:	Conduct dictation	Conduct editing in	Write meaning
	on key words and	groups	or explanation
	similar lines		the key words

TEACHING PERIOD- 4					
Key words:	 Magnetize Compass Attraction Repulsion Observation Cautions Hammered Dropped 	Read and discuss key words in groups	Read and discuss key words in groups		

learning activities: <u>https://youtu.</u> <u>be/3UsFTDIx</u> <u>OmU</u>	 Model reading of the concept Which material can we use to make our compass 	 Read the concept Present their under standings Respond to the questions 	Read the concept and ask some questions

Summary:	Synopsis:	Read and	Read and write
	By moving the iron bar on	understand	individually
	bar magnet without lifting	synopsis	< Respond to the
	for 30-40 times in one		questions from the
	direction iron bar will		exercises
	become a magnet this		
	process is called		
	magnetism		
	By using magnetized iron		
	needle iron needle we can		
	make our own compass at		
	our home		
	🕏 Magnets loss their		
	property by dropping		
	heating and hammering		
	🕏 Two opposite poles of		
	magnet attract each other		
	Two similar poles of		
	magnet repel each other		
	🧖 Keep away magnets from		
	electric devices/gadgets		
	Do the ends of each	Doing activity	Respond to the
	magnet attract or repel?		question

	PRACTICE P	ERIOD-4	
Key words:	 Magnetize Compass Attraction Repulsion Observation Cautions Hammered Dropped 	Read and discuss meanings in groups	Read and explain the meanings of key words
Similar lines reading:	N-SAttractS-NPoleseachof aotherN-NmagnetRepelS-Seachotherother	Read and prepare some similar lines	Read and write similar lines
Read and write similar lines	 By using magnetized iron needle iron needle we can make our own compass at our home Two similar poles of magnet repel each other Two opposite poles of magnet attract each other Magnets should take care, because magnets loss their property by dropping heating and hammering 	 Read synopsis in groups Write on their own 	Read and write synopsis

Writing and editing	Conduct dictation in groups	Conduct editing in groups	Write meanings and explain key words

Sign of teacher:

Sign of visiting officer:

Sign of HM:

Lesson Plan – 6th Class

NAME OF THE TEACHER:

NAME OF THE SCHOOL:

NameoftheLesson/Unit	Торіс	No.of Periods	Timelineforteaching		Any specific
		Required	From	to	Information
	Prerequisites, Introduction & Concept mapping	1+1(1 Teaching Period + 1 Practice Period			
11. Air around us	11.1 Is air present everywhere around us?	1+1			
	11.2 What is air made up of?	1+1			Elements of air
	11.3 How does oxygen become available to animals and plants living in water and soil?	1+1			
	11.4 How is the oxygen in the atmosphere replaced?	1+1			How oxygen created?
	Total	10			

Learning Outcomes: Students will be able to

- 36. Understand about different components of air
- 37. That air is required for all the organisms.
- 38. Explain about different elements of air.
- 39. Differentiate air components.
- 40. Appreciate the replacement of oxygen into the atmosphere.
- 41. Experiment that air will exert pressure.

Stratagies for Teaching Period Teaching Period 1

Step	I Do	We Do	You Do
Step Pre Requisites Living things, surely, require, presence.	 Teacher show some pictures and ask questions to elicit prerequisites like explain in brief. Name some living things? What are the important things for living? What are the different components in our surroundings? Have you ever seen air? Let us discuss 	We Do Students discuss in groups their understanding about prerequisites	You Do write the prerequisites in their note books .
Air	Teacher writes prerequisites on the board, guide the students to discus in their group and present Teacher writes key word / title of the lesson on the board and ask triggering questions to share their experiences on the topic.	Discuss and give answers	
Relevance of the lesson Concept map	Teacher explains why we learn this lesson	Students study the flow chart in groups	Copy the flow chart in their note books. • Explain connection between
Concept map	Teacher writes the concepts map of the chapter / unit step by step in a flow chart form. Students practice questions &		concepts in the flowchart.

AIR INVISIBLE VISIBLE VISIBLE VISIBLE VISIBLE UST DUST	Activities: 7. Make a flow chart showing the components of air? Assessment: What is air and its uses? Draw a picture of a weather cock?		
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Strategies for Practice period -1

Key words reading Fluttering , switched, winnowing, roof tops and firki.	Write key words from the text what they learnt in the previous period and read them.	Read key words and discuss meaning in groups	Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. Explain key words orally
Similar lines reading	 All living things require air. We can't see air, but surely we must have felt its presence in so many ways. Pages of an open book begin fluttering when the fan is switched on. 	 Read similar sentences in groups. Add some more lines to the substitution table Prepare their own similar lines based on the text 	Read lines individually
 Synopsis reading Winnowing is more effective in moving air. We may have noticed that during storms the wind blow at very high speed. It may even uproot trees and blow 	 Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading. Ask some 	Write synopsis on their own • Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually

off the rooftops.	 comprehension question on the synapses like How can we notice air? What is winnowing? 		
Writing / editing	Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own

Teaching Period – 2

	8		
Key words			
Upside, inside, Slightly, bubbles, occupies, transparent.	 Teacher writes key words from the concepts going to teach in this period on the board, read them for the students and explain briefly. Teacher reads the selected concept or para loudly. 	Reed key words in groups – peer group reading	Read key words individually • Copy the key words in their note book
Conceptual understanding /			
Learning activities	 Teacher explains the concept – air around us in a discussion mode by asking questions like Observe the bottle. Does the water enter the bottle? What are bubbles ? How bubbles formed? What is the direction of bubbles? 	Write brief notes on what they observed in the display.	Prepare answers for the question on their own.
Recapitulation/ Summary/ synopsis	A few questions like		
readings	• What is air pressure?	Read synopsis in group and	Read synopsis individually

	 What is transparent? Does air occupies space? Where does the bubbles come from? Assessment: What is air pressure? What are the differences between upside and inside? 	discuss about the concepts they learnt	• Copy the synopsis in their note books
	Practice p	eriod -2	•
Key words reading Surrounded, kilometres, atmosphere, rare, oxygen cylinders, mountaineers.	Write key words from the text what they learnt in the previous period and read them with syllables division	Read key words and discuss meaning in group	Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. • Explain key words orally
Similar lines reading	 Air has occupied space. Air has no colour and no one can see through it. It is transparent. 	 Read similar sentences in groups. Add some more lines to the substitution table Prepare their own similar lines based on the text 	Read lines individually
 Synopsis reading Our earth is surrounded by a thin layer of air. Air layer extends upto many kilometres above the surface of the earth and is called atmosphere. We move higher in the atmosphere the air gets rarer. Mountainers carry oxygen 	Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading	Write synopsis on their own Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually

cylinders with them while climbing high mountains.			
Writing / editing	Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own.

Teaching Period – 3

17 1			D 11 1
Key words	Teacher writes	Reed key words in groups –	Read key words
Substance, mixture, experiments,	keywords from the	peer group reading	individually
components, water vapour,	concepts going to teach		• Copy the key words in
condenses, surface, water	in this period on the		their note book.
cycle, inverted.	board and explain		
	briefly.		
	Teacher reads the		
	selected concept or		
	para loudly.		
Conceptual understanding	Teacher instructs the students		
/Learning activities	to study the following	Read the given concept in	
~~~~	experiment.	textbook and present their	
	Teacher explains the concept	understandings	
Glass tumbler G	and		
	Ask some questions		
Candle	• What is a mixture?		
	What are the		
	components of air?	Students discuss and give their	
Fig. 15.6 Air has oxygen	1	answers.	Students write their
Fig. 10.0 Au nus oxygen	• When will the water	answ015.	
	turns into vapour?		answers.
	• What is condensation?		
	• What is surface?		
	• what is inverted?		

Recapitulation/ Summary/ synopsis	Ask few questions like		
readings	<ul> <li>Do you see some tiny shining particles moving in the beam of sunlight?</li> <li>What is water cycle?</li> <li>What kind of mixture is air?</li> <li>What is burning gas in air?</li> <li>Assesment: <ul> <li>What are three states of water?</li> <li>Draw a picture of air has oxygen experiment.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Read synopsis in group and discuss about the concepts they learnt	Read synopsis individually • Copy the synopsis in their note books.
	Practice p	eriod -3	
Key words reading Extinguished, nitrogen, accumulation, respiration, harmful, particles, variation, merrily, pollute, consume, suffocation.	Write key words from the text what they learnt in the previous period and read them with syllables division.	Read key words and discuss meaning in groups	Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. • Explain key words orally
Similar lines reading	<ul> <li>Write similar lines like a substitution table on the board and give one model reading <ul> <li>Air is a mixture of many gases.</li> <li>Air contains watervapour.</li> <li>Air comes in contact with a cool surface.</li> <li>Water condenses and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Read similar sentences in groups. • Add some more lines to the substitution table • Prepare their own similar lines based on the text	Read lines individually

	drops of water appear on the surface.		
Synopsis reading			
<ul> <li>The presence of watervapour in air is important for the water cycle in nature.</li> <li>In a closed room, if there is some material that is burning, we may have felt suffocation.</li> <li>Carbondioxide makes up a small composition of the air around us.</li> <li>The burning of fuel produces smoke.</li> <li>The presence of dust particles in air varies from time to time and from place to place.</li> </ul>	Write synopsis based on key words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading.	Write synopsis on their own • Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually
Writing / editing	Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own.
	Teaching I	Period – 4	
Key words Dissolved, escape, respiration, organisms, indicate, earthworms, burrows, displaces.	Teacher writes key words from the concepts going to teach in this period on the board and explain briefly.	Reed key words in groups – peer group reading	Read key words individually • Copy the key words in their note book.

Conceptual understanding /Learning activities	Teacher reads the selected concept or para loudly.Teacher instructs the students to study the pie diagram 	Read the given concept in textbook and present their understandings Students discuss and give their	
Carbon dioxido — Al others	<ul> <li>and</li> <li>Ask some questions <ul> <li>What is indicator?</li> <li>Where does the earthworms live?</li> </ul> </li> <li>Name some organisms live in soil.</li> <li>What is respiration?</li> </ul>	answers.	Students write their answers.
Recapitulation/ Summary/ synopsis readings	<ul> <li>Ask few questions like</li> <li>How does oxygen become available to the animals and plants living in the water and soil?</li> <li>Do you see tiny bubbles on the inner surface of the hot water container?</li> <li>Name some air dissolved substances?</li> <li>Where does the aquatic animals get the oxygen?</li> </ul>	Read synopsis in group and discuss about the concepts they learnt	Read synopsis individually • Copy the synopsis in their note books.

<ul> <li>Who is refilling the oxygen in the atmosphere?</li> <li>Draw a pie diagram of composition of air?</li> </ul>

Practice period	-4
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<b>X</b> 7 <b>X X</b>		
Key words reading	Read key words and discuss meaning in groups	<ul><li>Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division.</li><li>Explain key words orally</li></ul>
Similar lines reading	<ul> <li>Bubbles come from the air dissolved in water.</li> <li>Some organisms live in soil also need oxygen to respire.</li> <li>Water is poured on the lump of soil, it displaces the air which is seen in the form of bubbles.</li> <li>Read similar sentences in groups.</li> <li>Add some more lines to the substitution table</li> <li>Prepare their own similar lines based on the text</li> </ul>	Read lines individually
Synopsis reading Organisms inside soil will come out for respiration during rains. Plants absorb oxygen in the soil through roots. Earthworms lives by making burrows in the soil.	Write synopsis on their own • Read synopsis in groups.	Read synopsis individually

Writing / editing	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words
		on their own.

## **Teaching Period – 5**

Key words Photosynthesis, produce, obvious, windmill, tubewells, sailing yachts, glinders, parachutes, dispersal, aeroplanes.	Teacher writes key words from the concepts going to teach in this period on the board and explain briefly. • Teacher reads the selected concept or para loudly.	Reed key words in groups – peer group reading	Read key words individually • Copy the key words in their note book.
Conceptual understanding /Learning activities	<ul> <li>Teacher instructs the students to study about the wind mills and its uses.</li> <li>Teacher explains the concept and Ask some questions <ul> <li>What is photosynthesis?</li> <li>Which substance is produced in photosynthesis?</li> <li>Which factors are used in photosynthesis?</li> <li>Which gas is released in photosynthesis?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Read the given concept in textbook and present their understandings Students discuss and give their answers.	Students write their answers
Recapitulation/ Summary/ synopsis readings	Ask few questions like • Name some air	Read synopsis in group and discuss about the concepts	Read synopsis individually

<ul> <li>dispersals?</li> <li>Who are called as gliders?</li> <li>Who are called as sailing yachts?</li> </ul>	they learnt	• Copy the synopsis in their note books.
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Practice period – 5				
Key words reading	Write key words from the text what they learnt in the previous period and read them with syllables division.	Read key words and discuss meaning in groups	Read key words individually with spelling and Syllables division. • Explain key words orally	
Similar lines reading	<ul> <li>Air plays an important role in water cycle.</li> <li>Air also helps in the dispersal of seeds and pollen.</li> <li>Plants make their own food and oxygen is produced during photosynthesis.</li> <li>Plants also consume oxygen for respiration.</li> <li>Animals cannot live without plants.</li> <li>Air helps in the movement of sailing yachts, gliders, parachutes and aeroplanes.</li> <li>Birds, bats and insects can fly due to the presence of air.</li> </ul>	Read similar sentences in groups. • Add some more lines to the substitution table • Prepare their own similar lines based on the text	Read lines individually	
Synopsis reading				
• The balance of oxygen	Write synopsis based on key	Write synopsis on their own	Read synopsis individually	

Practice period – 5

<ul> <li>and carbondioxide in the atmosphere is maintained through respiration in plants and animals and by the photosynthesis in the plants.</li> <li>The wind makes the wind mill rotate.</li> <li>The wind mill is used to draw water from tubewells and to run floormills.</li> <li>Wind mills are also used to generate electricity.</li> </ul>	words and similar lines on the board and give one model reading.	• Read synopsis in groups.	
Writing / editing	Conduct seen / unseen dictation on keywords / similar lines	Conduct editing in groups	Write explanation or meaning of key words on their own.

Signature of the teacher :

Signature of the Head Master :