Name of the School B.M.V.P Gr-I Sec School Bushan (Bhiwani)

Class : 6th A

From 19 Dec 2016 To 22 April 2017

TIME-TABLE

DAY	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
MON	Math	English	Science	Social Science	Computer	Drawing	Hindi	S.K.T
TUE	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
WED	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
THU	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
FRI	"	"	"	"	Math	"	"	"
SAT	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	English

Signature

ATTENDANCE CHART

School B.M.V.P Sr. Sec. School Bushan (Bhiwani)

Class : 6th Subject : Physical Science

Name & Roll No.	19.12.16	20.12.16	21.12.16	23.12.16	24.12.16	9.1.17	10.1.17	11.1.17	12.1.17	13.1.17	16.1.17	17.1.17	18.1.17	19.1.17	20.1.17					
Kavita	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P					
Pooja	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P					
Sushila	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P					
Mamta	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P					
Kuldeep	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P					
Priyanka	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P					
Rajni	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P					
Sarita	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P					
Rashmi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P					
Sandeep	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P					
Saroj	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P					
Sunil	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P					
Vikram	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P					
Jiya	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P					
Nitin	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P					
Sawan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P					
Aman	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P					
Jitender	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P					
Rahul	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P					
Krishna	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P					

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MICRO TEACHING LESSONS

Lesson No. : ...1.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 22 Class VII th

Subject Physical Science Time 6 min

Topic Magnet & its Properties Date 28-11-2016

1

INTRODUCTORY SKILL

Pupil-Teacher Activity	Student's Activity	Component
Good Morning Students!	Good Morning	Preliminary Attention
How are you?	Fine	Preliminary Attention
What is this? (Showing Magnet)	Magnet	Apparatus use of Device and Aids
What is this? (Showing a piece of iron)	Iron	"
What happen when we take close a piece of Iron to the magnet?	Both will attract to each other.	Relevancy of verbal and non-verbal behaviour.
Material which attract the magnet is iron.	Student listen carefully	Maintaince of continuity

A magnet have two poles. South pole and north pole.	Student listen carefully	Maintaince of Continuity
When both the pole close together they are attracted and when same pole come close they are repel	Student listen carefully.	

Announcement of Topic :→

Well students! Today our topic is "Types of Magnet".

Observation Table

Component Used	Rating Scale						
• Preliminary Attention	0	1	2	(3)	4	5	6
• Previous Knowledge Testing	0	1	2	3	(4)	5	6
• Appropriate use of device and Technique	0	1	2	3	(4)	5	6
• Maintainance of continuity	0	1	2	3	4	(5)	6
• Relevancy of verbal and non-verbal behaviour.	0	1	2	3	4	(5)	6

Rahman 28/11/16

Lesson No. : ...2.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 22 Class VI th

Subject Physical Science Time 6 min 3

Topic Atom Date 29-11-2016

SKILL OF QUESTIONING

S. No.	Pupil-Teacher Activity	Student's Activity
	Pupil Teacher, ask Student	
1)	Name the smallest unit of any substance.	Atom
2)	Name the parts of an atom.	Nucleus & Electron
3)	Nucleus is made up of what ?	Neutron & Proton.
4)	Which charges is present on nucleus?	Positive charge
5)	Proton having +ve charge or -ve charge.	Positive charge
6)	Is there any charge on neutron?	No, neutron has no charge.
7)	Where is $\bar{e}$ present is it inside or outside the nucleus?	$\bar{e}$ are present outside the nucleus.
8)	Is $\bar{e}$ charge having any charge.	Yes, -ve charge.

9)	Name the path around the nucleus on which electron revolve.	Orbit
10)	What is atomic no.?	No. of e^- or no. of proton present in any atom is called atomic no.

Observation Table

Sr. No.	Components Used	Rating Scale						
1.	Framing of question	0	1	2	3	(4)	5	6
2.	Distribution of questions.	0	1	2	3	4	(5)	6
3.	Frequency of question	0	1	2	3	4	(5)	6
4.	Relevancy	0	1	2	3	4	(5)	6
5.	Probing Approach	0	1	2	3	(4)	5	6

Pabvani
29/11/16

Lesson No. : ...3.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 22 Class VIII th

Subject Physical Science Time 6 min

Topic Gravitation Date 30-11-2016

5

SKILL OF REINFORCEMENT

Pupil-Teacher Activity	Students response
Pupil Teacher asked students to look at on your Activity carefully. She carefully throw the chalk piece above and catch it. Now she asked the following objects.	
1) What do I did? 2) Where is the chalk piece now? 3. Very good students If we throw coin in similar way what happen?	• You throw the chalk above • At the floor. • Coin also fall or lie down.
4.) OK, tell me why is chalk and coin comes down? Now pupil Teacher explain that earth has	• No response • Listen carefully

tendency of attraction any objects towards its centre. This power of attraction towards centre is called gravity.
And the force of gravity to attract is called Gravitation.
Pupil Teacher ask that any body now, who discover the gravitation first.
Sir Issac Newton once sitting under a tree. Suddenly an apple fall down on earth. He disturb and thought why did apple fall down on earth why not float in air. This leads to the discovery of gravitation. That earth has centre of gravity which attract object towards itself.

Observation Table

Sr.	Component Used	Rating scale						
1.	Movement	0	1	2	(3)	4	5	6
2.	Gesture	0	1	2	3	(4)	5	6
3.	Change in voice	0	1	2	3	4	(5)	6
4.	Focussing	0	1	2	3	4	5	(6)
5.	Change in interaction	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

Rahman 3/11/16

Lesson No. : ....4.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 22 Class VIIth

Subject Physical Science Time 6 min 7

Topic State of Matter Date 1 - 12 - 2016

SKILL OF ILLUSTRATION WITH EXAMPLE

S.No.	Pupil-Teacher Activity	Expected Answer
1.	What do you understand by matter?	Anything which occupy space and has mass are called matter.
2.	Tell me dear students, in how many no. matter can be classify	Three
3.	Very Good, name the three states.	Solid, liquid and Gases.
4.	Give some examples of solid?	Stone, chair, table, desk, Pen etc.
5.	Give some example of liquid?	Milk, water, juice etc.
6.	Give two names of gases.	Oxygen and nitrogen.
7.	Can we change the shape of solid substance. Why is	No, Because force of attraction

		between atoms is very strong and they have fixed shape & volume.
8.	Is Liquid change their shape if yes then why?	Yes. Becaz in liquid atoms are far from each other as compared to solid.
9.	Is gases have fixed shapes and volume?	Na. Becaz atoms have large intermolecular space and very weak force

Observation Table

S.No	Component Used	Rating Scale.
1.	Relevancy of Example	0 1 2 3 4 5 6
2.	Simplicity of Example.	
3.	Interesting aspect of the example.	
4.	Appropriateness of the media.	
5.	Apparatus of the appeared	

MEGA TEACHING LESSONS

Lesson No. : ....1.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 22 Class VI th

Subject Science Time 20 min 23

Topic Light and Its Sources Date 7-12-2016

Instructional Teaching Aids

General Teaching Aids : Black board, chalk, duster, Pointer etc.

Specific Teaching Aids : Coloured Chalk, Roller blackboard, Chart related to topic etc.

Instructional Objectives

Behavioural Objectives : After learning this chapter, students are able to answer following –

- Students will know about light & its source
- They are able to differentiate various source of light.
- They will use this knowledge in their daily life.

Pre-Assumed Knowledge

- Student are aware of light.
- They know the source of light.
- They are able to differentiate natural and man-made source.

Previous Knowledge Testing :

Student teacher can test the previous knowledge.

- What is energy?
- What is light?
- What is the difference between natural & man made
- What are the source of light?

Announcement of Topic :

After not getting good now student-teacher introduce the today topic is 'light and its sources'.

Presentation

Teaching Points	Pupil-Teacher Activity	Student Activity / B.B. Work
Light	Student teacher tell students about light that light is a type of energy. It makes the thing visible. It help us in visualize thing around us.	Light is a source of energy. It is electromagnetic wave travel in straight line.
Electromagnetic Wave	light is an electromagnetic wave. Thats why its	

Lesson No. : .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No ..... Class .....

Subject ..... Time 25

Topic ..... Date .....

do not require any medium for its propagation. It can travel without medium. When light travel like a wave. It can travel in vaccum. Its speed in vaccum is 3×10^8 m/s.

Composition of light –

Light is made of 7 colours, can you able to name them? Ans Purple, Blue, dark blue, Green, yellow, orange. Now, student teacher ask the students about

Source of light

How many source of light are there

Ans:- There are two type of source of light

- Natural source
- Artificial.

Example:- Sun, stars etc. candle, bulb, CFL etc

Classification on the basis that substance allow

Transparent object allow light to pass completely

light does not require any medium for propagation.

V – violet
I – Indigo
B – Blue
G – Green
Y – Yellow
O – Orange
R – Red

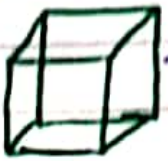
Source of light

- Natural source

Sun

- Artifical sourca.

candle

Light to pass partially or completely	Translucent - Light pass partially • Opaque - Light does not pass at all	 ← Glass  ← Wood Box

Revision :-

Q1 - What is light?
Q2 - How many colour combine to from light?
Q3 - How many source of light are present?
Q4 - Give four example of artifical source.

Home - Work :-

Q1 - Draw the diagram of natural source and artifical source.
Q2 - Fill in the blank.

(i) Light travel in ____ line.
(ii) Bulb, torch etc are ____ source.
(iii) Light is made up of ____ colours.

Pakwan
07/12/16

Lesson No. : ....2.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No 22 Class VI Th

Subject Physical Science Time 2 min 27

Topic Sorting Material into Group Date 8-12-2016

Instructional Teaching Aids

General Teaching Aids :- Chalk, blackboard, duster, Pointer etc.

Specific Teaching Aids :- Coloured Chalk, Chart related to the topic etc.

Instructional Objectives

Behavioural Objectives :- After studying this topic Students are able to answer the following —

They know about the group of Material.
They are able to sort the object of different type in groups.
Students use this knowledge in their daily life.

Pre- Assumed Knowledge

Pupil Teacher can determine the previous knowledge of different object around them. And they are able to recognize them.

Previous Knowledge Testing :-

Pupil Teacher can determine the previous knowledge of asking following question

How many different object are present around you.
By taking some object in our daily life used, he or she can ask the matter of which it is made up.
Are you able to store water in clothes if not why?

Announcement of Topic :-

Pupil-Teacher declare the topic that dear student today we will learn how to sort the material into groups.

Presentation :-

Teaching Points	Pupil-Teacher Activity	Students Activity/ B.B. Work
We see around us-a chair, a bullock cart, toys, water etc	Pupil-Teacher explain that we cannot store water into cloth Bcoz there are many small holes in it. From where it comes out.	Chairs, books, table, desk, water, clothes Jam etc. in our daily life.

This is the property of clothes. But we can store water inside metal vessel, glassware. So every object has different properties. On this basis objects are classified into groups.

Appearance

Pupil - Teacher ask students is there any difference b/w old, new ornaments of gold & Ag.

Ans. New ornaments are more shinner than oldnes. Metal like gold, silver, iron lose their shine if exposed to environment because their surface is attached by air and moisture. So we can group shinning material together.

Shinning material like metal gold, silver, Aluminium.

Hardness	Student - Teacher tell that when you press different material with your hands some of them easily compressed while other not. Take a metal key and try to scratch with it the surface of wood, aluminium a piece of stone, nail, candle etc. You will scratch some object be compressed or scratched easily are soft, while some other material which are not compress are Hard. For eg. Cotton is soft, iron is hard	**Soft Material:** Cotton, sponge etc. **Hard Material:** Stone, wood, coal, diamond etc.
Soluble or Insoluble Some objects or	Pupil - Teacher tell that these are some material which dissolve	

Lesson No. : .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No..... Class.....

Subject..... Time..... 31

Topic..... Date.....

material dissolve completely in water are called soluble and material which donot mix with water and donot disappear are called Insoluble eg - Coconut oil, Kerosene

completely in water known as soluble material but there some material which are not at all soluble in water are known as Insoluble material for eg ail etc.

Soluble :-
Salt, sugar etc.

Insoluble :-
oil, Kerosene, vinegar etc.

Revision

Q1: Give some example of object present around you?
Q2 What do you mean by soft material.
Q3. Give two example of Hard Object?
Q4 Give two example of soluble material?

Home-Work.

Classify the following into groups -

Having similiar properities.

Chair, table, Toys, stone, cotton, vinegar, mustard oil, sand, Iron, Aluminium etc.

Patra
03/12/16

Lesson No. : 3

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 22 Class. VI-Th

Subject. Physical Science Time. 2 a.m. 33

Topic. Changes around us Date. 9-12-2016

Instructional Teaching Aids

General Teaching Aids : Chalk, blackboard, Duster, Painter etc.

Specific Teaching Aids : Coloured Chalk, Chart related to the topic etc.

Instructional Objectives

Behavioural Objectives : After studying this chapter students show the following behaviours

- Students are able to define the changes
- Students will know the changes around them.
- Students are able to differentiate b/w the changes.

Pre-Assumed Knowledge :

Can you list a few things you can change around you, with no magic involved.

Previous Knowledge Testing : Pupil-Teacher ask following question.

- What happen when we put a beaker of water

on flame?

- What are these - boiling of water, boiling milk, burning of candle, Rotation of fan etc activity called?

Announcement of Topic :-

So students!

Today we will learn about the changes that takes place around us.

Presentation.

Teaching Points	Pupil-Teacher Activity	Student Activity	Blackboard Work
CHANGE	If any objects showing change in its shape and character then it is called change.	Students listen carefully	Changes • Slow & fast • Reversible & irreversible • Physical & Chemical changes
Classification	It is classified into following types i) Slow & fast change. ii) Reversible & irreversible change. iii) Physical & Chemical changes		

Lesson No. : .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No ..... Class .....

Subject ..... Time 35

Topic ..... Date .....

Slow & Fast	Slow changes are those which takes place slowly for eg ripening of crops, growth of tree, changes in seasons whereas change that takes place fastly for eg. burning of paper, beating of heart, breaking of stone etc	Students listen carefully	Ripening of crops, growth of tree etc. are slow change. Burning of paper, beating of heart are fast change.
Reversible & Irreversible	Pupil Student explain reversible & irreversible change which is repeated again & again are called reversible change eg. lunar eclipse, speed of fan etc. The changes which is not repeated or occur only once are called Irreversible changes.	Students listen carefully	cyclone, storm etc.
Physical & Chemical change	All the change in which property of substance remains in affected. eg. tearing of paper, cutting of		Tearing of clothes, paper are physical change. Burning of coal or

	Ans where as the change which affect the properties of sub. eg. heating as burning of candle, germination of seeds.		candle as chemical change

Revision :-

Q- What is change?
Q- How many types of changes are there?
Q- Give two example of physical change?

Home Work

Q- Define change - Classify into various type and give two eg. each.

Pakwan
09/12/15

Lesson No. : ....4.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 22 Class VII th

Subject Physical Science Time 2o min 37

Topic Reflection of light Date 10-12-2016

Instructional Teaching Aids

General Teaching Aids :- Chalk, blackboard, Duster, Ruler etc.

Specific Teaching Aids :- Coloured Chalk, Chart related to topic etc.

Instructional Objectives

Behavioural Objectives :-

- Student will explain reflection
- Students understand laws of reflection
- Student use this knowledge in daily life

Pre- Assumed Knowledge

Student know about light. And they also know that light travel in a straight line. They are aware the laws we in maths like triangle, angle etc.

Previous Knowledge Testing :- Pupil Teacher ask following question to test the knowledge of students

- What is light?
- Is light requires any medium for propagation?
- When you look at mirror you will see your image why?

Announcement of Topic :- After not getting good response Pupil-Teacher declare that today we will learn about 'reflection of light'.

Presentation :-

Teaching Points	Pupil-Teacher Activity	Student's Activity	B.B. Work
Reflection of light	When a ray of light fall on any polished surface it strike the surface and come back, this come-back of light is called Reflection.	Student listen carefully	Bouncing back of light is called Reflection
Laws of Reflection	There are two laws of Reflection Before talking about laws. we are familiar with some terms		

Lesson No. : .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No..... Class.....

Subject..... Time..... 39

Topic..... Date.....

Tell me about incident rays. Do you know about this.

Incident rays are those rays of light which falls on surface. And the point at which incident light fall is called incident point. Similarly the rays which come back after reflection is called reflected light and point from where it is reflected is called reflected point The I drawn on incident point is called Principal line. The angle formed b/w incident rays and perpendicular is called incident angle. And angle b/w Perpendicular & reflected ray is called reflected angle.

NO Response.

Student listen carefully.

1st law

Angle of incident = Angle of reflection $\angle i = \angle r$

Second law

Incident ray, reflected ray, and perpendicular ray all lie in same plane

	Acc. to 1st law :- i) Angle of incident is always equal to reflected angle. ii) Incident ray, reflected ray, and perpendicular all lie in a same plane.	Student note down the law of reflection:	

Revision

Q- What do you understand by Reflection?
Q- Define incident ray, incident angle, reflected ray & Reflected angle.
Q- Explain the laws of Reflection.

Home-Work

Q1:- Define Incident & Reflected ray ?

Q2 State that two laws of reflection.

Pabsara
10/12/16

Lesson No. : 5

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 22 Class VII th

Subject Physical Science Time 2a min 41

Topic Work Date 13-12-2016

Instructional Teaching Aids

General Teaching Aids : Chalk, Duster, Blackboard, Pointer etc.

Specific - Teaching Aids : Chart, Roller blackboard, Coloured Chalk etc.

Instructional Objectives

Behavioural Objectives : After studying this topic students are able to answer the following questions —

- Students can define work.
- Students are aware of different type of objectives.
- Students use this knowledge in their daily life.

Pre- Assumed Knowledge : Students know about force. They are aware of force and displacement and also familiar which angle formed b/w force & displacement.

Previous Knowledge Testing : Pupil-Teacher can test the knowledge of students by asking following question.

- Define force?
- What is the unit of force.
- Define displacement and its unit?
- Define the term work done?

Announcement of Topic:-

Ka student!.
Today topic we learn about 'work'.

Presentation:-

Teaching Points	Pupil–Teacher Activity	Student Activity	B.B. Work
Work	Pupil–Teacher starts teaching by saying that in our daily life. Various activity like laughing, hearing etc all are various types of work but acc. to scienc there are not work. If apply large force on stone of bigger size but it does not move from its position that it is said that no work is done. It is said to be work done if object is	Student listen carefully	W = F X ds Unit of work is Joule

displaced.
Hence work = Force X Displacement.
If displacement is zero, work will be zero.
Tell me if any body from you know the unit of work.
Ans: Unit is Joule, since W = Force X displacement. Hence 1 Joule = 1 Newton x meter

Work is of 3 types
If force applied & displacement is in one direction, then it is positive work.
eg. if wood is displaced.
If displacement is in opposite direction of force it is -ve work.
eg. If apply force on moving object toward ourself. (2) If angle b/w force & displacement is zero, then work done is zero

Student give no response.

Student listen carefully

Types of work

+ve work
-ve work
zero work.

Revision :

Q. Define work?
Q. What is the unit of work?
Q. Define one Joule of work done?
Q. How many type of work is present?

Home-Work

(1) Define work done & give its S.I. unit.

(2) Explain 3 types of work.

Pabrant
13/12/16

Lesson No. : ....1.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 22 Class VI th

Subject Physical Science Time 2 amin 57

Topic State of matter Date 15-12-2016

Instructional Teaching Aids

General Teaching Aids : Chalk, Duster, Pointer, Blackboard etc.

Specific Teaching Aids : Coloured chalk, chart related to topic.

Instructional Objectives

Behavioural Objectives :
- Students will know about different state of matter.
- Student will differentiate b/w states of matter.
- They use this information in their daily life.

Pre-Assumed Knowledge :
Students are aware of things around them. They are able to define them. Students can differentiate them. Students are able to differentiate various types of things / object present around them.

Previous Knowledge Testing

Pupil Teacher can ask various question to test the previous knowledge.

- What material the object are made up which is present around you.
- In how many types matter can be divided.
- Name them.
- Names any four solids.

Announcement of the Topic :-

Pupil - Teacher declare that today we will learn about 'state of matter.'

Presentation :-

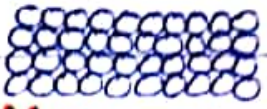
Teaching Points	Pupil - Teacher Activity	Student Activity	B.B. Work
Matter	Dear student, I asked you if duster fall down there is no change in its shape but if it happen with water shapes change. This is Because	Student listen carefully	

Lesson No. : .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No..... Class.....

Subject..... Time..... 59

Topic..... Date.....

Solid Matter	duster is solid water is liquid. In solid constituting atoms are very close together but in liquid are somewhat far. Also in solid inter-molecular force of attraction is much higher than liquid. That's why solid have definite shape & volume. Example of solids are wood, iron, plastic, glass etc. Atom of solids are libration very slow and are not free for libration. Pupil teacher then show the structure of atoms in solid on board. All solid occupy space. To demonstrate this, Pupil Teacher use a beaker half of water, then put a stone tie up with thread into it. You will see that, water level rise up because space is occupied by	Student listen carefully Student listen carefully	 Atoms of Solid • Intermolecular space nil, • Force of attraction is maximum.  Solid occupy space

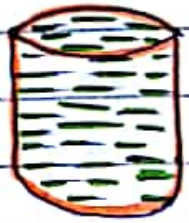
by stone it displace atoms move apart.

Liquid Matter

Pupil - Teacher told students that in liquid atom are not close. They can vibrate with motion. Liquid do not have fixed shape. They occupy the shape of container in which store. eg. Milk, ink, oil etc. liquid also occupy space to prove that, Pupil Teacher demonstrate experiment in which beaker full of water is taken. Now, if we add more liquids, the liquid of beaker comes out because there is no space for new liquid. Hence it is prove that liquid also occupy space.

Student listen carefully

- Atoms of liquids
- Fixed shape but no volume



Liquid occupy space.

Lesson No. : .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No..... Class.....

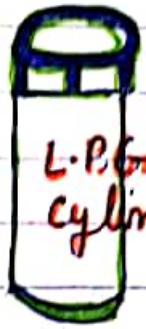
Subject..... Time..... 61

Topic..... Date.....

Gas

Atoms are very far from each other inter-molecular force of attraction is almost negligible not any fixed shape & volume. They occupy the volume if vessels in which they are filled. Force of attraction is nil thats why atoms of gas moves freely. we are familiar that likage of gas can be easily detected because gaseous atom move freely. Gases also occupy volume. eg. when we fill air in ballon the size of ballon. Start increasing This proves that gases occupy volume. Have see ice, water and steam. All there represent solid, Liquid and Gases state.

Student listen carefully



Before Filling air

After Filling air in ballon.

Revision :-

Q1 - How many types of states are there name them?
Q2 - Force of attraction b/w atom is maximum in which state.
Q3 - Name any four liquid.

Home-Work -

Fill in the blanks -

i> Matter occupy ___ and ___.
ii> In solid, atoms are ___.
iii> Matter is classified into ___ types.

Topic was announced at right time. B.B. work was done. Teaching Aids were used properly. Students response was also good. Home work was given at proper time.

Tahrim

SCHOOL TEACHING PRACTICE LESSONS

Lesson No. : 1

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 22 Class VIII th

Subject Physical Science Time 2 min

Topic Energy and its type Date 19-12-2016

65

Instructional Teaching Aids

General Teaching Aids : Chalk, Duster, Blackboard, Pointer etc.

Specific Teaching Aids : Coloured Chalk, Roller Black-Board, Chart etc.

Instructional Objectives

Behavioural Objective :

- Student can recall the defination of energy.
- Student will know about different types of energy.
- They are able to differentiate b/w various energy.
- They are able to use this information in their daily life.

Pre-Assumed Knowledge :

- Students are aware of force, work & energy.
- They use this information in their daily life.

Previous Knowledge Testing :

Pupil Teacher can ask following question to test the previous knowledge -

Q. What is work?
Q. Define force?
Q. If we move table from its position what does we use?

Announcement of Topic :-

Today we will study about "Energy and its type". (See students)

Presentation :-

Teaching Points	Pupil-Teacher Activity	Student Activity	B.B. Work
Energy Type of Energy	P.T. tell students that tendency doing work is called energy. Further P.T. tell that energy is of different type. 1st one is Kinetic energy. It is the energy due to motion ex: if car is running then it has K.E. $K.E = \frac{1}{2} \times mass \times velocity$	Student listen carefully	Kinetic Energy - $K.E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ where, m = mass v = velocity

Lesson No. : .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No..... Class.....

Subject..... Time..... 67

Topic..... Date.....

	$K.E. = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$		
Potential Energy	Then P.T. explain second type of energy i.e Potential energy it is the energy due to position. eg. If I place this duster on table then it has potential energy.	Student listen carefully	$P.E = mgh$ m = mass g = gravity h = height
PE=mgh	Potential energy = mgh where m = mass g = gravity ($9.8 m/s^2$) h = height	student note down the main point.	
Mechanical Energy	Then the third type of energy is mechanical energy. This is sum of P.E. and K.E. eg. If a big stone on mountain is placed. it has potential energy but when fall down. P.E changes in K.E of mechanical energy is sum of two energy.		**Mechanical Energy** $M.E. = K.E + P.E.$

Law of conservation of energy	Student we can neither create energy nor can we destroy. Hence energy is conserved P.E. + K.E. → Always constant.		Energy is Conserved Neither created nor destroyed.

Revision :-

Q. What is energy?
Q. How many types of energy is there?
Q. Define law of conservation of energy?

Home-work :-

Q. Explain different type of energy with example.

Pabrani
19/12/16

Lesson No. : ...2.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 22 Class VII th

Subject Physical Science Time 20 min 69

Topic Sound Date 20-12-2016

Instructional Teaching Aids

General Teaching Aids :- Chalk, Duster, Blackboard Painter etc

Specific-Teaching Aids :- Coloured Chalk, Chart related to the topic etc.

Instructional Objectives

Behavioural Objectives :-

(i) Students can recapitulate about sound.
(ii) They can differentiate b/w various types of sound.
(iii) Students can use this knowledge in their daily life.

Pre-Assumed Knowledge :-

Students are aware of various type of sound. They know about variation and also about the origin of sound.

Previous Knowledge Testing :-

P.T. ask following question to test their knowledge.

Who help us when talk to move our voice from one place to another.

Is different object produce different sounds.

Give two source of sound.
How does sound produce.

Announcement of Topic :- Pupil-Teacher declare that students today we will study about 'sound'.

Presentation :-

Teaching Point	Pupil-Teacher Activity	Student Activity	B.B. Work
Sound	P.T. ask sound about that any body from you can tell about vibration? Ans:- If any object move to & fro again & again is called vibration. Good, dear students sound is also a type of energy. It produce due to vibration in an object.	Student listen carefully.	Type of Energy Produce due to vibration
Vibration	Sound require a medium for propagation It does not travel in vaccum. The		To & fro movement is called vibration

Lesson No. : .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No..... Class.....

Subject..... Time..... 71

Topic..... Date.....

Time Period	to and fro movement of object is called vibration. To complete one oscillation it is called Periodic or Time period. The movement of a body from one extreme position to other and back is called oscillation. Time to complete one oscillation is called Time-period.	Students listen carefully	 Oscillation of Pendulum showing Periodic motion.
Frequency	Frequency is defined as no. of oscillation made by an body in one second It is measured in Hertz Sound is classified as type audible & inaudible Human ear can hear the sound having frequiences b/w 20Hz to 20,000. This is audible sound.	Student note down the main point	$\nu = \frac{1}{T}$ T → Time Period.
• **Infrasonic**	Infrasonic :- less than 20 Hz		Infrasonic less than 20Hz
• **Sonic**	Sonic – 20Hz to 20000Hz		Sonic 20Hz to 20,000Hz
• **Ultrasonic**	Ultrasonic – greater than 20,000		Ultrasonic. more than 20,000Hz.

Revision :-

- Is sound require medium for propagation?
- What do you understand by ultrasonic sound?
- What is the unit of frequency?

Home-Work :-

- How many type of sound there?
- Infrasonic sound range ____ Hz.

Patwari
20/12/16

Lesson No. : ...3.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 22 Class VII th

Subject Physical Science Time 20 min 73

Topic Energy Date 21/12/2016

Instructional Teaching Aids :

General Teaching Aids : Chalk, Blackboard, duster, Pointer etc

Specific Teaching Aids : Coloured Chalk, Chart related to topic etc.

Instructional Objectives

Behavioural Objective : After learning this topic Students are familiar with term Energy.

- Students are aware of different type of energy.
- Students are able to use this knowledge in their daily life.

Pre-Assumed Knowledge : Student have some idea about energy. They also know that energy is required for doing any kind of work.

Previous Knowledge Testing : P.T. can ask follow question to test their previous knowledge—

Q Can you define energy?
Q Why energy is important?
Q How many different types of energy are there?
Q Is energy is consumed?

Announcement of Topic :- Dear student ! Today we will learn about 'Energy'

Presentation

Teaching Points	Pupil-Teacher Activity	Student Activity	B.B. Work
Energy	Pupil-Teacher told student that tendency of doing any work is called energy. We use energy for doing various type of work. Hence energy is of many forms	Student listen carefully	Energy is capacity to do work
Types of Energy	First one is defined as Kinetic energy.		Types of Energy.
Kinetic Energy	Energy due to its motion is called Kinetic energy. eg moving car, person going from one place to another, $K.E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$		. Kinetic Energy . Potential Energy . Mechanical Energy.
Potential Energy	Dear student second type of energy		

Lesson No. : .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No..... Class.....

Subject..... Time..... 75

Topic..... Date.....

	is Potential energy this is energy due to its position. eg. if duster is placed on table then it process potential energy. P.E = m X g X h m = mass g = gravity ($9.8 m/s^2$) h = height	Student listen carefully	Potential energy = mgh duster  Table
Mechanical Energy	Third of energy is Mechanical energy. This energy is sum of kinetic energy and Potential energy. eg. a stone lying on top of hill possess P.E. but of when fall it is converted into kinetic energy Thus. M.E = P.E + K.E	Student note down the various type.	M.E = P.E. + K.E.

Revision

- Define Energy.
- Give two examples of Kinetic energy.
- Define the various types of energy.

Home-Work

Fill in the blanks

(i) Capacity of doing work is called _____.
(ii) Energy to motion is called _____
(iii) We get _____ from food.
(iv) Mechanical energy is sum of _____.

Pabvan
21/12/16

Lesson No. : 4

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 22 Class VI-th

Subject Physical Science Time 2:0 min 77

Topic Separation of Solid Date 22-12-2016

Instructional Teaching Aids

General Teaching Aids :- Chalk, Duster, Blackboard Pointer etc.

Specific Teaching Aids :- Coloured Chalk, Roller-Blackboard, Chart etc.

Instructional Objectives

Behavioural Objectives :-

- Students are aware of different solids.
- Students gain basic knowledge of separating the solid.
- Student use this knowledge in their application.

Pre-Assumed Knowledge :-

Students have idea of solid matter, they know their properties.

Previous Knowledge Testing :- P.T can test the previous knowledge by asking following question.

Q. If you get mixture of rajma and rice, can you separate them.

Q If dust is mixed with rice is this can be separated if yes how?

Q Can you separate salt & sugar?

Announcement of the Topic :-

Good morning students! Today we will learn about 'separation of solid'.

Presentation :-

Teaching Point	Pupil-Teacher Activity	Student's Activity	B.B. Work
Separation Method Handpicking Sieving	Dear student, you had seen your mother who remove the stones from dal or rice before making them. This method of separating undesired solid substance from useful solid by hands called handpicking. You would have also seen sieve being used at home. Your mother separate bigger particle in wheat flour (atta) by sieving	Student listen carefully	Handpicking Sieving  

Lesson No. : .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No..... Class.....

Subject..... Time..... 79

Topic..... Date.....

It is used to separate component of mixture of different size.

Threshing

Dear student, have you ever visited a wheat or Paddy field after crops has been harvested. This is done by method Harvesting in which

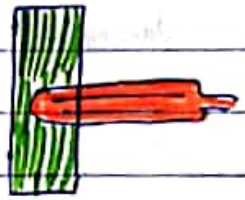
i) Stalk's sticks are beaten on ground.

ii) allowing animals like bullocks to trample the stalk.

iii) by using machine

Student note down the various method.

Threshing



Winnowing

Winnowing Winnowing method is used when one component is lighter and other is heavier It is used for separating husk from grains. In this method lighter particle are removed by wind or blowing air.

Revision :-

(i) Explain winnowing process.

(ii) If stones are mixed in rice how will separate it. Name the method.

Home-Work

<1> Method used to remove grains from stalks is called _____.

<2> When is practice of Handpicking used?

Patwari
22/12/16

Lesson No. : 5

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 22 Class VIIth

Subject Physical Science Time 2a min 81

Topic Separation of Liquid Date 23/12/2016

Instructional Teaching Aids

General Teaching Aids : Chalk, Duster, Blackboard, Pointer etc..

Specific Teaching Aids : Coloured chalk, sand, beaker etc.

Instructional Objectives

Behavioural Objectives : . Student understand the different technique of separating liquid.

- Student have idea of separating.
- Students use this knowledge in their daily life.

Pre-Assumed Knowledge : Students are aware of liquid state, they also know the property of liquid.

Previous Knowledge Testing : P.T. can ask following question to test the previous knowledge of students –

Q Is water is liquid, solid or gas?

Q If Sand is added to water, can you separate it again.

Q. Can salt is separated from water?

Announcement of the Topic:- Good students! Today we will learn about **Separation of Liquid**.?

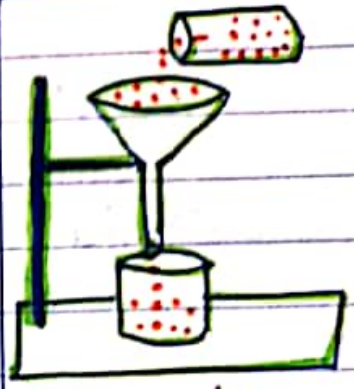
Presentation

Teaching Points	Pupil-Teacher Activity	Student Activity	B.B. Work
Separation of liquid	Dear students, have you ever wondered why your mother soak rice grain water before cooking? No, she does this to separate from rice grains the insoluble solids like tiny pieces of straw, dirt insects etc. There are two methods of separation	Student listen carefully	Sedimentation 
Sedimentation	i) Sedimentation is a process in which heavier particle of insoluble solid in a liquid settle down. The solid particle are called sedimentation		decantation 
Decantation	(i) Decantation: It is a process in which		

pouring of liquid without disturbing the sedimentation.

Filteration The process by which two substance are separated by using filter paper.
eg. it is used for
- Removing pulp from fruit juice
- It is used for cleaning muddy water etc.

Student note down the various method.



Filteration

Separation soluble solids from liquid There are various solid which dissolve in liquid. Hence to separate them we are using foll. Method.

Evaporation :- It is process of converting a liquid into its vapour form is called evaporation.

Evaporation

Condensation The process of conversion of water vapour into its liquid form is called condensation.

Revision :-

(1) Salt is obtained from sea water by the process of _____.

(2) The process by which vapour change into liquid is called _____.

Home - Work

Q How will you obtain clear water from muddy water.

Q In summer, the pond dries up by the process of

(a) Evaporation
(b) decantation
(c) Sedimentation
(d) Condensation.

Parveen 12
23/12/16

Lesson No. : ....6.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 22 Class VIIth

Subject Physical Science Time 2s min 85

Topic Magnet & its property Date 24-12-2016

Instructional Teaching Aids

General Teaching Aids :- Chalk, Duster, Blackboard, Pointer etc.

Specific Teaching Aids :- Coloured Chalk, Chart related to topic etc.

Instructional Objectives

Behavioural Objectives :- After studying this topic, student show positive behaviour separately to these questions —

- Students have idea about magnet.
- Students know about different type of magnet.
- Student use this knowledge in their life.
- Student develop scientific skill.

Pre-Assumed Knowledge :- Students have little idea about magnet. The use this type of toys which have magnet in them.

Previous Knowledge Testing :-

P.T. can ask following questions to test the knowledge of students :-

- Can you tell me magnet attract which type of object.

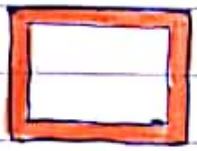
- How many direction are their?
- How many poles of magnet?

Announcement of the Topic:-

(to student)

Today we will learn about "magnet and its property".

Presentation

Teaching Point	Pupil - Teacher Activity	Student's Activity	Black-Board Work
Magnet	P.T start topic by introducing Magnet. It is that substance which attract iron object towards itself. If a magnet is tie freely it always allign in north-south direction.	Student listen carefully	 Magnet
Types of Magnet	Magnet is of two types - 1> Natural Magnet → Magnet derive naturally is called Natural magnet. eg:- If iron is		Types . Artificial . Natural

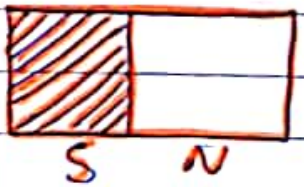
rubbed in one direction only, it develop magnetic property.

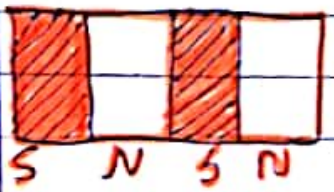
27 Artificial Magnet — It develop by rubbing or by passing current over a iron object. It develop magnetic effect. Artificial magnet is more stronger than natural magnet, eg electromagnetic bar, solenoid etc. After this P.T tell about properties of Magnetic material. eg iron, cobalt, nickel etc. are attracted toward magnet. Magnet has two poles, north pole & south pole. like pole always repel but unlike poles always attract each other. If a magnet is cut from centre then new poles are develop means N & S poles can never be separated.

Properties of magnet

Student note down the main point.

Student listen carefully





Revision :-

Q :- What is magnet?

Q :- How many poles are there in magnet?

Q. Give names of different type of magnet.

Home - Work

Q. Define magnet. Explain types and properties of magnet.

Q. Give some examples of artificial magnet.

Patwari
24/12/16

Lesson No. : ....7.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 22 Class IXth

Subject Physical Science Time 2 session 39

Topic Heat and Its effect Date 09-1-2017

Instructional Teaching Aids

General Teaching Aids : Chalk, Duster, Black-Board, Painter, etc.

Specific Teaching Aids : Coloured Chalk, Roller Black-Board, Chart etc.

Instructional Objectives

Behavioural Objective : After learning this topic Student show following Behaviours.

- Students can define Heat.
- Students can explain the effect of Heat
- Student can implement this knowledge in their daily life

Pre-Assumed Knowledge : Students have some idea of energy and its type they are also familiar with temperature and properties of matter.

Previous Knowledge Testing :

PT can test the previous knowledge of students by following questions

Q. Define energy.

Q What is the unit of energy?

Q In which different form of water exist?

Announcement of Topic : (to Students)
"Today we will learn about Heat and its effect."

Presentation

Teaching Points	Pupil - Teacher Activity	Student Activity	B.B. Work
Heat and Its Type of Energy	T. start the topic by saying that Heat is a type of energy. Since unit of energy is joule, therefore unit of Heat is also joule. Another unit of Heat is calories. Now we will study the effect of Heat. OK, now tell me what happen if you have a bucket full of water. Students - Temp. of water increase. How do you know? It means it is effect of heat,	Student listen carefully	Heat is a type of energy.
Unit of Heat			Joule is unit of Heat Calorie is also the unit of Heat.

	What heat can increase temp. of substance. OK now tell to what happen if you heat milk It comes out. Very Good this means that heat increase the size of substance.	It comes out.	Heat can increase temperature. Heat increase the size of material.
Effect OF Heat	If we continuously boil the water then what happen Ans Water start convert-ing in vapours. This means heat can change the state of matter. Another effect of heat is that we require heat to cook our food. Means it Cause chemical change in food. Thus heat can change chemical change by experiments.	Students listen carefully.	Heat change volume. Heat cause chemical change.

Revision :

Q What are the unit of Heat?
Q What is the effect of Heat?
Q Is volume change with heat?

Home Work

Q Define Heat.
Q. Newton is the unit of Heat? Yes or No.
Q. Explain effect of heat?

Parveen
09/01/17

Lesson No. : ...8.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 22 Class VIII th

Subject Physical Science Time 2.0 min. 93

Topic Motion and its types Date 10-1-2017

Instructional Teaching Aids

General Teaching aids :- Chalk, Chalkboard, Duster etc

Specific Teaching aids :- Coloured Chalk, Chart related to the topic.

Instructional Objectives

Behavioural Objectives :- After learning this topic students show the following change -

- Student can define Motion.
- Student are aware of type of motion
- Student can use this knowledge in their daily life.
- Student develop scientific skill.

Pre-Assumed Knowledge :- Student have some idea of motion.

They can define energy and its type easily.

Previous Knowledge Testing :- P.T can ask the following question to test the previous knowledge of student

Q. Can you define motion?

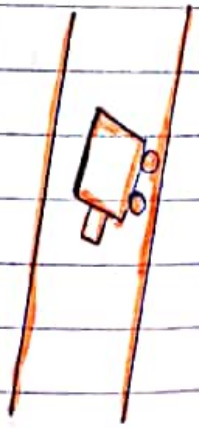
Q Is motion & Energy is same or different?

Q Motion has different type. Can you name them.

Announcement of the Topic :-

So dear students!
Today we will learn about 'Motion and its Type'.

Presentation

Teaching Points	Pupil – Teacher Activity	Student Activity	B.B. Work
Motion	Dear student, lets start our topic i.e. motion. Motion is defined as change in position of an object or body. eg. A butterfly moving from one flower to another flower, flying aeroplane, rotation of earth on around sun etc. All these are example of object or body which are in motion.	Student listen carefully	Change in position is called motion
Type of motion ① Straight line motion	Straight line motion:- Have you seen vehicles moving on road, soldier doing parade or march past. Since all are		 Straight Motion

Lesson No. : .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No..... Class.....

Subject..... Time..... 95

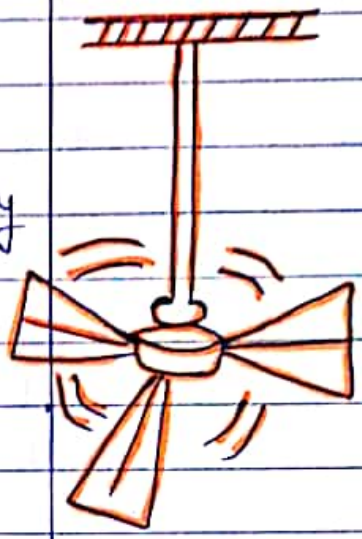
Topic..... Date.....

moving in a straight line hence it is a straight line motion.

Student listen carefully

Circular Motion

If you tie up a thread to a stone and start rotating over your head, it will repeat its path again & again in circular manner. This represent circular motion. Another example is rotation of fan.



Circular Motion

Student note down the type of motion.

To and fro motion

If some stone is hanging vertically and moving horizontally then its motion is repeat again & again over same path. This is called To and fro motion eg. motion of a simple Pendulum.

To & fro motion.

Revision

Q. Define motion.

Q. Name different type of motion?

Home Work

Q. What is motion? Explain type of motion with example of each.

Pawan
10/01/17

Lesson No. : .....9.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 23 Class VIIth

Subject Physical Science Time 2 min

Topic Electricity Date 11-1-2017 97

Instructional Teaching Aids

General Teaching Aids :- Chalk, Duster, Scale, Blackboard etc.

Specific Teaching Aids :- Coloured Chalk, Roller blackboard, chart etc.

Instructional Objectives

Behavioural Objectives :- After learning this chapter student show following behaviour.

(i) Student can define electricity

(ii) Student understand various type of current.

(iii) Student use this knowledge in their daily life.

Pre-Assumed Knowledge : Student are familiar with electricity and their importance in their daily life.

Previous Knowledge Testing :- P.T. can ask following question to test the previous knowledge of the student —

Q Where is electricity used in our daily life?

Q Name four gadgets which use electricity?

Q If we rub scale on dry hair it attract small

paper. Why?

Announcement of Topic:

So student! Today we will learn about 'Electricity'.

Presentation:

Teaching Point	Pupil-Teacher Activity	Student Activity	B.B. Work
Electric Current	Pupil Teacher ask student that when we rub scale on hair, scale get charged. Due to this charging it attract the small pieces of paper. Similarly when we switch on light current flow towards bulb, its starting flowing. The flow of current from one place to another is called electricity. Similarly when we rub any two object together they develop charges. Benjaman Frenkel gave an idea of charge, he	Student listen carefully	Current can flow from one place to another When we rub two things charges develop b/w them.

Lesson No. : .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No..... Class.....

Subject..... Time..... 99

Topic..... Date.....

Type of Charges	charge is of two type i) Positive charge ii) Negative charge. When ebonite rod rubbed with fur cloth it develop negative charge And when glass rod rubbed with silk cloth it develop positive charge. When some or like charge bring together they repel each other and when different or unlike charge bring together they attract each other. Thus attraction means charges are opposite and repulsion means charges are same current can be generated by friction or rubbing and make two object closer.	Student listen carefully Student listen carefully	Charges are of two type +ve charge -ve charge.

Revision:

1. Define current.
2. What are two different charges?

Home Work

1) Like charges ____ each other.
2) Unlike charges ____ each other.
3) Explain the flow of current?

Patwari
11/01/17

Observation Lesson No. : 1

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 14 Class VI th

Subject Math Time 20 min

Topic Circle Date 11-7-2017

1. P.K. Testing was done properly
2. Topic was announced at proper time.
3. Pupil - Teacher was confident.
4. Voice was audible.
5. Blackboard work was satisfactory.
6. Sectional recapitulation was done
7. Student involvement should be there.
8. Chart was properly used
9. Explanation was fine.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No. : 2

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 21 Class VIth

Subject English Time 20 min

Topic Noun Date 15-5-2017

1. P.K. testing was done properly
2. Pupil - Teacher was confident.
3. Voice was effective.
4. Blackboard work was satisfactory.
5. Chart was properly used.
6. Student participation was done properly.
7. Home - work was given.
8. Sectional Recapitulation was done.
9. Explanation was fine.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No. : 3

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 33 Class VIIth

Subject Computer Time 20 min

Topic Internet Date 11-5-2017

1. P.K. Testing was done properly.
2. P.T. was confident.
3. Voice was less audible
4. Black-Board work was satisfactory.
5. Chart was used properly.
6. Explanation of the topic was fine
7. Student participation was done.
8. Home-Work was given by P.T.
9. Over All impression was fine.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No. : 4

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 108 Class VIth

Subject Hindi Time 20 min

Topic सर्वनाम Date 15-5-2017

1. P.K testing was done properly.
2. Topic was announced at proper time.
3. Pupil - Teacher was confident
4. Voice was less audible
5. Student chart was less effective
6. Explanation of the topic was fine.
7. Home Work was given.
8. Black-Board work was good.
9. Student involvement should be there

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No. : .....5.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 103 Class VI th

Subject Math Time 20 min

Topic Triangle Date 11-5-2017

1. P.K. testing was done properly.
2. Topic was announced at proper time.
3. Voice was satisfactory
4. Blackboard work was good.
5. Chart was used properly
6. Explanation was fine.
7. Recapitulation was fine.
8. All over impression was fine
9. P.T. was confident.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No. : .....6.....

Pupil-Teacher's Roll No. 101 Class VIII th

Subject English Time 20 min

Topic Modal Date 15-5-2017

1. P.K. testing was done properly.
2. Topic was announced at proper time.
3. Blackboard work was fine.
4. Voice was audible.
5. Chart was used to explain the topic.
6. Student were taking interest
7. Home work was given
8. Explanation of the topic was done.
9. Over All impression was fine.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No. : ...7.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 24 Class VIth

Subject History Time 20min

Topic Mughal Empire Date 11-5-2017

1. P.K. testing was done properly.
2. Topic was announced at proper time.
3. Block-Board work was good.
4. Voice was audible and effective.
5. Chart was used to explain the topic.
6. Explanation of the topic was fine.
7. Sectional recapitulation was done.
8. Real teaching aids were used
9. Home-work given to the students

Sign. of Pupil Teacher Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No. : ...8.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 107 Class VIIth

Subject Economic Time 20min

Topic Law of Demand Date 15-5-2017

1. P.K testing was done properly.
2. Topic was announced at proper time.
3. Blackboard work was good.
4. Pupil-Teacher was confident.
5. Voice was very effective
6. Chart was used to explain the topic.
7. Explanation of the topic was interesting
8. Sectional recapitulation was effective
9. Over All impression was good.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher Sign. of Supervisor