# தியைுமாாளி <br> ஒன்று கூடிய பயயணம் 



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## TEACHERS＇RESOURCE CENTER－NEW ARRIVALS



Story Building（Resource Book for Teachers）：by Jane Spiro The book offers a series of structured activities which guides the students to write their own stories．It also show－ cases how stories can be used as a medium to develop student learning skills．The activities given are based on the author＇s long term experience with using creative story in a regular classroom teaching．

The Nature Connection，An outdoor workbook for kids，Families，and Classrooms by Clare Walker Leslie The Nature Connection is an interac－ tive workbook full of creative exercises for kids ages 8 to 13．Part Journal，Part field guide filled with illustrations，this book can be used as year around guide for outdoor and year around nature activities with children．

 வசந்துகதேளி வசந்தி 3ெமி அவர்கள் கட்டுゅரயாக எழுதி பத்திரிக்கககளிின் வவளிிவந்ததின் ஷதாகுப்பு． கல்லியிில் விவாதப் என்பது அத்தியாவசியமாாதத1，கிிவாதாங்கலள เமாற்ற｜க்கல்கிி்காா வழிடுமறறமயய ஏற்படதத்துகிறத，கல்லித் திட்டங்களிம் เロாற்றத்யத ஏற்படத்த 『ேய்ாடியணைக்கு உ．றுதுணணणயாக உள்ளது，இவவணகயில் பாற்றுக் கல்லிிக்கு அழ்த்தளம் வகிக்கీறது இப்பத்தகம்．

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Biology Inquiries by Martin Shields Biology Inquiries offers to the teach－ ers a handbook for teaching middle school students engaging lessons in Biology．With an emphasis on inquiry based learning，the book provides a pool of active learning lessons to choose from with valuable tips on how to implement them
Why Won＇t You Just Tell Us the Answer？Teaching Historical think－ ing in Grades $7-12$ by Bruce A．Lesh

The book talks about a method of teaching history that is influenced by the process used by the historians．It
also shows the teachers how to successfully implement these meth－ ods in the classroom．


 ลఎளியிடும் 8ப்பு்தககம் தந்காலத்


 ஆய்வு க்குட்படுத்துகீறது．

DVD：Small things Big things，a film by Saumyananda Sahi
The film by Saumyananda Sahi is a documentary about the Sita School in Silveypura．Here the children are taught through emotion，creativity and social interaction．The school is a space where the children learn from their surround－ ings．The movie observes the learning experiences of the teachers and students for one year．

## 

அன்புள்ள வாசகத்களளே,
இந்த புதீய கம்றியாண்டிற்குத் தங்கணள வரவேற்கிறோம். புத்தம் புதிய முகங்களோகும் புதுப்புது

 துங்களிின் பாா்ாவக்கு...






இப்பயணாம் கோணட ளிடுயுணрயிம் ஒரு 5 நாள் பயிற்சிப் பட்டळறயிமிருந்து துவங்கியது. இந்தப் பயிற்சிப்பட்டळறயில் அடுத்த ஒரு வருடப்பணிணயப் பற்றிய முன்லோட்டகும் எதிர்காலத் திட்டம் பற்றியும்












 இதழியிருந்து புீயபதாக ஒரு இப்்சே்க்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

அடுத்த இதழில் சந்திக்கும் வயை,
ஆஆந்தடாாய் வாசிப்போம், ஆழ்ந்த புரிதறு|டன் கற்பிப்போம்!

## 

## 2ள்ாோக்குப் பபக்ாா்

இந்தபகுதியில் ஆசிரியர்கள் தங்களது ஆகிிியா் ஷகுப்பு 4 :
பயணத்றை பற்றிய பிரதிபலிப்புகள் இடம் 50 कியுக்குறி்

பபற்றுள்ளது.
 Bடாนํ.. .


## பாடத்திடீடாஙํகள்ா

இந்த பகுதி முழுவதும் புதுச்சோி ஆசிாியர் வப்த்தால் உருவாக்கப்பப் வகுப்பணறக்கான சிந்தணைகளும் பாடத் திட்டங்களும் இட்் பபற்றுள்ளன.

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100 ผीใ円ச

## வகூப்பळற நாா்குறிபீ4

இந்த பகுதீயில் ஆசிாியர்கள் தங்கள் வகுப்பணற நெகப்வுகணை பகிர்ந்துள்ளைர்.

106 வாศிक்து மகிழ்ந்தார்கள் ! பார்க்து


## EDITORIAL

DearReaders,
Welcome to the new academic year! As you prepare to start the new year with fresh faces, new developments and renewed aspirations, Thisaimaani is also back in a new avatar. Let us take you behind the curtains for a quick peek into the last two months...

This has been an eventful summer for the teacher community in Puducherry. We witnessed the formation of Puducherry Teachers' Circle - a platform for teachers who are passionate about the cause of quality education for all children and are keen to continue learning in order to pursue this cause. The Puducherry Teachers' Circle brings together these like-minded teachers for a journey in reflective practice and collaborative learning. The group began its journey with a 5 day orientation-cum-visioning workshop during the summer holidays. This workshop covered discussions on different areas like - education and society, how children learn, curricular planning, teaching effectively and assessment. This group will continue to meet for the rest of the year to create classroom resources, activities / project ideas, assessments and other teaching resources. They will also be trying out these ideas in their classrooms, meeting at regular intervals to share their classroom experiences and discuss ways of addressing common issues faced in the classroom.

This issue of Thisaimaani carries some of the resources developed by this group for the lessons coming up in the first trimester syllabi. You will find lesson plans, worksheets, posters and other teaching learning material to make your class more engaging. As usual, you will also find articles on teacher memoirs, classroom experiences and event updates.

We would like to hear more from you. We are adding a few new spaces from this issue - Reader's feedback, Try it... refine it.... Share it..., Call for articles for next issue and Resources.

Till next time,
Happy Reading, Happy Teaching!

## The reflective practitioner

In this section, teachers reflect on their journeys - the challenges they find in the classroom, the difference they are able to make to the lives of their students and what they would like to do better as a teacher

5 Teacher amma illa... School amma dooy...

10 My classroom Journey over the lastyear

## Lesson ideas

This section is an array of classroom ideas and lesson plans created by the Puducherry Teachers' Circle. They have been created using the 5E framework to encourage independent thinking, conceptual understanding and real life application of classroom learning.

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#  அற்மா BLாயா ！！！ 



## 

நான் தனமேேfி，தட்டாஞ்சாவடி தனவேரி．நான் ஆमிாியப்பஎைியிலயமர்ந்து 22 ஆண்ாுுள் முடியப்போகிறது． இதில் 19 வருடங்கக்்，தொட்்ந்து யுதம்வகுப்பில்．
 எப்பழ சமாளிப்பது எஜ்பது பற்றிய எனது அஞுுகு முறறகணையும் அனூபவத்ணதயும் உங்களோடு பக்்ந்து Һகாள்ள கியைைிிேன்．

யுதம் வகுப்பில் சேர்வதற்காக வளும் மழணயயரிம் யூఠ்ற வळகயிஐர் உ ண்டு．
＊அங்கன்வாட்க்குச் ிசன்று உண்டு உறங்ள வந்த குழந்ணதகள்
＊LKG，UKG எஞ பள்ளி வாசணணఠ அறிந்த குழு்ம்தகள்
＊அங்கன்வாடியும் அறியாமண் LKG，UKG யுட்
 அடியロレயாக்ப் போோ குழந்மைதகள்．

## 

முதธ் வகுப்ப ஆசிாிணயயாக ดபாறுப்பேற்க புதமி்் மஞ ணதாியம் லேண்ருும்．அப்படிப்ப்டவவ்களால் மடுடுமே
 புதம் வகுப்பு \％\＆ிரியருக்குக் கொச்ச்்் சகிப்புத் தன்ணு，
 நிணைய நிறைய பாசத்றை，அக்ணப டவளிக்காட்டுட் மமஞப்பக்குவகும் வேண்டும்．

மேற்டிசான்ன கூன்று வணை பாணவர்கணை அன்பு எங்ற ஒற்கைச் டசயட் வழியாய்க் குபிப் போட முடியுட்．

முதல் பற்றும் இரண்டாம் வணை மாகார்கள் கொஞ்சட் மிரட்சியோடும் பயத்சோடும் வந்தானும் இடத்தில் உட்கார் என்று டொன்ஜாால் அமர்ந்து ளிடுவார்கள்．ஆசणால்


 வமாழிகசோாு இரு கெம் நீபி கூப்பிகும் போது வந்து விட்டார்கள் என்றாம் சுாாளித்து விடலாட்．அப்படியும் வரசில்லலலெச்றாம் குச்ச மிட்டாய்，குருகி றொட்டி，
 ககாடுத்து பள்ளியிின் உள்ளே அஷயுத்து வந்து விடமாட்．

அப்படியே அயைத்து வந்தானும் அழுதுடொண்டே இருப்பாந்கள்．அந்த நேロத்தில் மிகவும் எரிச்சமாகவும்， அசதயாகவும் இருக்கும்．ஆனாஸ் அணぁயு｜்் தாண்ாி ดபாறுணமணயக் கணைபிழத்துத் தேணவயாஜாா்் சக
 ดகாண்டு வரலாம்．

முதல் 2 வாரங்கள் சேர்க்ணக அதிகமாக இருக்கும்போது குதம் வகுப்கு சமாளிப்பகு மிகவும்
 வகுப்பறறயும்் கருு்பம்ணகயும் பேருதவியாக இருக்கும்． அறிந்தும் அறியாமதும்，தொிந்தும் தெரியாமறும் இருக்கும்
 ஒப்யிருக்கும் படங்க6மளயும் பார்த்து துங்களுக்குள்ளே பேசிக் ககாள்வாற்கள்．அழுக்்்ற மாகスவன் அழுது கொண்ாடட இருப்பாண்．

ஜரிருநாட்கள் சென்றற பின் ஓரளளிற்கு வகுப்பு அळெதியாळ பிக்，வீட்டியிிருப்பவர் உங்கம்மா

 சிசித்து｜க் ககாண்ருதான் வரவேண்டும் எல்பணத மமனதல்
 எச்று அவன் நம்பும்படயாக நக்ல் சிதமாக ிசாம்ல வேண்ாடும்．


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## My classroom Journey over the last year

My school journey- planning is work half done

R.Gomathy

"Plan without action is useless, Action without plan is senseless, and Plan with Action gives Success"

\author{

- Dr.A.P.J.Abdul Kalam
}

It is always wise to start any venture with a plan, for it to work well. I started the last academic year 2014-15, with a plan of action aimed at improving the quality of school education at the primary level. Before working on the plan it's necessary that we first know about the standard of our students. So this program started with pre-test, based on questionnaires which included assessing the students' competence in English, Tamil and Mathematics.

In our zone 2, we followed mission 3 (M3) program from the very beginning of the last academic year. The result of the programme helped me plan for the whole year. With the help of the M3 programmme we diagnosed the difficult areas of every child. Based on the level of the students. I made a plan for the whole year. Here in this article I am reflecting my plan of action, the way $i$ executed and its results.

The major aim of education is to develop a good citizen by giving him/her a holistic education. The subjects such as Tamil, English,

Maths and EVS are the mediums to achieve the goal. So, I fixed my goal with respect to these subjectareas in order to attain the major goal.

## MyTargets:

Our Target must be clearly specified and the plan made feasible. My plan was for fourth standard pupils.

## Language Goals:

* Vocabulary development (at least 400 new words with meaning in their first language)
* Able to read (Both text books \& story books with comprehension)
* Controlled writing without mistakes
* Creative writing with mistakes
* Converse in English


## Mathematics Goals:

* Place value of numbers (up to 10,000 ) (Able to read and write numbers and number names without mistakes)
* Able to do the four basic operations on numbers
\% Addition-4 digitnumbers
\% Subtraction-4 digitnumbers
\% Multiplication-3 digit by a single digit
\% 2 digitbya 2 digitnumber
\% Division-Up to 3 digit number by a single digit number.
* Developing logical reasoning and problem solving ability.

The above were the targets fixed by me for my fourth standard children. Then I thought of ways of integrating values in these subject areas. Values and skills should be developed parallelly. There were four major areas.
\%. Students coming late to school
\% Erraticattendance
\% Irregularity in doing homework and completing the project works assigned to them
\% Bullying
These were the challenging areas in values. I fixed my goal to reduce the complexity of these challenges by inculcating moral values in the young minds.

Execution of the plan: The activities developed to implement my goals are discussed under this topic.

## Language: (Both Tamil \& English)

## I. Firstlesson Theory

Many of you may blink your eyes and shrink your face on reading this heading. What is this "First lesson theory". This is a wonderful theory. I learnt this from one of my gurus. If we make our students read each and every word of the first lesson / first unit of the text book, then the children should be able to read the rest of the text
book easily is a theory I follow every year. I made all my children read the first lesson of their text books thoroughly. This was my first step in developing reading skills.

## Reading Practice:

'Practice makes a man perfect'. So I gave reading practice every day to make my children's reading perfect. And the reading I am mentioning here is not just 'reading', but 'meaningful reading' because students think that producing the sounds of the word itself is reading. The meaning of reading does not end with it. Reading means understanding the text which they are reading. So, my aim was to develop reading the text with understanding. I taught my children the way of splitting a sentence into smaller meaningful units by giving a pause. I taught syllabification of words also. Correct pronunciation of the words, pause, intonation and stress were all part of this reading practice. So the teacher should be a model reader who attracts the senses of their children with her voice, style and tone while reading. I developed the habit of chunking of passage and syllabification of word only by repeated practice. At the beginning I asked my students to draw lines in between the sentences to denote the place of pause. I asked the students to underline the difficult words and gave meaning of those words in Tamil for better understanding. I thought giving the direct meaning in their first language wasn't wrong. Every day I allotted at least fifteen to thirty minutes compulsorily for reading practice. Well begun is half done? I began it well from the very first lesson itself. So, I set off a trend and my students settled in well. As I said earlier, if we make our children to read the first lesson of the text in the above said manner they would find it easier to read the upcoming lessons with ease. There are some common words which get repeated very often, for example, the prepositions, conjunctions, and some common
(sight) words. If we make our students familiar with those words in the first lesson itself then they will try to read the other lessons with more confidence. We can use some techniques like choral reading, I read the text aloud while they follow silently. Then i make everyone read through the selected text aloud in unison at least once, then make them read in small groups and finally ask the whole class to read aloud altogether. This choral reading broadens their reading experience. By this choral reading and repeated reading of the text , my students became better readers, who could read with comprehension. I got a good result in reading practice. All my students were able to read their text book as well as other books.

## Library Books Reading:

I used to bring a set of 18 books (In duplicate) from our school library and keep it in our language corner along with the library book issue register. This register was to avoid the misplacement of the books and a record for us to know how many books our students have read. I register the name of the book and the student's name in the register and issued the book for reading. I made use of the free periods and lunch break for this activity. I advised them to read in pairs. This was to support each other while reading. The books I selected were short story books up to their level. After reading in pairs they had to share the story among their classmates. They shared it but in their mother tongue
initially. I was happy because they were able to comprehend their reading. This activity also helped develop meaningful reading skills.

## Vocabulary development:-

Today's word \& tomorrow's word:
In our blackboard we have a permanent column titled "Todays Word". and "Tomorrow's Word." Tomorrow's Word becomes the Today's Word" of the next day. At first I started this activity to make my children familiar with question words. If I give a question word 'what' students should write some questions using word and display the question word the next day. I kept a display board at the language corner for this activity. Everyday students eagerly pinned their questions.

Constant recognition and reinforcement will always help motivate the children at the beginning of the learning and developing stage. So, every day I would allot stars for the children who were displaying their sentences in the display board. After some days I included other words in this activity. One important note was, I didn't correct their mistakes at the very beginning itself. Because my students were trying a new thing which was difficult for them. If I used to correct them at this stage there is a chance of them feeling shy and get demotivated, which may isolate them from doing that activity. My intention was to make my children start using the language in the written format. So, I
> not just 'reading', but ' meaningful reading' because students think
> producing the sounds of the word itself is reading.
allowed my children to display the sentences with mistakes for a week. After a week I asked them to read out their sentence to their friends and display. Afterwards, asked students whether the sentence was in the right form, allowed them to make changes. At this stage I started correcting their mistakes.

By this practice my children were able to find out their mistakes in the sentences in the display board and they themselves corrected it. My students started writing meaningful sentences.

## Word Power Chart:

I used to give dictation in language as everyday dictation is a powerful exercise in vocabulary building. It may be an old technique but still a wise technique in word building. Usually I used to give dictation words in the previous day itself and ask my children to read it and give dictation test the next day. But on some days I would give surprise dictation also. This had became a practice. Whether I was in the class or on some other duty this would not stop. In the middle of the year I had been deputed on other duty by our department. I wanted to engage my students on those days also. I used to prepare a timetable and explain it to my students. That timetable included reading practice, handwriting practice, daily test (mentioning the subject, lesson and page number for the test), Dictation test, Math lab activities and project works. We had five small groups and group leaders for each group. I handed over the charges to my class leader and she smartly implemented the timetable. The group leader should check for the mistakes in the dictation words given by the leader and they would conduct retest for the under scorers. After returning from the training I would check and correct the work done by my students. Those scoring 9 or 10 marks would be awarded stars. We created a word power chart
and started adding these dictation words in that chart at the end of the year I can be sure that all my children knew at least 200 words with meaning. Our word power chart ended with 600 words which all my students could read.

## Class Dictionary:

I started this activity at the middle of the academic year. I asked my children to underline the words for which they don't know the meaning. Then I gave a new 60 pages note book to each and asked them to write those underlined words in it and refer the dictionary and find out the meaning. Students found the meaning in both Tamil and also in English. They did it in groups. At the end of the academic year every student had their dictionary purely prepared by them. This activity helped them in developing the habit of dictionary usage. This also helped in vocabulary development.

## Controlled Writing:

I started the controlled writing practice from the dictation. I dictated some sentences and made students write them. I gave rearranging the jumbled sentences exercise which helped them in practicing the sentence pattern. I gave keywords and asked students to write sentence with them. This exercise is just the simplest form of hint development.

## Creative Writing:

Last year my students wrote 12 exercise in the composition notebook, six in English and six in Tamil. About myself, letter writing, picture composition, story writing, my teacher, are some among them. We started this creative writing

## Constant recognition and reinforcement

## always help motivate the children at

## the beginning of the learning and developing stage

period with a discussing or brain storming session. We had collect of collect ideas from discussion. I asked my students to develop these ideas and give shape. Then asked them to write it roughly and present it in the class. Students did this in groups. So we first made a rough draft. Finally I made some corrections and would give the fair draft So the creative writing exercises in our class composition note books are the real work of my students under my guidance. Surely students made much more mistakes. But I would always encourage them to write at least with mistakes.

## Spoken English:

Ifelt thls as the toughest part. Since they had very little exposure to the spoken language I struggled in this area. I spoke English in the class room. They could understand it but couldn't speak in Engish I usually speak very long sentences very fastly. After some days I heard from one expert advising me to speak very simple sentences to the children. So I changed my style of spealing English with my children. I started talking simple sentences to them and insisted that they respond to me only in English. If a student was struggling to convey a message their firiends would come forward and help their peer in conveying the message. I would wait till she finished her sentence. By these practices some students at the end of the year started speaking English well.. I had to work hard in this area.

## Maths:

During the last Acadennic year I set up a math lab in my class room. In the beginning of that academic year we set up a math fair in my class room. It took a week for me and my children to make arrangements for that math fair. During that process I found that my children enjoyed learning Maths with the use of materials and in a fearless environment. So, I decided toteach math in a different way, in which students could understand math concepts and make their 1enring permaneutfor this I selected the Math lab. I got this idea of math lab from my friend. It made a tremendous change with my children. Their
 way of seeing maths changed. I started collecting materials. I used the materials from our school math kit box, some materials I made myself and some I bought from shops and others I collected from frlends. Setting up a math lab is a great thing, but teaching through math lab is more important. I did it. This math lab concept changed my classroom setup and my students' learning process. Maths learning shifted away from abstract method to meaningful conceptual understanding with the use of these math lab materlals. My students could explain what was
regrouping concept, that it was the carrying over process In addition and borrowing process in subtraction. They could clearly explain how hundreds changed into tens and the tens into ones. My students were capable of explaining multiplication in six different ways. They knew various methods of multiplying numbers. They knew grouping method, array method, repeated addition, multiplication using Napier scale, grid method, stick methods. Especlally they were well versed in this array method. If we gave a number they were capable of writing all the possible arrays and could explain commutative property of multiplication. Similarly they knew different methods to do a division problem. Again they knew Grouping method, array, skip counting, repeated subtractions, equal distribution and long division method.

They could do division problems by equal distribution method and could explain the problem in terms of money. ie. the problem is to share 280 rupees equally among 4 person.

I created some materials to develop the logical reasoning and problem solving ablity of my students. Different kinds of puzzle games were there in my lab for this. They were perimeter magic triangle, Magic square, Algebraic purzes, Brainvita games and finally the matchstick puzzles. I also used many worksheets to develop the logical reasoning skdlls.

 Using concrete materlals in mathematics teaching and learning is very very frulfful Iam the witness to this and my students are the evidence for this. So my goal regarding mathematics is attained and I am satisfied. All the credit goes to my math lab. Math learning in my class is joyful and meaningfil. Not only my class students but other class students also will come and learn in my math lab. Students from other schools visited our math lab. Logical reasoning skills, problem solving ability also developed by the math lab activilies.

## Conclusion:

I maintained a grade chart "Star girls of IV standard". In this grade chart I put star for academic performance and also for moral values. This grade chart helped me keep my students motivated and my children to take part in an active learning process with interest. Smiley badges would be awarded for the Star Girts Title holder. My students stlll keep this badge as a precious possession. We also had activities like making a window garden, the joy of eating together, fleld vist to Post office and library and so on. On the whole, during the last academic year I tried a lot in my class room practice. I planned and worked out to improve learning level and lachleved something. So, I end this article with the saying "Something is better than oothing".
R. Gomathy, P.S.T, Government Primary School, Savarirayalu.
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# Framework for Lesson Planning - 5E Model 

## Introduction

There are many frameworks of lesson planning and instructional design that have evolved over the last few decades. Over time, these frameworks have also undergone refinement keeping in line with evolving understanding on how children learn and its implications on how we teach. The 5E model is one such framework that facilitates a systematic planning of classroom instruction. This framework is being used for the creation of lesson plans published by the Puducherry Teachers' Circle. This article provides a brief overview for the convenience of the readers.

## Underlyingpedagogical principles

5E model is based on some fundamental principles on how learning happens and how we can deliver this to children. Here are some of them:

* Even before children enter school, they start forming conception of the world from their immediate surroundings, some of it are misconceptions. If school teaching does not give adequate space for the expression of this misconceptions, the students may end up building the new knowledge over that misconceptions. So teaching should ideally begin with students priorknowledge.
* Students should be asked to discover new understanding by reflecting on
their own experiences.
* The teachers instruction is necessary to systematically introduce concepts especially the parts that students may notbe able to discover on their own.
* Students needs to be given space to express their understanding and apply itto reallife around them.

Each of these constitutes a step in the 5 E lesson planning process.

## The 5E Model

The 5E learning cycle consists of Engage, Explore, Explain, Elaborate and Evaluate phases.

## ENGAGE PHASE

Triggering of students' interest is need to get them personally involved in the lesson. The teacher helps them become engaged in a new concept with short activities that promote curiosity and elicit prior knowledge. The activity should make connections between past and present learning experiences, expose prior conceptions, and organize students' thinking toward the learning outcomes of current activities.

This can be done through discussion, videos, reading website, a magazine, a newspaper article, pre-assessment questions, a homework assignmentor a personal reflection.

In short, the Engage phase will consist of

* Create interest and stimulate curiosity.
* Set learning within a meaningful context.
* Raise questions for inquiry.
* Inviting students to share their ideas and beliefs and compare their ideas with others.


## EXPLOREPHASE

The aim of this phase is to get students involved in the topic, providing them with a chance to build their own understanding. In this stage, the students have the opportunity to get directly involved with phenomena and materials. As they work together in teams, students build a set of common experiences, which prompts sharing and communicating. The teacher acts as a facilitator, providing materials and guiding the students' focus. The students' inquiry process drives the instruction during an exploration.

This can be done through hands on activity, project work, solving a problem/puzzle or roleplay.

In summary the Explore phase will consist of

* Posing problems that questions children thinking related to the concept.
* Explore and inquire into students' questions and test their ideas.
* Investigate and solve problems.
* Discover/develop new skills.


## EXPLAIN PHASE

This phase focuses to provide students with an opportunity to communicate what they have
learned so far and figure out what it means. Communication occurs between peers, with the facilitator, and through the reflective process of what they have experienced. An explanation from the teacher will correct or redirect misconceptions and may guide them toward a deeper understanding. It is a time for introduction of common terms that provide students entry into the formal language of the subject.

This can be done most often by an instructor-led interactive and participatory lecture, a variety of peer teaching and learning activities or through videos explaining the concept.

In summary the Explain phase will consist of

* Encourage students to explain their observations and findings.
* Teacher asks questions / challenges the evidence to push for deeper understanding.
* Compare explanations generated by differentstudents/groups.
* Provides alternate explanations / exposes unexplored areas after student explanation.
* Make the transition from informal to formal language.


## ELABORATE PHASE

This stage is to allow students to use their new knowledge and continue to explore its implications. At this stage, students expand on the concepts they have learned, make connections to other related concepts, and apply their understandings to the world around them in new ways. It gives opportunity to expand and solidify their understanding of the concept and apply it to a real world situation.

This can be done through including assignment
of new problems in new contexts, design of the neat step of an investigation, application on concept gained by drawing or solving puzzles.

In summary the Explain phase will consist of

* Use and apply concepts and explanations in new contexts to test their general applicability
* Reconstruct and extend explanations and understanding using and integrating different modes, such as written language, diagrammatic and graphic modes, and mathematics
* Allow the learning to be conveyed in formal language


## EVALUATE PHASE

This stage is for both students and teachers to determine how much learning and understanding has taken place. It is an on-going diagnostic process that allows the teacher to determine if the learner has attalned understanding of concepts and knowiedge. The teacher should observe students' knowledge and skills along with their application of new concepts and a change in thinking and achieving the educational objectives.

This can be done through an in-class quiz, exam, or a presentation, journals, drawings, models and performance tasks. Some of the tools that assist in this diagnostic process are rubrics, teacher observation, student interviews, students'artlfact analysis and project.

In summary the Evaluate phase will consist of

* Providing an opportunity for students to review and reflect on their own learning and newunderstanding and skills.

Providing evidence for changes to students' understanding, beliefs and sldils.
Allow self, peer and teacher evaluation.
Assesses the understanding of new concepts by observation or open ended questions.

## Conclasion

Research on the lmpact of using learning cycle models such as the 5 E model has been conducted in a variety of disciplines and teaching contexts and found many-documented improvement in students ${ }^{r}$ conceptual understanding and scientific reasoning, as well as more positive attitudes toward learning. The value of such frameworks increases even further when the framework writing is followed by reflection on classroom experiences to guide further improvements. Peer collaboradion enriches this exerclse even further by bringing together the collective experiences of teacher communities.

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## A Happy Child

## CBSE, English, Class 1, Unit 1

Learning English in fun ways...

## PriorKnowledge:

- Children are able to Identfy expressions and colours around them

Learingg Objectives: English: Listening/Spealdng/Reading/Writing

* To build on learners readiness to listening and speaking English, by involving them in tasks like singing rhymes
* Become visually familiar with written text and use drawing as a precursor to writing
* Build a working proflciency in the language by enrichingvocabulary
* Follow simple instructions and use formulaic expressions
* Namingthe members of their family


## Learning Resources:

* Smileys, work sheets, pictures charts, sight words chart, coloured balls and finger puppets


## ENGAGE:

Teacher Initiative 1: The teacher makes students play a game "Colour colour what colour do you choose" (asks the students to touch the
objects by saying the names of the colours as they touch it). As an example, teacher shows students how to do it by going and touching the coloursherself.
E.g : Teacher "Go and touch the objects which is red in colpur."

Students Activities: Students touch the various objects according to the teacher's instruction.

Teacher Initiative 2 : The teacher makes some expressions like laughing, crying and asks the students to Identify ft. The teacher sings the poem in tune and ensures that the students enjoylistening.

Student Activites; The students identify the expression and say it in their own language. Happy ...Sad....

The students sing and recite the poem along with the teacher.

Assessment : The teacher checks and corrects the students' responses and assesses their participation and enjoyment.

## EXPLORE:

The teacher shows some pictures from the text and asks the students to identify the expression and tell it in their own language. The
teacher then gives the corresponding equivalent in English (using picturechart)

Students Acdivides: Students identify the pictures by seeing the picture chart with the help of the teacher. Students learn vocabulary by seelng the picture chart

Assessment: The teacher assesses whether the students are visually familiar with the text by asking them to draw the picture words in the poemusingpencll.

## Explain:

Teacherlmitative 1: The teacher makes the children familiar with frequently used words, which cannot be visualized through pictures, by sight word charts and oral drill.

Student Activity; Students identify the words and read alongwith the teacher:

Nate to teachers: The chlldren may not do it Intililly. They will first nead two or three letter words and gradually move on to four or five letter words If the chart is left hanging on the wall the children may constuntly see it and become familiar with it

Teacher Intuatwe 2: The teacher reads the poem and helps the students read the poem with the help of the text that they have coloured and pictures they have drawn in the explore and explain stage.

Student inidative: Students read the words that they already know from the picture chart and sight word chart and the process of reading beginshere.

## Asseasment:

A. The teacher assesses whether the students are visually familiar with the text by asking them to colour the words in the poem using crayons.
B. The teacher checks the reading ability and
pronunclation of the words in the worksheet.

## ELABORATE:

Teacher Initlative1:Speaking skdlls
The teacher helps students frame sentences like:

* Ihavearedpen
* Iam agiri

By using it regularly in class, students become familiar with framing simple sentences.

StudentActivities: The students follow teacher's instructions and frames many more sentences like:

- Ihaveabluepen
- Iamaboy


Assessment The teacher assesses the students understanding by creating situations for them to useinclass.

Text book activity : From the text book, teacher asks the students to clrcle the kinds of houses they have seen. She then asks them to draw their house in their drawing notebook and talk about it.

The teacher divides the class into four

## Vocabulary Development

| a | I | my |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| is | am | to |
| me | it | and |
| the | day | cry |
| sun | sit | red |
| play | wheng | have |
| from | often | rhene |
| ever | hitale | happld |
| house | laugh | green |
| whale | hardly |  |
| ofien |  |  |

groups namely 1. Red 2. Yellow 3. Blue 4.Green and asks them to draw one picture each of a hut, igloo, bungalow and apartment given in their books and colour them. The students are then asked to make the differenttypes of houses using cardboard boxes.

Student Inlidattve: Students follow teacher's instructions and make different kinds of houses using low cost materials and also draw and talk about theirhouse.

Teacher Initlative 2: The teacher reinforces the colours identfled in the engage stage through
colour ball activity, where the students are shown balls of different colours and asked to identify. Simple sentences are framed here.

Student intdative: The students observe and identify the colour:

Teacher Inidgatlve 3: Identifying and naming family members using finger puppets.

The finger puppets can easily be made with the instructions given In the sheet attached. The finger puppets serve dusl purpose, the faces help students identify their family members. The expressions on the face helps them rearticulate
the facial expressions. The teacher helps them make finger puppets of father, mother, sister/brother, grandfather and grandmother,

Student Actlvity: Students make finger puppets with the help of the teacher (father, mother, slster/brother, grandfather and grandmother].

Teacher Initlative 4: The teacher makes the students trace on the dotted line 1 to $6, a, b, c$ and complete themonkey'stall

Student Activlty: Children complete the task of joining the dotted lines and complete the monkey's tail as a precursor to writing

## evaluate:

Teacher Initiative: The teacher says some situations and asks them to draw and say how theyfeel.

Ex: 1. When yougeta new dress?

2. When you gethurt?


Student Activities: The students listen and understand the situation and draw and explain how they feel.

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## Teacherinttative:

* The teacher asks children to read and colour the known words in the worksheet
* The teacher asks children to colour the picture in the worksbeet. [worksheet]
* The teacher asks to trace alang the maze using different colours and join animals with their babies.

Student Initlatlve: The students read and colours the known words in the worksheets. The students colour the worksheet

Ex: 1. The green tree
2. Thered house

The students observe and trace along the maze using different colours and joins animals with thel bables

## Assersment:

* The teacher helps students make a smiley and asks them to show the smiley corresponding to a particular situation. This helps assess the students understanding of expressions.
* The teacher tests the reading ability of the students.
* The teacher evaluates the students ${ }^{*}$ knowledge aboutcolours.
* The teacher asks them to say the names of animals and tts babies.


## Homeassigmment:

1. Draw a face in the circle given in the textbook
2. Stick the pictures of a cat, a cow, a dog, and a sheep in the textbook


# Shapes 

CBSE, Mathematics, Class 1, Untt 1

## Math is fun!

V. Thatchayani
K. Kirubakaran

## Learning Objectives

Students will be able to:

* Build fundamental knowledge to explore the concept of sbapes in the futureclasses
- Recognizethe shapes around them
- Develop the ability of reasoning to solve problems
- Appreciate the different dimensions of mathematicalshapes

Major Concepts: Introduction to Shapes
Learning Resources:

- PPT
* Worksheets
* Cardboard Shapes
- ChinaClay
- Activity Sheet
* Videos


## ENGAGE:

Teacher Initiative: Teacher starts with a coloring activity in which the teacher asks the students to color real life objects in the activity sheet.

The second activity is a tracing activity, In this activity teacher displays some real objects and asks the students to trace it in a white paper. Example: Match box, coin, eraser, etc.

Student Initiatives: Students color the objects and trace the objects in glven
 activity sheet


Assessment Teacher ensures that all studentare participating

## EXPLORE:

Teacher Initiative: During the coloring activity of the engage stage, students would have come across difference objects and their images. At the explore stage, teacher can ask the students to group the objects Into simillar shapes. The teacher will ald this process by drawing the shapes on the boards withoutnaming them.

Teacher gives children flash cards of different objects and ask them to sort it according to their shapes.

## Student Activities;

Students draw pictures of what they see in the board and group it based on the similarity in
shapes. For example, they place all the triangle shaped objects in one group.

Assessment: Check each students understanding of shapes.

## Explain:

Teacher Initlative: At this stage, teacher asks the Student to articulate their understanding of different shapes. And teacher may notice that some children are strugging at a few places. Teacher can address those issues through a discussion and dialogue.

The following videos and presentations willaid the teacher atthis stage.

1. The teacher shows the video and asks the students to watch it carefully. hthps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e】laxfCkO 884
2. The Teacher shows a video that depicts differentshapes. https://www:youtube.com/watch7V=boEJBYw Hod4

Teacher shows a presentation related to shapes and asks them to say similar things that they see in their day-to-day life. Teacher checks their understanding by asking probing questions like, 'What do you see in this song?' 'Have you ever seen these shapes?' Where do you see these shapes?' 'What is the shape of clockr etc. Here, the teacher also asks students to work as a group to Identlfy different shapes and group the similar shapes.

Now the teacherintroduces the names of the shapes which students have grouped (using PPT /classroomactvity)

Example:
Square


Trlangle


## Studentinitlatives:

- Students will listen and enjoy the song.
* Students will tell names of objects they see in their daily life.
* Students will observe the PPT and group various shapes.

Assessment: Teacher checks student understanding on different shapes by asking about the objects around their environment.

## ELABORATE:

Teacher shows or draws on the board some shapes and asks the students to sort stmilar shapes irrespective of their stzes.

Teacher asks the students to make shapes using china clay. Then, teacher asks the students to join the similar shapes.

Teacher shows some picture to the students and ask them to draw the same shape in their note book. Teacher can also ask them to color and count the shapes or use flash cards.

## Studentinitiatives

* Students participate in the hands on activity.
* Students group objects of similar shapes.
* Students apply their knowledge about shapes through the activity.
* Students relate the shapes with day
to-day life.
Assessment: Teacher assesses student understanding on shapes through clay and flashcards activity.


## EVALUATE:

Teacher initiative: Teacher glves the activity sheet to evaluate the students. Teacher
asks students to color each shape in a different color.

Student initiatives: Students will do the activity. Thls may be doneatschool or at home.

Assessment: The activity sheet will help assess students' understanding on shapes and ability to color each shape ina different color.
V. Thatchayani, P.S.T, Government Primary School, Muthupillai palayam
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## Fun with Numbers

CBSE, Mathematics, Class 3, Unit 2

Makdng numbers concrete...

# K. KARTHI <br> C. SASIKUMAR 

## Objectives

* To recollect the understanding of the concepts of addition, subtraction and visual estimation of 2-digitnumbers.
* To introduce the concept of 3 -digit numbers and placevalue.
* To enhance Mathematisation of the child'sthinking.


## ENGAGE

1) Work with pebbles/beads (Addition \& Subtraction)
a. Group children into groups of 4-5. (The teacher could form the groups in a manner that there is at least one student who can provide peer support to the others while the teacher is going around supervising the activity)
b. Place a bunch of pebbles (or beads, seeds) in front of different groups. Also give them a box of spare pebbles (or beads, seeds) that will be used later in the activity.
c. Children could be glven a few tasks
step by step:
I. Count thenumber of objects.
i1. Remove 7 objects from the group and find theno. of remaining objects
ill. Add 12 objects and find the revised number of objects ...and soon
iv. Teacher's role - The teacher needs to go around in the groups and ask students how they arrived at the answer. If they are counting the remaining objects, the teacher can help them do it by the process of addition/ subtraction using a paper and pencll
v. At the end, a bunch of pebbles/beads could be kept and one volunteer student in every group could be asked to guess the total quantity without counting. Other students in the group could verify.

Fince the students have learnt the numbers 1-99 in their previous standand, this will help the students to test their prior knowledge and participatein the classroomactivities]
II) Stick gome (or) Beadsin a string:

Ensure that students are familiar with stick (beads) and rubber band (string) to represent 2digitnumbers.

Eg.

* 43 is made with 4 bundles of tens and 3 singles (refer image below)
* Similarly 74 is made with 7 bundles of tens

and 4 singles.
* 51 is made with 5 bundles of tens and 1 single.
* 99 is made with 9 bundles of ens and 9 singles.
* Give them practice with some more 2 digitnumbers.


## EXPLORE

## 1) Stick game (or) Beads In a string:

As an extension of the previous activity, to represent3-digit numbers.

Eg.
a) 43 is made with 4 bundles of tens and 3 singles.
a) 243 is made with 2 groups of 10 bundles of 10 (i.e. a hundred group), 4 bundles of tens and 3 singles.
b) 243 is made with 2 groups of 10 bundles of 10 (i.e. a hundred group), 4 bundles of tens and 3 singles.
c) Then ask the students to make 243 using only bundles of tens and singles (i.e. 24 bundles of tens and 3 singles)
d) Give them practice with other 3-digit numbers.

As an extension of the previous activity, now students will be asked to make 3 digit numbers and their expanded form.

II) Units Tens Hundreds (UTH) Activity:

Ensure that students are familiar with UTH to represent numbers.
For Example:

* 74 is made with 7 Tens and 4 Units.
* 74 can also be made with 74 Units.
* 174 is made with 1 Hundreds 7 Tens and 4 Units.

Note to Teachers: Emphasize that making 74 with 74 Single Units is difficult and compare this with the convenience of using 7 Tens and 4 Units. Highlight that there are still the same number of blocks.

Then ask the students to make 174 using only Tens and Units. (17 Tens 4 Units)
[Note: These are the following ways in
which students could make 174]


Let us make it a little more interesting with greater numbers. Let the students explore other numbers. Teacher has to guide students appropriately.

## EXPLAIN

Start with debriefing of the activity carried out using stick bundles / beads. Students could share their experiences and difficulties faced.

## Number expanderactivity:

By now, students are probably in position to explain a 3-digit number. They also need to read and write. For this, the number expander activity will be useful.

Since number expander activity gives hands-on experience for students, it will be useful for them to relate the 3-digit concepts with their prior knowledge and improve their thinking capacity.

## Note to Teacher

How to make number expander:
a) Take a long strip of chart, divide it into 6 parts and mark as (Hundreds/Tens/Ones) in the piece of
chartasshown below.

|  | Hundreds |  | Tens |  | Ones |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

b) Write a 3-digit number as shown below

| 3 | Fundreds | 1 | Tens | $d$ | anes |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

c) Fold the chart so that Hundreds, Tens and Ones are hidden as shown below

d) Now, students will unfold the chart to see the number with Hundreds, Tens and Ones. It could be unfolded in the following ways.

| 3 | Hurderds | 1 | Tens | a | Gnes |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



They can be made with any number of place value columns and so can represent very large or small numbers atmore advanced levels.

Now the students can explain that 314 as,

* $314=3$ hundreds +1 ten +4 ones
* $314=31$ tens +4 ones
- $314=314$ ones

Give different numbers and ask the students to read ( 314 as Three Hundred and Fourteen)

Eg., 405 could be read as 4 Hundreds, 0 Tens and 5 Ones (or) 40 Tens and 5 Ones (or) 405 Ones


Teacher could use the following videos to explain the concept of a 3-digit number and place value.

Place value song ( 3 minutes video)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5W47Gh7myY

Place value explanation ( 5 minutes video)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=omkDLm

## ELABORATE

## Arrow Cards Activity:

Questions to be asked before the activity:

* Can you show me how to make 194, 104, 278?
* What does the hidden zero represent in 104 ?
* Can you explain why zero is important?


## After glving Arrow Cards:

How will you make 104 using arrow cards? Etc.,

## Note to Teacher

## How to make Arrow cards:

a) Cut the arrow cards as $100,200,300$, etc.. $10,20,30$, etc. and $1,2,3$ etc.

## 300

## 60

$$
4 \rightarrow 364
$$

b) See the attached model to use the arrow cards.
c) Place the tens ( 10,20, etc..) or ones arrow cards ( $1,2,3$, etc..) on top of the hundreds ( 100,200, etc). Toframe the 3-digitnumbers.

Here we can tell the importance of zero and avoid misconception of writing the numbers.

## Possible misconception of numbers:

Eg.

* For 105, students might write as 1005
* For 185, students mightwrite as 10085

Teacher has to explain the place value concept in a deeper way here to avoid the misconception of 3 -digit numbers among the students.

The teacher could also use real life examples to emphasize the importance of place value and value of zeroat different digits.

Eg.

1. You go to a shop to buy a shirt or a skirt. The cost of the shirt / skirt is Rs 209 (Teacher could tell this verbally without writing the number)
2. How will the shopkeeper write the amount in the bill? (Students could be asked to write the amount in number and words like how they usuallydo in bills)
3. Now, you pay for the item (Demonstration / role play could also be done using currencies hundred rupee notes, ten rupee notes and one rupee coins)

## EVALUATE

Teacher can use oral and written tests to evaluate students understanding of the concept.

K. KARTHI, P.S.T, Government Primary School, Keezhaiyur
C. SASIKUMAR, P.S.T, Government Middle School, Vadamattam
and mannerism of theseanimals.
Students' Response: Children are expected to be able to imitate the sounds and movements of animals.

Assessment: The teacher needs to assess whether the students are aware of the correct
sounds and movements of the different animals.

## EXPLORE

Movement of animals
Teacher's Inltiative: Divide the children Into

| FLY | HOP/ JUMP | CRAWL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WINGS <br> Bones are hollow to reduce weight. | LEGS (LONG) Hind Limbs are Powerful. | LEGS (SHORT) <br> No legs / many legs |
|  |  |  |

# Poonam＇s Day Out 

## Our friends．．．．so similar，so different

## Learning Objectives／Outcomes：

＊To develop an understanding about nature based on observation．
\＆To observe the diversity of animals around them．
＊To explore children＇s ideas of an＇animal＇．
＊To classify animals into different categories based on
＊Size（small and bigAnimals）．
＊Where they live（land，water，air； wild，domestic）．
＊How they move and parts of body used for movement．

Prior Knowledge：Ability to recognize animals by their name．Basic knowledge of animals around them．What do they eat？Do they have tail or wings？etc．

Learning Resources：Video Clips，Poster，Card board \＆Colours for making thumb print．

## ENGAGE：

Elephantsong
Teacher＇s Initiative：Play the elephant song from the URL https：／／www．youtube．com／watch？v＝FxniKNtY

This song has various activities that an elephant does．Ask the children to sing the song along with action which will engage the children well．

Students＇Response：The children will enjoy singing and acting out the song．

Assessment：The teacher needs to ask questions on all the animals that are mentioned in the song．

## Animal identification

Teacher＇s Initiative：Make the students sit in groups and assign one of the two pictures （TEXTB00K：Picture1－Page．No． 1 \＆Picture2－ Page．No．2）to each group．Ask them to discuss and say／write the animals that they see in the picture．

Students＇Response：The children must observe the picture and discuss in the peer group．Then they must make a list of animals．

Assessment：The teacher needs to check if the students are able to name the animals in the picture．

## Animal sounds

Teacher＇s Initiative：The teacher asks students if they know the sounds animals make．Using the pictures in the textbook，the teacher asks the students to imitate the sounds of different animals．She also asks them to imitate the actions
small groups. They are asked to refer to the picture on Page 4 of the lesson and discuss how animals in the picture move. They are then asked to flll the worksheet on Page 3 based on the dilscussion.

Students' Response: The students abserve the
animals in the picture, discuss in the group and note thern down. They are expected to be able to discuss the different types of movement in different animals and the parts of their bodies thathelp them move.

Assessment: Theteacher moves from one group to another and helps the discussion to move in right direction by prompting necessary questions.

## Animal habitats

Teacher's Inithative: The children are asked to discuss among themselves, the habitats of the animals. They are asked to fill the worksheet, (Exercise in Page 4) based on the discussion. The teacher moves from one group to another and helps the discussion to move in right direction by prompting uecessary questions.

Student's Response: The students are expected to observe the animals in the picture and discuss among themeselves and note them down. They should be able to relate the animal to 1 ts habitat and the reasons behind its habitat.

Assessment: The teacher moves from one group to another and helps the dlscussion to move in right direction by prompting necessary questions. She can assess the ability of the chlldren to bring in relevant factors into the discussion to arrive at the answers tothequestions.

## EXPLAIN:

Teacher's Inlthativen The individual groups present the answers for the previous two activities in the Explorephase. Teacher may fill in the gapsin students' understanding E.g.

## Movementofanimals

* Different kdnds of animas fly - insects, flles, birds. Their bodies are adapted In special ways - lighter bones, wings, legs that fold when flying.
- There are many animals that crawl. E.g. Lizards. Thelr bodies are adapted In different ways E.g. no legs (snakes), multple small legs (millipedes).

Habitats

* Birds that live on water bodies have webbed feet. Eg. Duck.
- Monkeys have talls that help them move ontrees.
- Fins enable the fish to swim.

The teacher then plays the video in the CD on animal movement. The teacher then validates their understanding by asking probing questionslike:

What are the animals you see ltving inslde houses? [Cat, Dog, Llzard, Mosquita, Cockroach], How does a Mosquito move? [Fly]. How are they able to fly? [They have wings]. Do you know any animal which can hop? Do all the animals that live on trees have talls? Name some animals which do not have talls? How do insects move? Which is the smallest and the biggestanimal that you have seen? Why do some animals live only in water? How do animals move? Where do rats live? Do snakes have legs? How do they move? How many legs do insects have? Do all insects have 6 legs? Which animal have you only heard aboutandnotseen? Why haveyounotseen?
netrens

## EVALUATE:

Animal observation
Teacher's Initlattve: The Bvaluate phase begins with the students spending some time under a tree. They are instructed to observe the animals around them and complete the worksheet individually. (Page No.8).

Students' Response: The children complete the worksheet with relevant detalls on habitat of
various animals in their immediate surrounding.
Assessment: The teacher checks the worksheet for correctness and bridges the understanding if needed.

## Complete the animal

Teacher's Initiative: The teacher asks to complete the incomplete pictures of animals individually (Page No. 5 ).

Students' Response: The children complete the incompletepictures.

Assessment: The teacher checks for correctness.

## Whogm I7

Teacher's Inftative: Make the students to sit in groups and solve the crossword puzzle (Page No.5\} which is based on the habits of animals.

Studeats Response: Children solve the puzzle.

Assessment: The teacher checks for correctriess.

Finger painting
Teacher's Inttative: Ask them to make animal pictures using fingers and thumb prints.

Students: Response: The children will enjoy and do the painting.
B. Surendhar, P.S.T, Government Primary School, Meenachipet

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# Wake up! Neha's Alarm Clock 

CBSE, Engilsh, Class 1, Untt 1

## Appreclating the environment and learning English...

P. Lakshmi

## Learning Objectives:

* Learn to appreclate the value of time
* Understand the importance of exercises in theirlives
* Develop their listening skills through activities
* Develop their vocabulary and learn to use itin context


## ENGAGE:

Teacher's Initiattve : The teacher sings the poem "CLOCK SONG" and motivates the pupils.

> Clock Song
(to the tune of "The Wheels on the Bus")
The hands on the clock go round and round, Round and round, round and round. The hands on the clock go round and round. To tell us the time.

The short hand on the clock Goes from number to number; Number to number, number to number: The short hand on the clock Goes from number to number. To tell us the time.

The long hand on the clock
Goes around by fives, Around by fives, around by fives.
The long hand on the clock
Goes around by fives.
To tell us the minutes.
Students' Activities : The students sing the "CLOCK SONG" happily along with the teacher and respond to the questions in simple words/ sentences.

## Level 1: Dally Routine

The teacher poses some questions related to "Time"

* When doyougetupinthe morning?
- Do you come to school?
* Name some early morning activities

Level 2: Dally Routine
Shows a model clock and sets various times and elicits responses on what activity they would do atthat particulartime.

Students' Activities: They identify the tme from the clock and explain in their own words what they would do at that time regularly. They participate actively in the tasksetby the teacher Level 3:

Task 1: Assambly Exercises

Involves the puplls to do a task they normally do in the assembly like stretching arms, bending the knees, touching the floor and jogging in their place. This activty will motivate the children to relateto whatis to comenextin the lesson.

Students' Activites: The teacher then counts up to 8 and asks them to do some basic exercises they regularly do when they wake up and during the assemblytime.

## Task2: Recognizing Sounds

Teacher asks the children to close their eyes. She makes differentsounds/ uses audio and asks the children to identify the sounds. B.g. dropping a bor, shuffling of feet, closing the door, mewing of cat, whin of a fan and jingling of bells. This will sharpentheirlistening skills.
Note To Teachers: Once the teacher finds that the chlldren are sufficlently motivated, the teacher can go to the next level. If teacher finds that some chlidren need further support, more scaffolding activittes can begiven at everystage.

Assessment : The teacher poses some questions related to "Time":

* About their routine at home and school,
* When does the sunarise?
* Whendo they goto sleep?

Thereby the teacher assesses the students' prior knowledge on time and early morning scenes of nature. Allows each chlldren express what they feel when they have to get up in the morning. The teacher tries to assess their comprehension skills and their involvement and interest in doing the activity and their response about the importance of doing exercise, yoga early in themorning.

## EXPLORE:

## Teacher's Initiative:

Feeling Objects: The teacher brings some authentic materials which the children are familiar with and asks them to touch, feel, smell and Identify the materials given to them. She/ he allows the pupils to express their feelings when they touch the object. The teacher helps them whenever they require support. Example: She/he brings leaves, twigs, flowers, alarm clock, blanket, pillow, mud, feather, stones, pebbles, etc., When the pupils touch the blanket they express their feeling that it is soft, long, thick, etc.,

## Students' Actulties

The pupils touch the objects given to them, feel and smell them and identify what it is, They express their impressions about the objects they touch (E.g it feels warm, It smells like aflower)

Morning Scenes: Teacher asks the pupils to explain in their own words about the beauty of the morning. She could divide them into groups and give them differentsituations.

## Eg

* When you are on your way to school in the morning what do you observe in nature around you?
* What were the different ways of finding time in the olden days? (B.g. followingthe shadow of the sun)

Students' Activittes: Pupils speak albout the beauty of morning and the various ways of finding time in their own words and are actively involved in the discussion.

## Assessment

Elicits responses Individually by asking them the importance of having breakdast,

* Their ability to touch and identify and describe the oblects
* Value of physical fitness in theirlives

It is ensured that the children who were sufficlently mothvated try to speak about their early morning routine and what they observe around them in their own words. There will be a mits of Tamil and English in their talk which can be allowed Initially. This will help them Iisten keenly to the audio that is to be played in the next stage

## EXPLAIN:

## Playing Audia

Teacher'sinttlative:
http://nroergovin/gstudio/resources/docume nts/show/45878/

By playing the audlo the teacher presents the story to the class. The entire lesson is in audio format. This helps in conducting the reading activity with ease, it can be paused and revisited several times. Listening skills develop and the children can develop a mental map of the story.

Students' Activities: Students listen attentively to the audio played and the subsequent reading by the teacher. They listen and repeat the new words loudly wherever necessary.

## ModelReading

Teacher's Initiative; The teacher reads the chapter loudly and clearly using the right stress, pause and intonations wherever necessary. On second reading, she/ he allows the pupils to repeat certain words and phrases after her/him He/she can explain the meanings of new and
difficult words through bilingual approach so that pupils understand the text. The teacher can use appropriate words, expressions and phrases In different situations. Blackhoard illustrations and teaching alds can be used wherever necessary.

New words such as SNORE, WINDOW SILL, SNUGGLE, MUTTER, RBLAX, BLANKBT etc., are written on the blackboard and also shown in the flash cards. The teacher asks students to highlight these words in the textbook by underlining or drawing a box around them. Then she/he creates a situation to explain these new words related to the context Eg: BLANKET The teacher draws the picture of the blanket on the blackboard or shows the picture as picture cards and poses some questions related tolt

Students ${ }^{7}$ Actlvities: Students see the words written on the blackboard and in the flash cards and find them in the textbook. Later they highlight the new words by underlining or drawing a box around them in the texthook Students answer the questions put-forth by the teacher on the new words.

## Describing anobject of day-to-day use

Teacher's Initiative: The teacher inltiates the pupils to give responses to queries posed related to the picture. Involves them to relate the picture to daily life situations and makes them use the word "BLANKET" in some other sentence/ context.

## Eg:

I use the blanket when tiscold.


- I have a red colour blanket in my house.
* I cover myself with a blanket while sleeping.

```
Activity
A card game for the students to practice singular and plural noung.
Matenals required:
* a set of chosen word cards contaming the both singular and plurai nounk scattered
Eg
    - Leaf-leaves
    * Berch-benchos
    * Tree-trees
    * Paper-papers
    - Book-books
Rules.
In the game of Memory, students try to collecr pairs of matching cards:
- All of the cards are placed face down on a llat surfare
- A smudent nims up two cards
- If they match they are collecred by the player and he or she goes again
- If they don't match, the cards are Hipped over and it's the next player's turn
* The student with the most matching sets of cards at the end of the game wins
```

Stadents' Activities: As per the instructions given by the teacher, the pupils relate the words to the real life stuations and tuy to apply them in another sentence/context with the guidance of the teacher. By now the children would be tuned to the new words and understand the text better. They can be encouraged to use more English words.

## Individual Reading

Teacher's Inidative: The teacher gives the children a chance to read the passage Indtuldually. She assists the children with the right pronunclation, stress and intonation. Provides focus on discussions and gives activities that promote reading with comprehension. Instructs and guides the pupils in completing the book activities. Asks them to identify singular and plural forms from the given worksheets.

Usage of "was" and "were" is clearly explained in
context with singular and plural.

* My toys were broken.
* Jai was a foothall player.
- Themarketwas closed.
* The children were happy.

Scaffolding by teacher: By asking simple questions the usage of "was" and "were" becomes contextualized

Where wereyou at 6 this morning?

## Iwasathome

What were you doing at 8 this morning?

I was eating breakfast
What were we doing at 3 yesterday evening?
Wewereplaying
Students'Activities: Pupils read, interpret and

## SINGULAR AND PLURAL

Fill in the blanks with plural forms
Example: The girt has a nev dress.
The girls have new dresses.

1. The man is reading a story.

The $\qquad$ are reading $\qquad$
2. The woman is talking on her phone:

The $\qquad$ are talking on their $\qquad$
3. The baby islooking at a picture.

The $\qquad$ are looking at $\qquad$
4. The child is eating a sand wich.

The $\qquad$ are eating $\qquad$
5. That boy is eating an ice-cream.

Those $\qquad$ are eating $\qquad$ $-$
6. There is a computer in the classroom.

There are $\qquad$ in the $\qquad$
$=$
To enhance their understanding the teacher encourages them to do a role play in the next stage. This helps in achieving the learning objectives like listening and develops speaking fluency.

## ELABORATE:

Teacher's Initiative: The teacher guides the pupils to take roles and enact the play. She/he also helps the pupils to read out the lesson after the play.

Students' Actlvitles: Puplls take partin the play by taking different roles/ characters. (Neha, Mother, Narrator, Blrds). They enact the playin groups.

Teacher's Initative: Teacher plays memory games in groups. Flash cards with the newly learnt vocabulary words are shown to

SNUGGLE
analyze the usage of "was" and "were" in appropriate contexts.

## Assessment:

\& The teacher assesses the student's abllity to listen whth attention for a reasonable length of time, curlosity and speaking skills.

* The teacher assesses their reading and pronunciation skills individually while they identfy the new words. She assesses their comprehension by making
 them use the words indifferent contexts.
the students in brief and they are then asked to write the words.

Students' Activities: Students look at the flash cards, recall the new words and write them.

## Jumbled words:

Teacher's Initiative: Teacher asks the pupils to arrange the letters in order to get the correct word.

Eg:

- ilesm-smile
* mrala-alarm
* ocklc-clock
* norming-morning
* edorns-snored
* wodwin-window


## Crossword:

Teacher's Initiative: The teacher instructs the students to find the hidden words from the crossword puzzle box. (Text book activity)

## Word web:

Teacher's Initiative; The teacher asks the students to write the words related to "CLOCK" and "MORNING".

The teacher gives a worksheet on the usage of simple past "was" and "were" and allows children to complete itingroups

Student Activity: Thinks of the words "CLOCK" and "MORNING", mind-maps, predicts words related to them and writes the words related to them. Students analyze the worksheet and fill themupingroups.

cool

TIME

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## ASSESSMENT:

* Assesses the children's voice modulation and body gestures during the role play. Speaking skills are evaluated. Understanding of the play is also assessed.
* Assesses the recall skills of the pupils by the way they make meaningful words from scattered letters.


## evaluate:

## Relay Reading

Teacher's Initiative: Teacher involves the class in a relay reading session (in 4 groups with 4 characters of the play). She/he helps the pupils dramatize the whole lesson in groups.

Students' Activities: Each group takes turns to read aloud in the Reader's Theatre format.

Pupils take part in the role play and dramatize the lesson in groups.


## * Reading and oratory skills

* Class participation and involvement

Appropriate usage of singular / plural forms of verbs (E.g. 'was' and 'were')

## Narration

Teacher's Initiative: Teacher asks the pupils to narrate their experiences on waking up every morning.

Students' Activities: Each pupil narrates his/her experience in his / her own words.

## Discussing Sounds

Teacher's Initiative: Teacher asks them to listen to the sounds around them when they are on the way to the school (morning), discuss with his/her friend and write the sounds they heard.

Students' Actlvities: Students listen to the sounds they heard and list them.

## Written Assessment

Teacher's Initiative: Teacher gives an exercise on the usage of simple pastand asks each pupil to fill it on their own

## Assessment:

Teacher assesses

* Observation and listening skills.



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# Ice-cream Man 

CBSE, Enghish, Class 5, Unit 1

## Appreciating the beauty of Language...

# R. Anita <br> R. Senthilkumar <br> R. Rajesh 

## Engilsh-grade V

Ice-Cream man-
This lesson plan,
How chlldren enjoy when they see an ice cream man

The differentflavors of ice creams

## Prior Knowledge:

* Seasonal activities for summer and winter.


## LearningObjectives:

## Llstening

* To give learners an opportunity to listen to sounds and appreclate the rhythm andmusic ofrhymes. Speaking
* To enable learners to relate pictures with appropriate words and thereby provide understanding of the Language-Beauty of the poem.

To narratehis/her experiences.

- To take partin group actulty.


## Rending

* Ta read the lyrics and enjoy the poem.


## Writing

* To build onlearners, readiness for writing


## Spectic:Objectives:

* To read and take pleasure in the poem for its rhyming words.
* Appreciate language, listen to the music of the poem, the stress, pause andintonation.
* Widen listening and speaking skills all the way through reading and repetition.
* Give opportunity to children to articulate themselves In various ways like role-play.
* To facilitate language learning through objects famillar to the chlldren.

Major concepts:

* Main ides of the poem- About the Ice cream Man and things he sells,


## Learning Resources:

Activity sheets with pictures-Low cost materlals (paper cups) - Authentic materials (Newspaper, color papers, ENO] - Word Gands/Word Chart.

## Before5E:

Divide the whole class into multiple groups as per the norms of grouping strategles. Here there are four groups.


## ENGAGE

Teachers' Inithative

- Teacher divides a part of board inta two (Summerand winter)
- In random, asks each one in the group to pick up any picture card (with double side tape behind it) kept on the table.
- Glves a whistle/clap sound.
* Asiss students to rush to the board to place it as per the heading.


## Suggested Queries:

1. Write the names of things/activities below the picture.
2. What is cold, sweet and creamy and wonderful to eat in summer?
3. Who sells ice cream? Or where do you

go and getice cream?
4. Do all the ice creams look same in colour/taste?
5. What sound do you hear when an ice cream vendor comes to your street?
6. Who is more interested in ice creams? (elders orchildren)

## Learners ${ }^{7}$ Actlvity

* Student recalls prior knowledge of seasonal activities
* Identifies the picture taken and relate it to the summer/winter activity and sticks to the boand.
* Reflects to the teachers queries by answering orally and by writing.


## Sample scene of engage stage:

Assessment: Teacher assesses the children's curiosity and interest to take part in the activity,
how children reproduce their previous knowledge about the seasons and share the experience of eating the ice cream.

## EXPLORE

Task 1:- Scene of the ice cream is explored by the children. They read the words given in the clue box in activity sheet and label the parts.

## Teachers' Initiative

Teacher displays the word chart and gives reading-cum-writing activity sheet to all in each group. She asks students to read out the clues and to label the parts asked for.

Learners' Activity: Children notice the picture read the words, write the names of the things asked to label and gets an idea of illustration of an Ice-creamman.

Assessment: Teacher assesses whether children read the words correctly and label for the picture.

## Task 2: (Synonym of mounds)

Teachers' Initiative: Teacher gives semi-circled cut old newspapers to each one in the group to make cone. (If it takes time, give them paper cups)

Gives waste color papers (gift wrappers/biscuit cover) to crush them as mounds of ice creams.

## Learners' Activity

* Construct an ice cream cone. Describe the ice cream made in his own language (color, size, taste). Gets the meaning of mounds.


## Assessment

Teacher assesses : Awareness in making an ice crearn cone.

## Task 3: (Synonym of frosty-fizz)

Teachers' Initiative: Teacher demonstrates the sound of fizz using ENO and water and asks
students to guess the sound. (Prevails upon them to drink fruit juices instead of cool drinks).

## Suggested queries:

1. Where have you seen/heard this type of sound?
2. Is it similar to the sound of snake?
3. What can you see inside the water when Eno is added?
4. So what is the meaning of fizz: (bubbling sound, gushing of water from a tap, whirring of the fan, jingle of a bell, crushing of paper, shuffling of feet, dropping of a bag with a thud)

## Learners' Activity

Students observes what happens and understands the meaning of fizzbubbling/hissing sound and narrates the experience/incidents while drinking cool drinks.

## Assessment

## Teacher assesses

* Mind visioning of cool drinks where they could have seen the fizz. Hypothesize the meaning of fizz.

Task 4:

## Teachers' Initiative

- Using the poem chart/text/by heart sings the poem in rhythm.

Asks students to repeat after:

## Learners' Activity

- Students enjoy singing the poem.
- Enjoy reading the poem in future periods.

Assessment: Teacher assesses how children listen and repeat the poem / reproduce the same by repeated reading.

## EXPLAIN

Task 1: Meanings for new words.
Prepare the children for new vocabulary by projecting two concept pictures like children gathering around an ice-cream man and bees swarming a flower. Ask children compare the pictures and express their views.

## Learners' Activity

* Matches picture to picture. Understands the meaning of new words. Reads the meaning given in the text.


## Task 2: (flavors And Fruits)

Teachers' Initiative: Teacher asks students to take any ice cream cones/cups done in explore stage. Asks them to imitate as if they taste an ice cream. Asks to say and explain why they chose the particular colored ice cream. (Flavor is to be explained)

## Suggested Queries:

* Which fruit gives pink color to the ice cream? What is your favorite flavor LEARNERS' ACTIVITY


## Learner's Activity:

* Speaking about the color and flavor of the ice cream.
* Guessing the name of the fruit added to it.
* Reading out the flavors that the ice cream manhad in his cart.
* Answers the 3rd question in pg 4 in the text. (Name the different flavors of ice creams that the Ice cream man had in his cart.)


## Assessment

## Teacher Assesses

* How they speak about the ice cream.
* The way they sort the flavor.
* The reason for their favorite flavor.

Task 3: (Comparison of cart and children \& ice cream and flowers)

## Teachers' Initiative

* Teacher shows the picture chart used earlier in the explain stage to each group if possible.
* Asks to make a comparative study


## Suggested queries:

1. Who are standing around the cart?
2. What do you see around the flower?
3. Why are children attracted towards the cart?
4. Why are bees attracted towards the flower?

## Learners' Activity

* Students compare the pictures. Discuss in their groups. Explain the comparison made by the poet.
* Answers the 4th question in pg 4 in the text.
* What is the ice cream cart compared to in the poem?

Assessment: Teacher assesses how children compare and reproduce the inference and how they conclude that the comparison made was appropriate.

## ELABORATE

Teachers' Initiative: Teacher asks students to say some of the sellers whom the see on the streets.

# Wonderful Waste 

## CBSE, English, Class 5, Unit 1

## Language learning through folk tales

R.Anita R.Senthil Kumar R.Rajesh

## ContentObjectives:

* Recycling waste and environmental awareness
* Folk tales and their cultural Importance
- Multicultural approach to food
* Avold wastage of food

Language Objectives:

## Listening

* To give students an opportunity to listen to folktales.
- To listen to model reading done by the teacher and
* To provide print- rich environment to relate oracy with literacy.


## SPEAKING

* To narrate experiences and incidents.
* Totake partingroup activities, role play and dramatization.
- To discuss and exchange ideas with their peers.
- To carry out a brief conversation involving seeking/giving
information.


## Reading

* To build on learners' readiness to reading.
* To enrich learners vocabulary through folktales in English.
* Toenjoy readingastory.
* To read and apply the new words and phrases in meaningful situations.
* Assess thelr comprehension of the story


## Writing

- To build on learners' readiness to writing by giving simple guided activity. E.g.: Students can be asked to write a recipe of their favorite food or drink that they can prepare on their own


## Major concept:

- Story of Avial through a folktale.
- Wastage of food.
* New words and phrases.
* Arranging of Reclpe.

Learning Resources: Plcture cards - Sentence strips -Masks/Puppets -Activity sheets Textbook.

Before 5E:
Dtvide the whole class into four groups as per

Eg. Balloon man, Soan papdi seller, Panjumittal seller, Bangle seller, Sundal seller, Popcorn seller etc.

Gives an activity sheet to each group to write the similaritles and differences between Ice cream man and Pop corn seller:

Asks to think of some other ftems where the flavors are added for taste or color. Eg. Cake, candy, jelly etc.

Learners' Activity: Students observe the picture. Dlscuss, fill and write their answers in a Venn diagram. Come up with examples of jellies, candies and cakes they have seen in shops and TV advertisements.

Assessment: Teacher assesses points given by the children in differentlating while discussing. Creative writing in the Venn diagram. Assesses their applicationlevels

## evaluate

## Teachers' Initlative

* Teacher provides activity sheet to match the flavor and color of the ice creams.
* Gives differentiating activity sheet of Indoor and outdoor activities in summer.

Learners' Activity: Students match and write the flavor. Differentiate the activities and read the phrases and number them as per the pictures.

## Assessment

Teacher Assesses : Matching colors and names of the flavors. Reading the phrases relating to the season. How students categorize the activities as Indoor and outdoor.


## ... have to take the appropriate waste material and make something new out of it ...

any grouping strategy.

## ENGAGE:

## Teacher Initiative:

Task 1: (Discussion on multicultural approach to food)

Name some food/dishes made in your home during festivals.

What is the dish most commonly made in North India?

What does your mother make when your relatives/newly married couple come to your house?

Name the various dishes she makes for the feast. What do we do with leftover food after a feast or a party?

Students' Activity: Discuss about the dishes specific to the region. Speak about the way they have feast in their homes (Students may not be familiar with the word feast. In that case, let them use the Tamil equivalent virunthu).

## AssessmentZone

Prior knowledge, readiness to participate and speaking skill.

Note: Teacher assesses the students' prior knowledge about the variety of dishes in different regions and their interest in speaking about their own experiences.

Task 2: (Usage of waste)
Teacher asks students to take a chit which has a particular type of waste written on it E.g.:

Pencil sharpened waste, empty chalk boxes, chocolate wrappers, used match sticks etc. Students have to take the appropriate waste material and make something new out of it with supporting resources like glue, crayons, sketch pens etc. Teacher assesses students' prior knowledge on recycling of waste.

## Suggested queries:

$\%$ What are the things wasted in our environment? What can be done to save our environment? E.g. refilling empty water bottles with other liquids and reusing it, writing on both sides of the paper before getting a new one.
\% What will you do with the old newspapers?
\% Is it good to use plastic bags? Can you say some alternative ways to reduce the usage of plastic bags?

* Where can you see food being wasted? How can wastage of food be avoided? What does your mother do with the excess food leftover at night?

Student's activity: Students pick up the chit and make something new from the waste material (Pencil sharpened waste, empty chalk boxes, chocolate wrappers, used match sticks etc.) given to them. They share their ideas of creating new things from waste. They discuss in groups how they can make utility items out of waste materials like old newspaper, shoe box, cardboard cartons, empty CDs and bits of cloth. They discuss on environment and recycling of waste.

## AssessmentZone

Speaking skill and Creativity.
Note: Teacher assesses:
\% Students' prior knowledge about usage of wastes and how they can reduce and reuse the waste.
$\%$ Students' creativity and innovation in creating new materials from the waste and their views in vegetable waste management.

## EXPLORE:

## Teacher Initiative:

Task 1: (Narrating the scenes in the
folktale Wonderful Waste)
Teacher displays the story card one by one and asks probing questions to encourage each one to speak about the story. (Narration by the teacher may happen here as pre-explain stage.) The activity helps children to come up with interesting story lines. Develops listening and speaking skills.

Students Activity: Students glance at the story cards and extend their speaking skills by observing the picture cards and describing the picture and frame the story.

## AssessmentZone:

Speaking skill, Story mapping and story telling skill.

Note: Teacher assesses the students' ability to:
\% Describe the picture and narrate the story
\% Give out their views and experiences for the
queries.
\% Articulate their thoughts and imagination and sequence the story.

## EXPLAIN:

## Teacher Initiative:

Task 1: Listening to and Reading the story
Teacher narrates the folktale in the text to make students know their culture and tradition. The folk tale is read with correct pause, stress and intonation and students are asked to follow the same. Teacher can ask them to use a ruler or palm to follow the lines. Teacher may be insist that the story read in random order thereby giving everyone a chance and ensuring accuracy while reading by scaffolding them wherever necessary. New words and phrases can be written on the board. E.g. Feast-commanded-sternly-survey-dish-flashed-in a fix-scarps.

The teacher can ensure that these new phrases are understood contextually by giving situations for them to understand. Also it can be related to the questions in engage session.

## Students Activity

\% Listen to the folklore.
\% Read and Repeat.
\% Individual reading and highlight the words mentioned in the text.
$\%$ Able to contextualize the new phrases

## AssessmentZone

Listening and reading skill.
> ... displays the story card one by one and asks probing questions to encourage each one to speak about the story.

Note: Teacher assesses their listening skills by asking simple questions.

## Task 2

Meaning of the new words and phrases: Each
Elaborate: Numbering the recipe for making an omelet.
Name:
Read and Number the sentence as per the recipe:
Omelet is ready.
 Keep the pan on the gas. Cut chilies. $\square$ Pour the mixture $\square$ Break eggs. $\square$ Cut onions.
 Mix them all
 Put on the gas.
 Cut coriander


Put oil.
 Cut tomatoes. $\square$ Let it fry
 Again let it fry.


Turn the omelet.

group can be given one situation butanswers can be elicited from other groups also. Creates situation for thinking.

Situation 1: (survey)

If a drawing competition is held, how will your teacher judge the bestone to award a prize?

## Situation 2: (feast)

When will your house be full of guests and how will you all eat in your house?

## Situation 3: (scraps)

If you sharpen your pencil, what can you get from it? What is it called and where will you put it?

## Situation 4: (inafix)

If you are given biriyani and fish to eat (two favourite food) and asked to choose only one, how will you feel? Is it easy for you to choose any one from the two?

## Situation 5: (Traditional feast)

What is the dish made in all our homes during the harvest festival or during Aadi month for the temples? A picture card can be shown for better understanding.

## Students Activity

* Thinks and speaks out.
* Looks at the pictures for better understanding.
\% Frames sentences using the new words for the pictures shown.
* Reads the meaning from the text. Refers the dictionary for the new words.
\% Dramatizes the story.
Assessment: Teacher assesses their understanding when they try to say the word and its meaning in context

Task3: Role play or dramatization
Teacher asks the students to do role play of the story 'Wonderful Waste'. Children have heard the narration once and their teacher read the story next. The materials available in the
class can be imagined as vegetables, pot, curd, etc. and used as props to dramatize the story. By dramatizing the story a concrete understanding takes place. By asking probing questions the teacher can ensure complete comprehension of the lesson.

Students Activity: Dramatize the story by using props available in class

Assessment Zone: Speakingskill
Note: Teacher assesses students' ability to:

* Reproduce the story and its details through drama as well as the language skills like speaking and listening. Their improvisation and ingenuity alsois assessed

Task 3: Sequencing the recipe
Teacher can use sentence strips and ask students to take any one for each group. Then students are asked to read the sentences, understand and sequence it. The teacher puts $1,2,3$-upto --8 on the floor and students are asked to place the sentence strips as per the recipe of Avial.

Student Activity: Reads the sentences. Explains the step by step direction to make the recipe with the sentence they have in their group. Showcases the sentences on the floor. Forms generalization of how the cook Avial.

## AssessmentZone:

Reading skill - Understanding the meaning of the word recipe. Sequencing the sentences as per the meaning.

Note: Teacher assesses student's reading and comprehension skills when they arrange the sentence strips (recipe) for the preparation of Avial.

## ELABORATE:

## Task 1:

Teacher gives activity sheet to each one and
asks them to read and number the sentences for the recipe of omelet. The teacher can scaffold her:

## Students' Activity

Read the sentence. Number the sentence. Write the ingredients and instructions for any one of the simple favorite dish they know.

## AssessmentZone:

Reading and Writing skill.
Note: Teacher assesses
Correctness in reading and numbering the sentences.

## Task2:

Gives a writing worksheet to write the ingredients and recipe of any one of their favorite dish. Asks them to say what they will do with the waste from the preparation.

Students' Activity: Write the ingredients and recipe for any one of the simple favorite dish they know.

AssessmentZone: Writingskill.
Note: Teacher assesses: Creative writing of recipe, Vocabulary used and Correctness in spelling and meaning.

Task3: (bookwork) pg-13
Teacher asks students to write in the text about their tasks athome and sequence them.

Students' Activity: Write an individual write up, read the sentences from their book, select any five from them, number them as per the order of their work and write in sequence.

Assessment Zone: Reading and writing skill.
Note: Teacher assesses what they do in their home when they do the text bookwork as assignment

Gives worksheet for comprehension and objective type questions (Annexure 1).

Students Actlvity:
Read and answer the questions.
AssessmentZone: Writing Skill

Note: Teacher assesses the understanding level through reading and writing.

## Project:

Prepare any wealthy / useful / decorative Items using ice cream stick, coconut shells and oldnewspapers or any other objects.
ordered agrand dinner:
a. Travancore b. Dholakpur
2. What is the meaning of food given in the passage?
a. Scraps b. Dishes
3. What did the Maharaja ask the cook todo? $\qquad$
4. "They are waste. We will throw them away. Who sald these words?
a. Maharaja
b. Cook
5. What can you make from the vegetable scrap if you were the cook? $\qquad$


# Shapes \& Angles 

CBSE, Mathematics, Class 5, Lesson 2, Unit 1

## What is the angle?

## prior Knowledge:

* Knows the properties of basicshapes
* Knows aboutsides and cornersin a shape

Theme: Geometry, Shapes and Spatial understanding

Concepts: Introduction ofangles and its types Specificlearning objectives:

* Develops knowledge and understanding aboutangles.
- Measures and compares angles.
* Identfles angles in reallife situation.
- Applies the knowledge of angles to solve problems.


## Learning Resource:

1. Toothpicks (sticks of equal length can be usedinstead)
2. Worksheets and activity sheet
3. L shaped angel tester \& 4. Glue and charts

## Engage

Teacher Initlative: Teacher starts the lesson with a game in which teacher calls out the name of some basic shapes such as square, rectangle, circle, semi-circle, Triangle etc. When teacher calls out the name of the shapes students have to stand and form the shapes accordingly. After the
game, teacher gives worksheet that has some shapes, and asks them to count and write the number of sides and corners in each shapes (Annexure 1)

The third activity is a group activity in which teacher dtvides the class into different groups. Teacher will give some toothpicks to each group and ask them to make a closed figure using three sticks.

## StudentInitiattye

* Students stand in different formation of shapes according to the teacher's call.
* Students count and write the number of sides and corners in each shape.
* Students make triangles using three toothpicks


## Assessment

* Assess the student's prior knowledge about the propertles of shapes and taps their knowledge aboutsides and corners.
* Teacher also assesses the process of forming closed figure with matchsticks.


## EXPLORE

Teacher Initlative: Teacher gives pictures of some objects such as a pair of scissors, piece of cake, piece of pizza, a chess board, an ice cream cone, a clock, a book, a victory symbol, a piece of
cheese, black board, a slope etc. of different sizes and ask students to look for the point where two faces or sides meet to make a corner. Teacher asks students to paste toothpicks over the picture on those sides sharing the same corner.

In the second activity, teacher gives four toothpicks and an L shaped angle tester to each group. Model of Angle Testeris attached. Teacher asks them to make a closed figure using the toothpicks and asks them to correct the corners of the shape using the Lshaped angletester to make It a perfect square corner:

## StudentInItative



* Students abserve the pictures and have discussion in groups. They stick toothpicks over the picture on those sides sharing the same corner.
* Students make a four sided shape and correct its corners using the given $L$ shaped model to make ita perfect square.


## Assessment

* Students are exposed to the concept of angles and right angles through real life models andactivities.


## EXPLAIN

Teacher Initdative: Teacher asks the students to explain what they did in the explore activity. Teacher probes the students to derive the conceptfrom them

1. What do you observe in the first worksheet?
2. What did I ask you to look for in those pictures?
3. How are those corners formed?
4. What do you ob serveafter sticking toothpicks on the sides of thosepictures?

Here, teacher gives the definition of an angle When two rays share a common end point an angle is formed or when two lines or sides meet orintersectan angle is formed.

After defining an angle, teacher asks students to describe how they made a perfect square corner, which was given in the second activity of the explore stage. Teacher introduces the word right angle and explains that an ' L ' shaped corner is an example of a right angle. Asks students to say some other things having a right angled comer. Teacher gives a picture of three angles-A rightangle, an acute angle and an obtuse angle. Asks students to use the $L$ shaped angle tester to make a comparison.
a With which angle does the $L$ shape perfectly match?
b What do you infer by comparing the square with the other two angles?
c Write down the name of the angles from your findingjust below the angles.

Teacher gives the formal names of the angles, Less than right angle is called acute angle and morethan rightangle is obtuse angle

## Student Inftdatve:

* Students speak about the first activity they have done
* Observe pictures of some objects and look for corners in it
* Corners are formed when two sides meet atapoint
- Students explain how they used the $L$ shaped angle tester to make the corners of the square perfect. Students give the name of some objects that haverightangled corners.
* Students place the angle tester on the three angles. They shall come to a conclusion that the angle testar colncides with the right angle. The
acute angle is less than rightangle and the obtuse angle is more than rightangle.

Assessment:

* Teacher assesses the students' under -standing on the concept of angle, 3 types of angle.
- Students' understanding about right angle Is assessed through the examples given by thestudents.
* Students' understanding about the three types of angles areassessed here.


## ELABORATE

Teacher Intdative: Teacher gives a worksheet which contains angles of different sizes to each group and asks them to mark them according to the size in ascending order. In this stage student wlll use this worksheet to arrange angles in ascending order:

The second activity is Angles, Angles, how many Angles? In this activity teacher gives picture of a park that has many angles. Students have to mark the three types of angles in three different colours.

## StudentInitiative:

- Children compare the angles and arrange themin ascending order ofthe size
* Students identify angles in the picture and mark them in different colours.


## Assessment

Assess students understanding about the types of angles.

- Assess students ability in applying their knowledgein reallife situation.


## EVALUATE

Teacher Inttlative: Teacher gives a worksheet consisting of some angles in it and students will categories only three angels. Asks the students to search for three types of angles in the given worksheet Studems have to sort the pictures under the heading right, acute and obtuse angle. This way, students will have the definitton of each type of angle to refer to as well as an example of each while they are sorting.
The second acturty for evaluation is asking students to draw three examples of each type of angles.

## StudentInitiative

- Students sort out the angles in the given worksheetunder
rightangie, acute angle and obtuse angles.
- Students complete the workshest


## Assessment

* Assess student's problem solvingability
* Assess ability to connect angles in real life situation

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## ANNEXURE 1: SHAPES AND ANGLES

## WORKSHEET

Look at the shapes given below. Count and write the number of sides and corners in each shapes in the given column.

| SHAPES | NUMBER OF SIDES | NUMBER OF CORNERS |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |



ANNEXURE 2: SHAPES AND ANGLES
ANGLE TESTER
Cut out the angles, and stick them into the chart, starting with the smallest angle.

# SUPER SENSES 

CBSE, EVS, Class 5, Uuit 1

## A lourney into the world of animals

N. Ramakrishnan

The lesson 'Super Sense' deals with different senses of animals such as smell, vision and hearing. This lesson also talks about how andmals walk, and stresses on the need of protecting wild antmals. This particular lesson plan talks about the sense of smell and how animals use their sense of smell for survival, in particular for finding food and protection. We have tried to provide comprehensive lesson details and this lesson plan could be transacted in 4 or 5 periods, depending on the classroom requirement.

## Learningoblectives:

Observe animalsto study their behavior:
Observe animals in surrounding and answer how they use sense of smell to find food, shelter andprotection.

* Understand the difference between human smell seasing organ and that of animal's to develop greater sense of appreclation for animals.

Explore and understand human senses, further identify differentkinds of smells.

Previous Knowledge: Knowledge of Human sense organs.

Learning resources: Worksheets, Color papers, Video of super senses, ball, sugar, perfiume, jasmine, rose flower etc. and Videos of animals
and birds.

## ENGAGE:

Teacher Inittative: The teacherstarts the lesson with an activity to recall the students' previous knowledge. Teacher puts some items such as balls, coins, small stones, eraser, sharpener, pencils, a little powdered salt, small packet of sugar, one ginger plece, cardamom, some jasmine flowers etc. in a box. The teacher calls the student one after another and asks them to close their eyes or blindfolds them and asks them to name the items inside the box. Teacher should ask students to use their tactile (toucb) sense first, then smell and finally taste sense to find out the items.


## Teacher asks probing questions like:

1. How did you find out that itis a ball?
2. How did you find out that itis]asmine?
3. What human organ are involved in sensing
smell?
4. How do you differentlate powdered sugar from powdered salt?
5. Which of your senses do you think you use themost?
6. Which parts of your body do you use for each sense?

## 7. Whatareyour five senses?

The nextactivity is origami. The children will make a dog, cat and bird (Annexures 1, 2 昷 3 ). Teachers will give Instructions for making these pet animals and ask children to name their pet animals. After origami, teacher could ask questions to link it to the next stage in 5 E that is the Explore stage. Questions such as, does your pet dogor cathave senses? How do they use their senses? could be asked to the students while transtioning to Explore.

Student Activity: Students will Iisten to instructions given by the teacher and actively participate in the activities and discussions.

Assessment: Teacher ensures that all students are participating in the acttiltes and checks whether the answers given by the students are correct or not. This would help teacher to plan for the succeeding stages of the lesson plan and mark the progress of each child.

## EXPLORE:

Teacher Initiative: Teacher initiates a discussion with students by asking questions about the behaviors of the dog and ants. Teacher poses questions like, have you noticed dog's behavior? Why does a dog sniff here and there? What do you thinkitis trying to smell? Have you noticed ant's movements? etc

After the discussion, teacher will divide the students into groups and take them to the playground or nearby field to observe ants'
behavior. Student will observe places where ants move in a line and they will note down whatever they observe on ant's behavior. Ask the students to block the ant's path with a pencll or stick and observe the way the ant moves. Student should not harm the ants while doing this activity. They will discuss following questions, Why did ants behaves like that when you blocked their path? Why doesithappen?


Teacher has to encourage all students to participate in the discussion and work as a group. Teacher should ensure that ants are not biting itis safer to observe black garden ants.

One worksheet will be given to the students to write a list of things whose smell they like and dislike. Teacher will say names of things such as rose, jasmine, garbage, scent, spoiled food, agarbathi, samparani, washing soap etc.

## Worksheet:

Teacher can give two more follow up exploration activities as homework. Ask students to discuss with their family members and friends or recall their experlence/observations in written form.

1. You dropped some sweet on the ground and within minutes many ants collected around it Has this ever happened to you? Why does it happen?
2. How do mosquitoes sense the presence of human belngs?

Student Fictivity: Students participate in the discussion and answer the questions. Students
will have to talke note of all observations and discussions

Assessment: Twacher ensures that all students participate in theactivity.


## EXPLAIN:

Teachar inildative: Students ars provided an opportanity to articulate thelr underatating on animal sense of smell based on thelr observations. Teacher asks the following questlons to students.

1. Why ants did behave in a particular manner when you blocked thelr path?
2. How do anis behave when in danger?
3. Howdoanta communicate wheach other?
4. How does ant find food?
5. Whichorgan does an antuze tasensesmell?

6 How domosquitpes find humanheings?
7. Is the smell 'good' or 'had' for everyone in the same way? Or does it deppuids on how each one feels abouttit?

Tenchers noeds to Histan to the student's responses and explamations. The mole of the teacher must be there to fill gaps. Here, the teacher can use pideos to explain animal's smelling sense. Ants use their antenia (introducing the terme antenna) to smail. The special nerve cells in the bair of the antemna have olfactory receptors. Ants hive four to five itmes
more odor receptors than most other insecte. This discussion will help students to understand howstructure of the sense organs are differentin animals. Teachers could also quote examples of other animals like elephanss, rats etri to bring about this discussion. Two or three videos can be used to explain ant's super sense. Studenta can be also asked to compare the smell sense organ of humans withents.

## VIdeno Lanks:

1. How Ants communicate?
htes://www.youtube.com/weatch 7vegcht5n3NGKO

## 2. Anth-nature'ssecretpower

https://wwwyoutube.com/watchiv=aQA35Le Y-A
3. Are Ants Betcer commulcators than you?
https://www,youtube.com/watch $7 \mathrm{y}=\mathrm{CO}-1-\mathrm{Pax} \mathrm{FI}$
4. Ants Are Space Exploring Junk-Faod Bating Anarchizts
hetps://www yourube.com/watch Tv=[WIRWeTleck
Students Activity: Student will answers the questions, check their understanding and ask clarifying questions.

Assearment: Teacher ensures students' understanding.

## ELABORATE:

Teacher Intitadue: Take the atudents to wisit school garden or nearby field and ask them to observe how bumerflies find flowers. Students an obsorve other insects Whe cockroach or dragonfly and ind sut how they search for food. $\mathrm{He} /$ she can elaborate how animals use different organs to smell. Humans use nose for smell;
lesson plan for the next chapter/concept.
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https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CO-IPzr8BY
4. Indian ants, http://www.antdiversityindia.com/
5. Top ten animals smell sense, http://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/28445461
6. Paul Stone, American Forces Press Service, http://www.defense.gov/ specials/bees/

Annexures Given in the next page

snakes use their tonque; insects Including ants, butterflies, and cockroaches use their anbeman Different animals use thelr ability to sense smell for different purposes. Sllkworm uses this sense to identify male and female larva. Dog uses it to mark its torritory. These addttonal information can be shared with the students, however the intentionis not to memorize this information.

Teacher can emphasize the importance of ants in our onvironment, Ants halps our envirommentin manyways,

* Ants eats organic wastes and helps in decamposing. Sa they help keep the environmentclean and enrichthe coll,
* Movement of ants turn and aerate the soll this helps water and oxygen reach plant roots.
- Ants act as blological pest controller by eating eggs and larvas of many bothersome insects like houseflies and cockroaches.

There can be observed by the students themselves.

Teacher can proplde some information about how some animals have a greater sense of smell and how we ure animal's sense of smell for our benefits.

* African Blephants have nearly 2000 spectal gones that detects odors in the enviromment and these elephants have best sense of smell among known single specias.
- Blephants, rats, cows, horses, dogs and rabbits have better sense of smell than humans.
* There are researches happening in US military to use elephants and honey bees to detectbombs and landmines.

Dogs are widely used in detective agoneles and police forces, because of their better
sense of smell.

* Ants were used for diagnosing diabetes in anclentIndianmedlcing

Student Actlvity: Students have to relate their understating of ant's smelling sense with their day to day observations on surrounding animals' behavioc, and askclarifying questions.

Assessment: Teacher checks the students understanding and their assimilation of information.

## EVALUATE:

Teacher Inftative; Teacher evaluates the students learning. Some of following evaluation questions could be oral or written, depending on thaneed.

1. Match animals with their sense organ (Worksheet Annexure 4)
2. Which of the animal (dog or cat or elephant) would you like to choose for a detective agency? Statethereasons.
3. Why are dogs widely used in detective agencles?
4. How does honey bee uselts smell of sense?
5. When do you find your sense of smell helpful toyou?
6. What are the important roles of ants in our env/ronment?
7. Can you explain a situations when our sense of smell would help us out of danger?

Students Activity: Students will take partin the evaluation.

Asvessment: Teacher evaluates the student responses, answers and understandinge. This will help the teachers to recheck their entire lesson plan for classroom teaching learning process. It also helps in better planning of the

Annexure 1
Origami Dog


Annexure 2
Origami Cat

Annexure 3
Origami Bird


## Annexure 4

Workssheet - Match the Following
A. Sense Organ

## Plant Morphology- Modification of root, stem and leaf

Samacheer, Sclence, Class 7, Unit 3

## Looks like a root? Prepare to be surprised, It isn't!

| P. Ravlkumar |
| :--- |
| M. Arunagirl |
| K. Eswaran |
| S. Ramesh |
| R. Ayswarya |

## Lesson objectres:

## Contentobjectives:

* Understand the types and functions of modifications of root, stem and leaf.
* Identify and illustrate modified roots and modifiedstem
* Understand the difference between modified stems and modified roots.
- Understand how ecological factors in a particular babitat, influence the modification of root, stem and leaf.


## Skill objectives

* To acquire skills like abservation, hypothesis framing hypothesis testing,
articulation of content using scientfic vocahulary.
* To develop their drawing skills by making them draw intricate plant parts and label them for better understanding
Pre-requisite knowledge:
* The characteristics and functions of roots, stem and leaves.
* Differenttypes of planthabitats.


## ENGAGE

This engage activity will help children to think about the topic of the lesson i.e. Modification of root, stem and leaf and recall their previous knowledge.
(Sample picture)

Potato plant


Sugarcane


The picture or specimen given should be of a full plant. Only then the children will be able to identify the edible part of the plant.

Eg. Activity:
Students will review their knowledge of characteristics and functions of plant part.

* Students will be able to Idently the ediblepart of plants.
(refer sample picture in the firstpage)
Excample: spinach, tomato, sugarcane, tapiaca and potato plant

1. Teacher will show some spectmens to the children or will give some plctures of the aboye plant parts.
2. Students will identify and say which one is the edible part of the plant. The teacher will ask the students, "We have seen some parts of plants that we eat Have you noticed the difference between the edible part of the plant and its other parts?
3. Make the students recall the characteristics and functions of various parts of plants.

## EXPLORE

Oblective of this activity: Students will be able to Identify and segregate modified root, stem andleaf

They can be divided into 4 or 5 groups. Bach group can be given 1 worksheet.
Each worksheet will have different types of modified roots, stems and leaves

Examples: Sugarcane with root, Garrot, Beet root, Radish, Sweet potato, Maize stem with root, Aviceana root, Cuscuta, Banyan root, Vanda plant, Bottle guard, Onion, ginger, turmeric, mint plant, grass, cactus, opuntla, garlic, pumplin, pea, Nepenthus, utricularda

Onesampleworksheet:


Identify whether the circled portion is a modified root/stem/leaf and justify your answer. Write tts purpose of modiflcation and the name of the plant.

## EXPLAIN

## Debriefing from the explore actlolty

The students will present their classification frou the previous activity and justify the same.

The teacher will need to help them in the following places:
a. Explaining why a part that may look like a root/stem /leaf may not be root, stemor leaf part. Teacher helps them to recall the
characteristics of root/stem/leaf and explain the cause of modification
b. Point out from the picture, instances of multiple modifications in the same plant

Teaching the concept: Debrief from the explore activity helps set the background for the teaching of this concept. The teacher can now explain the concept of modification in detail:
a. Modification of roots - Purpose of modification with examples, types of rootmodification.

* Here teacher will explain about causes and functions of modifications.
* Will use some additional examples.
* Will give differentiation between modifications in tap root and adventitious root
* Introduce some technical word and give enough explanation.
* Will use some videos or Real samples or pictures


## Examples:

1. Food storage-gx: Carrot, radish, Beet root---Tap root modification, Sweet potato, Dahlia- Adventitious root modification
2. Supporting root-ex Prop root (Banyan) and stiltroot (Maize, Sugarcane)
3. Respiration-Eg: Avicennia-
4. Parasitic root: Eg: Cuscuta
5. Epiphytic root-Eg:vanda
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CXy5AYP n75E
b. Modification of stems - Purpose of
modification with examples, types of modification with examples

Stem modification will also be explained in the same way.

There are three types of modification in stem.

1. Underground stem modifications
a). tuber-Eg: Potato
b). Rhizome: Eg: Ginger
2. Sub aerial stem Modifications
a). Creeper-
i). Stolons (strawberry).
ii). Runners. (Pumpkin, grass)
3. Aerial stem modifications.
a). Stem tendril-Eg: snakeguard
b). Thorn-Eg: Bougainvillea
c). Phylloclade-Eg: Opuntia
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BmZZ]Gxj Nu8
4. Modification of leaves - Purpose of modification with examples, types of modification with examples- Good pictures can be used for this part of explanation or real specimen or video

There are actually 4 types of modification inleaf.
a). Leaftendril-Eg: Pea
b). Leaf spine-Eg: opuntia
c). Pitcher-Eg: Nepenthus
d). Bladder- Eg: Utricularia

## EXTEND

## Project on growing plants with modified

 parts.The teacher will ask the children to choose a plant with a modified part that can be grown at home.

Students will grow plants which has modified parts. They will observe the growth stages of the plant and observe and make notes of the observations.

After 1 week they will bring their grown plant. Children will explain their project (Group wise). Now the teacher will explain how some modified plant parts are useful to human beings and ask the students to carry out a study to understand why these modifications, for adaptability, take place.

For example: Onion, potato, Ginger, Turmeric, and Garlic.

Students will share their experience and teacher will provide additional information.

## EVALUATE

In order to evaluate students' understanding (e.g. recognizing modifications in unfamiliar examples, justifying the cause of modification, etc) she will do the following:

* Ask students to collect similar modified plants near by their areas and share in the class
* The following worksheets will be given on the above concept to evaluate student understanding (both objective and subjective):


## worksheets attached in the nextPage

## Reference:

http://www.tutorvista.com/content/biology/b iology-iii/angiosperm morphology /underground-stem-modifications.php


## MODIFICATION OF PLANT PARTS

Worksheet: 1

Understand the relation between the pair of words and complete the second pair:

1) Potato: Tuber

Ginger: $\qquad$
2). Sweet Potato: Underground root

Potato:
3). Cuscuta root: Nutrition

Rhizophora root: $\qquad$
4). Vanda: Epiphytic root

Cuscuta: $\qquad$
5). Carrot: Tap root Modification

Dahlia: $\qquad$
6). Pitcher plant: Nepanthus

Bladderworts: $\qquad$
7). Thoms: Modified shoot

Spine: $\qquad$
8). Opuntia stem :Photosynthesis
Opuntia leaf:
$\qquad$
9). Sub aerial modification of stem: Sweet pea

Underground modification of stem:
10). Runner: grass

Stolon: $\qquad$

## MODIFICATION OF PLANT PARTS

## Worksheet:2

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:
a) Why are breathing roots found in mangroves only?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
b) Give examples of a root which has more than one modification:-How are these modified plant parts useful to ius?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
c) Have you seen any new modified plants other than the ones we have discussed in this lesson, around the school or around your home if 50 , Explain its features.
d) Why do desert plants have spines instead of leaves?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
e) Trees in the mountains have needle like leaves, Give reasons
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
f) How do plant safeguard themselves from grazing animals?
$\qquad$
g) Pooja spotted a plant whose leaves were seen growing above the ground. Curious, she pulled the leaves and out came a bulb-like structure which had grown below the ground. What could this be?

* Only a modified roat
* Only a modified stem
- Could be a modified leaf
- could be a modified shoot svstem

If Pooja claims any of the above, what could her justification be?

# Matter in Our Surroundings 

Samacheer, Science Class 7, Unit 5

## Let's explore what our world is made up of

P. BASKARAN<br>D. KARTIGUEYANE<br>B. MURUGAIYAN<br>M. PALANISAMY<br>V. KANNAN<br>R. RAJASEKARAN

## Learning objectives:

## Students will be able to:

* Understand the particulate nature of matter
* Understand the characteristics of particles of matter
* Compare and contrast the properties of solid, liquid and gas
* Develop scientific skills such as observing, analyzing and drawing conclusions based on evidence.

Pre-requisite knowledge: Different kinds of materials (solid, liquid and gas) which have mass and occupy space. The classification is based on their properties.

## ENGAGE:

The teacher shows various types of solids, liquids and gases like duster, sponge, eraser, ruler, chalk piece, wood, sand, gravel, metal, water, oil, juice, tonic/syrup, soap solution, soap powder, air we breathe, balloons filled with air, perfume bottle etc.


The teacher tries to elicit from students that everything is made of something called 'matter', which occupies space and has mass.

## EXPLORE:

Sub-concept 1: Physical Nature of Matter Matter is made up of tiny particles

Activity 1a: Study of solid particles The teacher asks the children to think and predict, what matter (substances) is made up of and what will be the size of the particles that forms different objects around them. After a short discussion, the teacher:

* Gives a small piece of chalk and asks the students to observe the size of the chalk.
* Asks them to break it into pieces as small as possible.
* Then asks them to compare the chalk piece
with powder and contrast the difference
Activity 1b: How tiny are these particles of matter?


## Sub-concept 2: Characteristics of Particles of Matter

Activity 2a: Space between the particles of matter:

```
Iestruction sheet za: instructions
- Take some crystals of potassium permanganate and dissolve them in 100 mL of water in a glass beaker and note the level of water berone and note the level of water before and after adding potassium permanganate.
- Take out approximately 10 mL of this solution and add it to 90 mL of clear water in a different glass beaker.
- Take out 10 mL of this solution after complete mixing and add it to another 90 mt of clear water in a different pias beaker.
beaker
Keep diluting the solution like this 5 to 8 times and record the abs evations.
```

The teacher brings the attention of the class to the level of water noted at activity 1 b and poses the following questions:

* Did the level of water change in the above activity 1 b ? Why or why not?
* Add 2 to 3 spoons of potassium permanganate to water and observe the changes.
* Does the water level rise?
* Why does the water level rise after adding more of potassium permanganate?
* Why did the water level not rise when little potassium permanganate only was added?

Activity 2b: Particles of matter continuously move and mix with each other:

## Movement of gas particles:

The teacher conducts a small activity for the whole class:

* He /she places an unlit incense stick in a corner of the class and asks them,

How close do you have to go near the

Gas
Actulty 3a: To stady the shape and volume of solld, liquid and gas

Materials required: Table, pencll, nail, IIquid (water), eraser, benzoin resin [computer Sambranl (Tamil)] and containers of different shapes viz. test-tubes, beakers, and conical flasks.

Studying the shape and volume of liquid:

## Discussion questions:

* Was there any difference in the initial and final volumes of the solid? Why orssemanterse
whynot?

Can you do this with any other solids to measure its volume?

Studying the shape and volume of gas in a closed contalner:

Instruction sheet 3a (iii):


## Teacher poses thefollowing questions:

* Can you record the shape of gas when
the lit benzoin resin is placed in an OPEN conical flaskand beaker?


## Whatis the reason behindit?

## Activity 3b: Ta stady the fluidity of solld, Hquid and gas particles

Materials requiredi Pencil, wheat flour, sand, water and benzoin resin and beaker.

## EXPLAIN:



Activity 3 c Tostudy the compressbility of solid, liquid and gas

## instructions

- Take tires 100 m- iy mees ane close teeir rezale: by rutbe sorts.

Qivestions


- Leatina oness nge -uncucles, 710 water th the seani and divere of thal it ite Elird.


 Dyecire tie nozale of the sy npe ajinh Karlicers.

The students are asked to summarize their learnings from the activities as groups / pairs / individuals in a sequence. The tables, observations and notes taken by students can be used to help them summarize. The teacher asks the following questions to ensure that students have understood the concepts.

At this stage the teacher may find some students

and in the air freshener based on the properties of the particles of gases.
3. When we are suffering from head ache we just apply balm on the skin. The particles in the balm spreads through the minute pores in our skin throughout the affected area as the particles of the balm are tiny enough to travel through the microscopic pores in our skin to reduce pain.
4. Honey disappearing when stirred in a tea shows that the honey particles move into the space between the particles of tea solution. When we are preparing tea or coffee the sugar particles are completely dissolved in tea solution.
5. When we come across an unbalanced desk or table in our daily life or in classroom we will choose solid objects to balance it as the solid particles are held together by very strong attractive force
6. When we are preparing dough we
observe that the dough is made of tiny particles. The tiny flour particles are combined to prepare the dough. When we break the dough we can get back the tiny particles. It shows that matter is made of tiny particles.

## EVALUATE

Teacher can evaluate the students' understanding by oral and written. Here, we have given some questions and teacher could use according to his/her classroom need.

1. Define matter. Give examples.
2. Do liquids have shape of their own? If not what shape do liquids take?
3. Among solids, liquids and gases

* Which is the most difficult to handle?
* Which is the easiest to handle? Why?

4. Is air matter? How?
5. The force of attraction between the particles in gas is $\qquad$ (less /
struggling to explain / have not understood correctly. After finding the gaps in students' understanding, the teacher shows the following video to give more clarity. Teacher can refer to annexure for the table to summarize.

## VIdeolink:

hutps://wwwyoutube.com/watch?y=HCPXILO Reso

Discussion questions while playing the video:

* What are the types of materlals/matter do younotice?
* How are the particles arranged in the can (solid)?
*Why is ithard to compress the tincan?
* Does the llquid flow freely? Why?
* Why is it easy to compress the bottle filled with air?


## ELABORATE:

* One of the goals of this part is to help students understand the microscopic reasons formacroscopic phenomena
* Our world is made of matter-every object we touch, the air we breathe, and the blood that runs through our velns.
* The teacher organizes a group discussion where one student from the group will present on the following, to connect the properties of matterwith reallife applications.


## Materials provided:

4 Vicks vaporub, an unbalanced desk or table, stone. $_{1}$ wood, a packet of water and a balloon filled with air honey, tea solution and wheatflour.

Questons for group discussion-some real Ufe examples:

1. How is it possible to store the cooking gas and the oxygen supplied to hospitals in the cylinder?
2. How do we get the smell/arma of the cooking from far?
3. When we suffer from head ache we apply balm on the skin. How does it penetrate our skin and reduce the pain?
4. While adding the honey into tea solution, where does the honey disappear? What do you infer fromit?
5. How can yau balance an unbalanced desk or table using the given materials? State why you chose that materials and why you rejected other materials to balance.
6. Is it possible to prepare dough using wheat flour? If so, is it possible to get back the ingredients? What do you infer fromethis?

After the group discussion teachers can give the proper explanation for eachquestion.

1. We have observed that gases are highly compressible as compared to sollds and liquids. The liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinder that we get in our home for cooking or the oxygen supplled to hospitals in cylinder is compressed gas.
2. We come to know of what is being cooked in the kitchen without even entering there, by the smell that reaches our nostrils. The interesting phenomena is because of the movement of the particles of gas carrying odor throughout the room
more) than that of a solid.
3. $\qquad$ (Solid / Liquid) state has definite volume, but no definite shape.
4. Solids are incompressible. Sponge is a solid. We are able to compress it. Could you explain? Why?
5. Write at least 3 liquids, solids and gases.
6. Give reason for the difference in the fluidity of liquid and solid.
7. Are the tiny particles closer together in a solid, aliquid, or a gas? Explain
8. Particles within a solid
(a) do notmove (b) move about freely
(c) vibrate aboutfixed positions
(d) exchange positions easily
9. Draw a model to show how the particles are arranged in solids and gases and compare their compressibility.

P. Baskaran, T.G.T, G.G.S.S, Santhai Pudukuppam
D. Kartigueyane, T.G.T, S.C.S.V. G.H.S, Veerampattinam
B. Murugaiyan, T.G.T, Cheddilal G.H.S, Abishegapakkam
M. Palanisamy, T.G.T, G.H.S.S, Koodapakkam
V. Kannan, T.G.T, G.H.S, Mangalam
R. Rajasekaran, T.G.T, G.H.S.S, Sellipet

## FORCE

Samacheer, Science Class 8, Unit 7

## Push or Pull....

## Learning Objectives - Content

\& Understand that PUSH \& PULL are forces \& to beable to arrive at the definition of the term 'force'

* To establish a relationship between force and state of motion (activity)
*. To investigate the effect of forces on 'State of Motion, direction, shape, speed'
* To know of the differenttypes of forces

To develop scientific skills such as observation, hypothesizing (predicting), articulation of scientific understanding with evidence

## Prerequisite Knowledge

* Different ways of making an object move and stop

Estimate/ articulate the direction of movement of objects

* Estimate/ compare the relative speed of movement ofobjects


## ENGAGE

These activities can be conducted as

group / pair/ individual/ whole class activities.

Activity: This is a whole class activity
a. A soft smiley ball is tied to a string and hung from the top in the classroom
b. The students are asked to take turns to come forward and try different ways of making the object move in all possible ways[speed \& directions] [pushing/pulling/picking / hitting /lowering/flying/kicking / throwing/shutting/flicking / blowing /tapping etc.)
c. Two students are asked to make note of the various actions used by their peers

After a list of 15 to 20 actions has been made, the class is asked to classify each of these actions into "PUSH / PULLACTIONS"

## Students' initlatives:

1. The students perform the situations given
2. Group them as PUSH or PULL

## EXPLORE

Sub concept 01: Action of forces and its

## effects

Activity: The teacher starts the activity with discussion on use of forces in daily life. Following the short discussion, the teacher gives a set of situations to the students and asks them to observe changes in motion/ shape / direction /speed in all the situations and record it in the table.

Students' initiatives: The students perform the situations and record the effects of force in changing the state of motion, shape, speed, direction etc. A model of table for recording the effect of force on the state of motion, shape, speed and direction of objects is given. Teacher can add more situations in the table.
Tablel.1: To record the effects of forces on the state of motion, shape, speed E direction
of oblects

| Description of <br> the situation | How to <br> apply force | Action of Force |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Change in state <br> of motion(rest to <br> movement/ vice <br> versa) | Change in <br> Shape | Change in <br> direction | Change in <br> Speed |  |
| Playing Carrom <br> board | Striking the <br> striker |  |  |  |  |
| Dropping ball <br> from a height | Using hands |  |  |  |  |
| Pushing a wall | Using hands |  |  |  |  |

After this activity, the teacher poses probing questions to the students such as do these changes happen on their own? What makes all these changes happen? Do forces change all four i.e. shape, speed, direction and motion every time they act upon an object? and so on. The Teacher also asks the students to justify their answers.

## Sub concept 02: Magnitude, direction, resultant offorces

Three marbles of different sizes are taken (small, medium and large size). The medium size marble is kept in a small distance away as target marble. The small marble is made to hit the target marble and the distance travelled by the target marble is noted down. Then, the large marble is made to hit the target marble and the

distance travelled by the target marble is noted down.

|  | Distance travelled by the tagget marble in centimeters |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | TRIALI | TRIALII | TRIAL III | TRIAL IV |
| When hit by the <br> small marble |  |  |  |  |
| When hit by the <br> lage marble |  |  |  |  |

The teacher then asks the students
Ii) whether they noticed any difference in the distance travelled by the target marble in the two situations. Why was it different? (Or) why was it not different? What could be the possible reasons for the difference?
ii) What is the difference between the two marbles? One was small (with less mass) and the other was large (hadmoremass)
iii) Why did the marble move less in first case and farther in the second case?

Because the force that was acting on the target marble was less in the first case and higher in the second case.
iv) What is the relationship between force and mass?

An object with more mass can exert more force
compared to an object with less mass. [More the mass - higher the force]

## Sub concept 03:Types of Force

Teacher can give the following activities to the students to exploring the contact and noncontact forces. The following table has example activities and teacher can add more activities to it.

## Exploring Contactand non-contactforces

| 5. no | Force | Type of Force | Activity (examples) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Muscular force | Contact | Students to move a book placed on theif desk with ther hand and have discussion around it., |
| 2 | Frictional Force | Contact | The teacher asks the students to push a book/an eraser on their desk. The book/eraser stops moving after sometime. even without being stopped by anyone, <br> How does that happen? |
| 3 | Magnetic Force | Non-contact | Place two bar magnets on the table and ask the student to move the magnet close to one another. |
| 4 | Gravitational Force | Non-Contac | Dropping objects like chalk plece/coin/pen from certain height. |
| 5 | Electrostatic Force | NonContact | Ask the students to rub a plastic scale/ruler, comb over their hair (oil free) head/ woolen cloth. Then asks them to place the scalefruler, comb over small pieces of paper. |

## EXPLAIN

The students are asked to summarize their learning from the activities as groups/ pairs/ individuals in a sequence. The tables, worksheets, observation \& notes taken by children can be used to help them summarize. The teacher asks the following questions to ensure understanding of the concepts.

1. How do you define force?
2. How did the larger marble move the target marble for a longer distance compared to the smaller marble?
3. Why can't a human being $[70 \mathrm{~kg}$ approx.) push and make a concrete wall move?
4. When two students push the table with same force from opposite directions, the table remains unmoved. How does that happen?

5. A marble moving at a particular speed travels with increased speed when being hit by another marble from behind. Why?
6. How does the amount of force affect the distance travelled?
7. How do we make the striker in a carom board to hit coins at different distances and differentdirections?
8. Why does the ball thrown to the sky returns to earth? What kind of force is involved?
9. A ball hit by a bat stops moving after travelling for some time. Why does this happen?
10. How can we differentiate contact forces from non-contactforces?

Force meter is used to measure force SI Unit for force is Newton ( N ) Newton ( N ) $=\mathrm{kg} . \mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$

The teacher can also show a set of videos for enhancing or to bridge the gaps in the understanding of the students, if necessary

## 1. What is force?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dYreKZYI xaE
3. Force and Pressure
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9tg3csrF VIw

1. Force, work and energy relationship
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PD7a1EW jsTc
2. A force is a push or pull
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v= dcxCdB-s8
3. What is Friction?
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C7NPD9 W0kro

Scientific Vocabulary: Push, Pull, Force, Speed, Magnitude, Direction, State Of Motion, Resultant(net) Force, Newton, Contact, Noncontact, Magnetic, Gravitational Force, Electrostatic Force, Muscular Force, Frictional Force

Measuring force: How to measure the force on man of 100 kg mass who is standing on the surface of the earth?
$\begin{aligned} \text { Mass * gravitational force } & =100^{*} 9.8 \\ & =980 \mathrm{~N}\end{aligned}$

## ELABORATE

Teacher asks the students to observe a video of a cricket match and identify the different forces and their effects.

* 2009 Ashes_ 1st Test Highlights (HD)https://www.youtube.com/watch? $\mathrm{v}=\mathrm{N}$ MvbaqLipc

1. What are the forces involved when the players stand still on the ground?
2. How does the muscular force of a bowler, batsman and a fielder change the state, speed, direction of the ball?
3. A player hits the ball very high that no fielder near the batsman can even touch the ball. But a fielder at the boundary line catches the ball and gets him out. How is this possible?

In order to make children realize the importance of non-contact and contact forces and how different types of forces are constantly at play in our daily life, the teacher can provide more activities, have discussions and use videos.

## Electrostatic Force:

The principle of electrostatics is used for painting a metal surface of a car, in photocopiers (Xerox), chimneys of industries etc. Following activity can be used to for experiencing the electrostatic force. An inflated balloon was pressed against a wall after it has been rubbed with a piece of synthetic cloth. It is observed found that the balloon sticks to the wall. What force might be responsible for the attraction between balloon and the wall?

## MagneticForce:

Magnetic locks in cupboards, bullet train (using levitation)

Video: Mobile Crane Electromagnet JCB Lifting Magnets Lifting Magnet Equipment
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UW9yfNH MumQ

Model Maglev train
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8u 7beSyi II

## Muscular Force:

Teacher could provide some situations and have discussions around it. Example, a blacksmith hammers a hot piece of iron while making a tool. How does the force due to hammering affect the piece of iron? At the same time a goldsmith uses a different set of tools? What are the reasons for these differences in tools?

What happens in the following activities? Bulls puling a cart, pumping of blood by heart, opening \& closing of eyelids, chewing the food particles, speaking, etc.

## Frictional Force:

The teacher shows the following video and makes the children make connections to where all friction acts in their dailylife.

Video: - Friction in Daily Life https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qy-EJRDyt-A

Other examples: Cycling to school, carrying their bag, brushing the teeth, walking, running, playing,

## EVALUATE

Teacher can evaluate the students' understandings through various methods, such as oral, written and projects. Here, we have provided some sample questions for evaluation.

1. The larger the mass of an object, the smaller its gravitational force. (True/False). Justify.
2. An apple is left free in air. Which of the following is a true statement that best describes whatis happening?
a) The apple is pushed towards Earth by the force of gravity.
b) The apple is pulled towards Earth by the force of gravity.
3. Locate 8 pictures on force as it applies to everyday situations from various sources like newspapers, books, magazines, websites, etc.
4. A set of $\mathbf{3}$ balls of different masses are et to roll on an inclined surface. Which one will reach the ground first?
a) The heaviest b) The lightest of the three c) All of them
5. A book is lying on a table at rest without moving. Is there any force acting on it?
6. A student pushes against a wall with 20 N of force and the wall does not move. In this situation, the wall exerts
(a) 0 N of force (a) less than 20 N of force (c) 20 N of force (d) morethan 20 N of force
7. In a discussion between two friends Kavi and Mani, Mani was so sure that only living organisms can produce and apply force. Kavi said that even objects in the environment can also produce force.

Who according to you is correct? What is your opinion?
8. The greater the $\longrightarrow$ the easier
the object will move.
9. The rock will roll down the hill due to the force of $\qquad$
10. Friction is a $\qquad$ force (contact / non-contact)
11. List out the following actions on the basis of contact force and non-contact force

1. lifting a chair
2. the falling of a coconut from the tree
3. friction between the road and the tyre of acar
4. a comb attracts bits of paper
5. attraction between two magnet
V. Jayasundhar, T.G.T. G.H.S.S. Karikalampakkam
T. Bathmanaban, T.G.T, A.A.G.H.S.S, Kunichampet

S. Rajalakshmi, T.G.T, G.H.S. Sorapet
M. Sengode tevan, T.G.T, P.B.G.H.S.S, P.S. Palayam
M. Gnanamani, T.G.T, G.G.H.S.S, T.V. Koil

#   




டுதல் வகுப்புக் குழந்ணதகயுக்குக் கற்பித்தம் என்பநு ஆசிரியரின் பஞ்தீறம் சார்ந்த ளிஷயயமாகவே இருந்து
 கொள்ரும்பபாழுது Gுணவயான அனுபவமாக,
 அளிக்கிDது. அர்த்தடுள்ள இச்டசும்பாBுகணளக் கோi்த்து, வாற்த்ணதகளாக்கும் ดபாழுது நிஐறவளிப்பதாகவே

 அதரவளிப்பவராகவும் இருக்க வேண்ாயுய்ளது. குழ்்தகணளப் பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட வேய்ாுமாோாண் அவர்கள் எப்ดபாழுதும் சுறுசுறுப்பாக இருப்பார்கள். இயற்மைக பற்றியு|்் बிகயசாயம்் கறித்து|்் பம் தகவல்கள் அறிந்தஹர்களாக கருுப்பர். மர்் ஏறுதல், கிணளாாாுுதல், தொ்்களே தா்ககணளப் பாாமரித்துக்ககாள்ளல் என ளியக்கும்படியாக இருக்கும் இஹர்களது ிெயம்பாடுகள். இணை ஆசிரியருக்கு கவாமாக இருப்பணை. ுுதல் வகுப்பு்்் குழந்மதகளூபனான என் ஆசிரிய அனூபவத்மத இங்சு பக்ர்ந்து கொள்ள முயற்கித்துள்ளேன். அதற்காகக்
 கழந்மைகமளப் பராமறித்தல், அவர்களூக்கான




## 

குழந்கைதகள் ழுதல் வகுப்பி்்கு வருகிpாi்கள் என்றpாலல
 யுழுக்க யுழுக்க அவர்களின் பயத்தால் வெளிப்படுட்






 சசால்வது, அவர்களிிட் சிஞ்்னச் சிஞ்ம Cேள்லிகள்




எø் வகுப்பிம் இருந்த கண்ா பார்ணை குணறபாடுணடய பாணரிகளுக்கு, கற்பிக்கும் நுட்பங்கணளக் கற்க வఎவ்வேறை கிஷயங்ககணை வாசித்து, பார்ணவயற்றோர்



 அப்டபாறுப்யப ஏற்று டசய்ய ஹைத்தல். அณர்கள் நாா்ககள் காட்டும் பொாுணளச் ிசான்ன போது நானூு் மற்ற Lாணார்களுு்் வியந்தோம். ஆப்பதேஷன் Яெய்து அயுத்து வந்து நாங்களே கவனித்துக் கொண்டோம். பின்
 தசால்லிக் ดகாலுத்துப் பின் ககட்ட வபாழுது, கறிப்பிட்ட
 அ囚ாதீயானனது. ஆனாறறு் இணவ கற்பித்தமி日்் நுப்த்தின்
 பழக்கமுள்ள குழ்ணதயுடோன அனுபவம் தனி.





 சிட்டேஞோ என்ற கேள்ேியுட் தோன்றியது. . .

இடதுळைப்பழக்கம் உணடயவர்காா அதே ఐகயில் பழக்குவதுதான் நநல்மது என்று அறிந்த ிபாழுதுு ดபருு் குற்ற உணர்வுக்கு உ்ளாக வேண்றியிருந்தது．என்

 பம बிமர்சனாங்கணள எதிர்டகாண்ாாாதூம் ணதரியயமாகச் செய்ய குஷந்தது．அறிகியல் புர்வமான தகவல்கள் கொடும்கும் அறிவு யுக்கிய｜மானலது．அவற்கற நம் கஸ்மியிி்்




உயிดரழுத்து ดமய்லயழுத்துக்கணைச் சசாவ்வது， அゅடயாளப்படுத்துவத，எழுத முயற்சிப்பது，


 அதற்கான சசயळ்பாடுகணைத் தயயாfித்து அவற்ஐறக்
 கவ囚மப்பட்டிருந்தீருக்கிறேன்．ஆøாம் இப்பபாழுது எச்சமயத்தில் என்ன டசய்வது என்ற தீட்ட்் மఠததல் நெஸிவாக்்் ிகாண்டு இருக்கிறது．அதøாண் திட்டமி
 வந்துகொற்வது வழக்கமாா ธிட்டது．உதாுணத்த்ற்று காக்கா இந்த பக்க்்．．．என்ற பாடமண்் இசாம்மிக் இகாடுக்க
 பாப்த்து எிiடடு டெல்கிறறன்．ஆணாம் அன்று முதல் வாி சாா்லிக் ிகாடுத்த ดபாழுது ஏசோ சாி வரவில்ணை．
 இருப்பது போம் தோன்றியது．அன்று அゅத அதற்கு மேம்
 குருமி பாதீாி கத்து．．．என்புதாய் டுடித்து｜ளிட்டேன்．
 நபந்து ดகாய்்டL காக்கா என்றூ கத்து．．．என்பதாப்

 இருந்தது．நாம் பாடத்ஜதத் தீட்டமிடுவது எவ்வளவு முக்கயமமா அவ்வளவ முக்கியம் கழந்ஐதகளின் உணர்ர்கயளப் புாிந்து அळத மாற்றியணமத்துக்







 இருக்கணாா்．

## 

 ணகயாயூம் நுப்ப்ஙகள் குறிப்பிடத்தக்கணை．எøக்கு வுன்
 बிரப்பன் அவர்கள் பயன்படுத்தி சிடடுச்கென்ற எழுத்து

 கரும்பமணகணயப் பயன்படுத்துவஹை விட வவவ்வேற｜ நுட்பங்்கணளப் பயब்படுத்து｜வேன்．எந்த எழுத்கெதக் ■ற்றத்தருக்றேயோ அந்த எழுத்ணத வఎவ்வேறு திதந்கேில் வகப்பறриில் இடம் ிபறச் டச்ய்வேன்．வா என்ற எழுத்றை

 உள்ள அந்த எழுத்ணத ளித்தியாாச்படுத்தி எө बிதம்

 பம்வேறு நுட்பங்கயளைப் பயன்படுத்துவேன்．அதோடு


 நळடிபற்றது．கற்பித்தம் முஈறகளூம் நுட்ங்்களும்， காゅத்தீற்கும்，வ யதற்கும்，நபர்களுக்குமற்ப பாறுபப்டுக்க்காா்்டட இருக்கக் கூடிபுு．
 ஈடுபடுக்துயぁம்：

குழந்ணதகள் வாிிப்யை யுதல் வகப்பியேயே துவங்க
 எனது இட்குயற்சிக்க உ，தனியாக இருந்தது．இபண்ாு

 ஆச்ச்்யபமானぁநாக இருந்தது．எஸ்．எฑ்．ஏ（Sarva Siksha Abiyaan）சின் குழந்ம்த வாभிப்பு நால்களாான புத்தகப்

# இடதுகை பழக்கமுள்ள குழந்தையுடனான அனுபவம் தனி．．．！ 








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 வாய்ப்கை தற்படுத்திற்




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 8roor 2015






























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## Events \& Updates for Thisamani

Workshop in Villianur BRC center: Mr. K. Rajaram gave a video presentation of his classroom practices on 28/3/2015. There was rich discussion among the teachers on English language teaching at class 2 levels

Residential workshop: A 5 day residential workshop was organized in Wayanad Kerala for about 30 Trained Graduate Teachers (TGTs) from May 1st to 5 th. The teachers were taken around to Swaminathan Foundation for exposure visit. The 5 day workshop covered:

* Aims of Education',
* How children learn'
'5E Lesson Plan' with classroom implications.

Summer workshop: A 5 day summer workshop was conducted for about 50 PSTs as part of the Teacher Circle initiative. The teachers have agreed to work together for a whole year to create lesson plans, resource materials and TLMs

Maths summer workshop: TGTs had a two day content enriching session at APF TRC. An external resource person from Kalpakkam, Prof. Sridhar discussed the problems on Number Theory, Logical reasoning, Geometry and Modular

Arithmetic. The two day workshop was aimed at:

* Enriching teachers' content knowledge with latest development in Mathematics teaching
* To mathematize child's thought process
* To know the importance of graphical approach in Mathematics learnings
* To address the teaching challenges in mostdifficulttopics

Teachers as Historians - History SummerWorkshop

A 3 day workshop was organized for History Teachers (TGTs) from May 7th to 9th. The participants of the workshop comprised of teachers from Puducherry and Karaikal. The workshop covered:

* The "Nature and Method of History"

How to teach History to children using Sources

* Exposure visit to the Airavateswar Temple in Darasuram.

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Notes:

## Try it...refine it...share it

Have you used a lesson plan published in Thisaimaani? We would love to hear from you. You can share your experience about how you tried the lesson in your classroom. In your article you can tell us about:

- The lesson objectives
- How did you introduce the topic?
- Classroom/Exploration activities
- Sample of students' classwork
- Assessment scheme
- Your reflections on the lesson
- Photos/Videos of the lesson in progress

You can email us with a brief outline of your proposed article and one of us will get in touch with you. If you would like any support in your lesson planning or video documentation, please free to reach out to us. We are waiting to hear from you.

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Gandhimathy : 9500400446
Maran : 9597776719
Nagaraj : 9789538719


Collaborative learning at the Teachers* circle held at Aikyam in Auroville

K. Rajaram Sharing his Classroom practices with fellow teachers at Villianur BRC.


Summer workshop for Upper primary Mathematics Teachers


Puducherry Teachers' Circle - Primary School Teachers Summer Orientation -cum Visioning Workshop


Teachers as Historians summer workshop Visit to Airavateswara Temple, Darasuram for History teachers


The Joy of Storytelling - workshop and classroom demo for teachers


Rethinking Science Education in the classroom - Science Workshop, Wayanad


Summer Workshop - Science held at MS Swaminathan Foundation, Wayanad


Thinking through a lesson- Teachers creating a lesson plan together

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