

SKILL:

The students will be able to use the noun with proper skill.

TEACHING MATERIAL REQUIRED:

Blackboard, chalk, duster, pointer, books, chart, projector, etc.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE:

Students have general knowledge of words and their uses.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE TESTING:

PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY
Ques Where do you live?	India
Ques What do you like to eat?	Apple
Ques What is your favourite dress?	Jeans
Ques Where do you get education?	School
Ques What all these are India, Apple, Jeans, school, etc.	No answer

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TOPIC:

Well, students today we will talk about Noun. We will learn types of noun also.

PRESENTATION:

The student teacher is going to take the help of the students. She will use the chart in between, for making the things clear. She will write down the main points on the blackboard.

TEACHING POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY.
Noun	<p>A noun is a part of speech that is used to name a person, place, thing, quality, or action. A noun can function as a subject, object, complement, appositive, or object of a preposition.</p> <p>Plural and Singular: Noun can be singular or plural. The plural form of a noun is usually formed</p>	<p>Students will listen carefully.</p> <p>Students will notedown in their notebooks.</p>	<p>A noun is a part of speech that is used to name a person,</p>

TEACHING POINT

PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY

STUDENT'S ACTIVITY

BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY.

by adding 's' at the end of the noun. But this is not always the case. There are exceptions to the rule. Some plurals are:

SINGULAR	PLURAL
Fish	Fish
tooth	teeth
Man	Men
Woman	Women

Students will listen attentively.

SINGULAR
Tooth
Man
woman

Plural
Teeth
Men
women.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF NOUN

There are six types of noun, that are:-

1) ABSTRACT NOUN:-
An abstract noun names an idea, event quality, or concept. Such as:- freedom, love, courage.

Students will note down the examples.

2) ANIMATE NOUN:-
It refers to a person, animal, or other creature

These are exceptions to the rule.

TEACHING POINT

PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY

STUDENT'S ACTIVITY

BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY

Such as (man, elephant, chicken)

3.) A collective Noun:-
A collective noun describes a group of things or people as a unit. Such as family, flock, audience.

4.) COMMON NOUN:-
Name given in common to every person, place or thing. Such as table, book, window.
Proper noun refers to the name of a single person, place or thing. Such as John, London.

5.) COUNTABLE NOUN:-
These are the numbers of objects people, etc. which can be counted. Such as pen, apple, book, etc.

6.) UNCOUNTABLE NOUN:-
These are the objects which cannot be counted. Such as milk, oil, sugar.

Students will note down the types of nouns and their examples in their notebook.

There are 6 types of noun
1.) Proper
2.) Common
3.) Collective
4.) Abstract
5.) Countable
6.) Uncountable

RECAPITULATION:

Ques 1 What do you understand by noun?

Ques 2 What are the types of noun?

Ques 3 Give examples of each noun.

HOME WORK:

Ques 1 Explain countable noun and uncountable noun.

Ques 2 Give definition of all types of noun.

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Date 01/12/2012

Duration of the period 30-35 MINUTES

Pupil Teacher's Name: PARUL CHATRATH

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 1450

Class VITH

Average Age of the pupils 11 YEARS

Subject ENGLISH

Topic A SENTENCE

CONTENT ANALYSIS:

Meaning of sentence, their classification, its definition and examples.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- 1) They will get the knowledge of sentence.
- 2) To enable them to speak their views correct in english.
- 3) To create interest among the students.
- 4) To understand the concept of making of sentence.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES:

KNOWLEDGE:

They will get knowledge of sentence

UNDERSTANDING:

They will understand different types of sentences.

APPLICATION:

They will apply the rules of sentences when they speak or write english.

SKILL:

Students will recall and understand the difference

between kinds of sentences.

TEACHING MATERIAL REQUIRED:

Blackboard, chalk, duster, pointer, chart, projector, books, etc.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE:

They have general knowledge about the meaning of sentence and their classification.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE TESTING:

	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY
QUES	What a group of words called?	No reply.
QUES	Group of words	A Mahan cricket is
QUES	What it is called when it got meaning?	Problematic Question

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TOPIC:

Well students today we will learn how to make sentences and its types.

PRESENTATION:

The student teacher is going to take the help of the student. She will use the chart in between for making the things clear. She will write down the main points on the blackboard.

TEACHING POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
MEANING	<p>In grammar, a sentence is the basic grammatical unit. It contains a group of words and expresses a complete thought.</p> <p>A sentence consists of a subject and a predicate. For example in the sentence "Bill writes good poems". Bill is the subject of the sentence and writes good poems is the predicate.</p>	<p>Students will listen carefully.</p>	<p>A sentence consists of a subject and a predicate.</p> <p>Simple and complex sentences.</p>
	<p>SIMPLE AND COMPLEX SENTENCES</p> <p>Simple sentences contain one</p>	<p>Students will note down in</p>	

TEACHING POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
	<p>clause.</p> <p>For example:- The girl is learning how to drive.</p> <p>Complex sentences contain more than one clause.</p> <p>For example:- The girl who is learning how to drive is still twelve years old.</p>	<p>their note books.</p>	<p>Simple sentences contain one clause.</p>
<p>TYPES OF SENTENCES.</p>	<p>There are four types of sentences, that are:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) DECLARATIVE 2.) INTERROGATIVE 3.) IMPERATIVE 4.) EXCLAMATORY <p>• Declarative sentence:- Applicants will be answered in due time. A sentence that makes a statement.</p>	<p>Students will listen carefully and attentively.</p>	<p>Complex sentences contain more than one clause.</p>

TEACHING POINT

PUPIL - TEACHER'S ACTIVITY

STUDENT'S ACTIVITY

BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY

For example :- Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall.

- Interrogative sentence :- A sentence that ask questions is called interrogative sentence. For example :- Do you like this photo?

- Imperative Sentence :- A sentence which gives a command or makes a request. For example :- Be quiet, or, Show me your photo album, please.

- Exclamatory sentence :- A sentence which shows or expresses strong feeling. For example :- What a beautiful dress she is wearing!

Students will note down the types of sentences and its examples in their notebook

There are four types of sentences :-

- 1.) Declarative
- 2.) Interrogative
- 3.) Imperative
- 4.) Exclamatory

RECAPITULATION:

QUES 1 What is a sentence?

QUES 2 What are the types of sentences?

QUES 3 Give 2-2 examples of each type.

HOME WORK:

QUES 1 Define Interrogative sentence?

QUES 2 Give examples of Exclamatory sentence.



Date 03/12/2012

Duration of the period 30-35 MINUTES

Pupil Teacher's Name PARUL CHATRATH

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 1450

Class VIIITH

Average Age of the pupils 12 YEARS

Subject ENGLISH

Topic PHRASES AND THE CLAUSES

CONTENT ANALYSIS:

The phrase and the clause, their meaning and how to change clause into phrase and phrase into clause.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To enable students to listen english language with understanding.
- 2) To enable them to express themselves in english language.
- 3) To create interest among students.
- 4) To understand the concept of grammar.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES:

KNOWLEDGE:

The students will be able to recall the meaning and definition of phrase and clause.

UNDERSTANDING:

Students will be able to differentiate clause and phrase.

APPLICATION:

They can use phrase and clause in their own sentences.

SKILL:

The students will be able to speak and write English.

TEACHING MATERIAL REQUIRED:

Blackboard, chalk, duster, pointer, chart, projector, books, etc.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE:

They have general knowledge about the sentence and their construction.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE TESTING:

PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY
<p>1) He gave me a chain of gold.</p> <p>2) He gave me a golden chain.</p> <p>3) He gave me a chain which is made up of gold.</p> <p>What is the difference between these three sentences</p>	<p>No response.</p>

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TOPIC:

Well, students today we will talk about phrases and clauses. And how to change phrase into clause and clause into phrase.

PRESENTATION:

The student teacher is going to take the help of the students. She will use the chart in between for making the things clear. She will write down the main points on the blackboard.

TEACHING POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
INTRODUCTION	<p>PHRASE:- A phrase is a collection of words that may have nouns or verbals, but it doesnot have a subject doing a verb. The following are examples of phrases:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Leaving behind the dog. 2) Smashing into a fence. 3) Before the first test. 	<p>Students will listen carefully.</p>	<p>A phrase is a collection of words that may have noun or verbals.</p>

TEACHING POINT

PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY

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BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY

In the above examples you will find nouns (dog, fence, test). You also have some verbals (leaving, smashing) but in no case is the noun functioning as a subject doing a predicate verb. They are all phrases.

CLAUSE:-

A clause is a collection of words that has a subject that is actively doing a verb. The following are examples of clauses:-

- 1.) Since she laughs at diffident men.
- 2.) Because she smiled at him.

Students will listen attentively.

Students will note down all the examples in their notebook.

Clause
 A clause is a collection of words that has a subject that is actively doing a verb.

TEACHING POINT

PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY

STUDENT'S ACTIVITY

BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY

In the above examples, we find either a noun or a pronoun that is a subject attached to a predicate verb.

TYPES OF CLAUSE

There are two types of clauses:-

1) INDEPENDENT CLAUSE:-
If the clause could stand by itself and form a complete sentence with punctuation, that is an independent clause. For eg:-
I despise individuals of low character.

2) DEPENDENT CLAUSE:-
If a clause can't make a complete sentence by itself, even though it has a subject doing a verb; that is dependent clause. For eg:-
Since she laughs at diffident men

Students will write down all the examples and types of clauses in their notebooks.

There are two types of clause:-
1.) Independent Clause
2.) Dependent Clause

RECAPITULATION:

Ques 1 What is the meaning of phrase?

Ques 2 What is the meaning of clause?

Ques 3 Give 2-2 examples of each.

HOME WORK:

Ques 1 Give 2-2 examples of Dependent and independent clause.

Ques 2 What is the meaning of independent clause?

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Date: 04/12/2012
Pupil Teacher's Name: PARUL CHATRATH
Class: VIIITH
Subject: ENGLISH

Duration of the period: 30-35 MINUTES
Pupil Teacher's Roll No: 1450
Average Age of the pupils: 13 YEARS
Topic: ARTICLE

CONTENT ANALYSIS:

Article, Meaning and definition.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To make them to express themselves in English.
- 2) To enable students to listen english language with understanding.
- 3) To create interest among students.
- 4) To understand the concept of grammar.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES:

KNOWLEDGE:

- 1) Students will be able to recall the definition of article.
- 2) Students will be able to recognize the different articles.

UNDERSTANDING:

- 1) The students will be able to understand the concept of article.
- 2) The students will be able to differentiate the use of article.

APPLICATION:

- 1) Students will be able to make sentences using proper article.

- 2.) Students will be able to do exercise based on article.

SKILL:

- 1.) The students will be able to acquire the skill of speaking, listening, reading and writing.

TEACHING MATERIAL REQUIRED:

Blackboard, duster, chalk, pointer, chart, projector, books, etc.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE TESTING:

To check the previous knowledge of the students the pupil teacher will ask the following questions from the students.

Fill in the blanks with 'a', 'an' and 'the'.

- 1.) He reads _____.
2.) It is _____ egg.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TOPIC:

Students today we will study about 'Articles' and its types and meaning.


PRESENTATION:

The student teacher is going to take the help of the students. She will use the chart in between for making the things clear. She will write down the main points on the blackboard.

TEACHING POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
DEFINITION OF ARTICLE	<p>Those words which we put before noun are called articles. The word 'a', 'an' and 'the' are called articles. They come before noun.</p> <p>These are two types of articles:-</p> <p>INDEFINITE ARTICLE:- The word which describes uncertain things, people, place are called Indefinite articles. 'A' and 'An' are indefinite article. Example:- A doctor, An umbrella, an ink, etc.</p>	<p>Students will listen carefully and attentively.</p> <p>Students will notedown the types of articles.</p>	<p>Those words which we put before noun are called articles. That are:- 'a', 'an' and 'the'.</p>

TEACHING POINT	PUPIL - TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
	<p>DEFINITE ARTICLE:- The word which describes a specific noun are called Definite article. 'The' is called definite article as we use it with a definite noun only.</p> <p>Example:- The book you want is out of print. (Which book? → The book you want)</p> <p>Before some proper noun like ocean, sea, rivers, etc</p>	<p>Students will listen carefully.</p>	<p>The word which describes a specific noun, are called Definite article.</p>
<p>USE OF 'A'</p>	<p>Before a word beginning with a constant, sound 'a' is used. For example:- A boy, A house, A hall, etc.</p> <p>1.) A is used when a singular noun starts with 'o' but sounds as 'wa' eg- A one eyed man.</p> <p>2.) 'A' is used when a</p>	<p>Students will listen attentively.</p>	<p>Before some proper noun like:- ocean, sea, river, etc.</p>

TEACHING POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
	<p>singular noun starts with 'u' or 'eu' but sounds as 'u'. eg - A European lady, A university degree.</p>		
USE OF 'AN'	<p>An is used before a word beginning with a vowel. Example:- An ass, An hour, etc. When a word starts with 'H' and 'it is silent then 'an' is used.</p>	Students will notedown all the main points in their notebooks.	<p>'An' is used before a word beginning with a vowel. example:- An ass, an hour, etc.</p>
USE OF 'THE'	<p>Before the name of historical building, public places, historical events, proper noun, names of river, mountain, holy book, direction, ships, seas, games, etc. 'The' is also used before the name of the substances and abstract noun in a general sense. Example:- Gold is the best metal. Honesty is the best policy.</p>		



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RECAPITULATION:

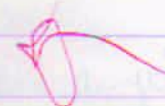
Ques 1 Definition of article and give some examples of articles?

Ques 2 Fill in the blanks :-

- i) I bought _____ inkpot.
- ii) _____ honest man is respected by all
- iii) He is _____ poor man.
- iv) It is _____ umbrella
- v) _____ sun rises in the east.

HOME - WORK:

Ques 1 Fill in the blanks with correct articles :-

- i) _____ dog is a faithful animal.
 - ii) I have lost _____ five rupee note.
 - iii) Shreya is _____ best girl of the class.
 - iv) Silk is sold by _____ metre.
 - v) What _____ beautiful flowers.
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Date 05/12/2012

Duration of the period 30-35 MINUTES

Pupil Teacher's Name PARUL CHATRATH

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 1450

Class VIITH

Average Age of the pupils 11 YEARS

Subject ENGLISH

Topic STORY (GREEDY DOG)

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To enable the students to develop their taste for stories.
- 2) To enable the students to develop their power of imagination.
- 3) To enable the students to enjoy story lessoning and gain interests.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES:

KNOWLEDGE:

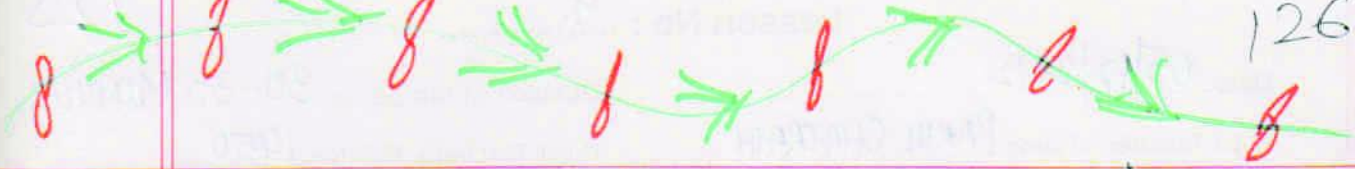
- 1) Students will be able to get knowledge about the story "The Greedy Dog".
- 2) Students will be able to recognise and recall the story and the sentences used in it.

UNDERSTANDING:

- 1) Students will be able to understand the moral - "Greed is curse".
- 2) Students will be used to give more sentences of that type.

APPLICATION:

- 1) Students will be able to apply the moral of the story in their day to day life.



SKILL:

- 1) The students will get listening practice.
- 2) Students will get practice of proper pronunciation.

TEACHING MATERIAL REQUIRED:

Blackboard, chalk, duster, pointer, chart, projector, books, etc.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE:

Students have heard about dog but they have not heard about the story of "Greedy Dog".

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE TESTING:

	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY
QUES	Have you read stories?	Yes
QUES	Name any two stories.	The Thirsty crow The Fox and the Grapes.
QUES	Have you read "Greedy Dog"	No.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TOPIC:

Students we shall learn a very interesting story of 'The Greedy Dog'.

PRESENTATION:

The student teacher is going to take the help of the students. She will use the chart in between for making the things clear. She will write down the main points on the blackboard.

TEACHING POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
ORAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE STORY WITH THE HELP OF PICTURE	<p>Pupil teacher will display the chart and create an atmosphere of the story. She will develop the story orally with the help of the picture by telling story.</p> <p>Once there was a dog. He wandered from day to day to door to door. One day he saw a bone near butcher's shop. He moved here and there to get that piece of bone. Finally, he stole that piece of bone. He ran away. Out with it, he</p>	<p>Students will listen carefully and attentively.</p>	<p>Once there was a dog. He wandered from day to day to door to door. One day he saw a bone.</p>

TEACHING POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
	<p>ran out of the town. He reached on the bank of a river. It was a good place for him to enjoy the piece of bone. When he was passing over the bridge he saw his reflection in the water.</p> <p>Pupil teacher will ask the following question to make students active.</p> <p>What did he steal?</p> <p>What did he see in the water?</p> <p>Then he thought it was another dog with a large piece of bone. He was very</p>	<p>Students will listen with interest</p> <p>He stole a piece of bone.</p> <p>He saw his own reflection in the water</p>	<p>He reached on the bank of a river. It was a good place for him to enjoy the piece of bone. When he was passing over the bridge.</p>

TEACHING CONTENT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
<p>greedy. His mouth watered. He wanted to get that bone also. He barked at the dog in the water. When he opened his mouth to bark, his own bone fell into the water. He was very sad. He regretted over his foolish act but it was too late. His bone was dropped in the water and he did not have anything else to eat.</p> <p>What is the moral of the story? (The pupil teacher will ask the students)</p> <p>And moral can be -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) 'Do not be greedy'. 2.) 'Greedy is a curse'. 	<p>Students will note down all the main points in their note book.</p> <p>Greedy Dog</p>	<p>He barked at the dog in the water. When he opened his mouth to bark, his own bone fell into the water. He was very sad. His bone was dropped in the water.</p>	

RECAPITULATION:

Pupil teacher will ask following questions from the students -

- 1.) What did the dog do?
- 2.) What did the dog see in the water?
- 3.) What did happen when he opened his mouth?
- 4.) What is the moral of the story?

HOME WORK:

Complete the story -

One there was _____. He wandered _____ door.
One day he _____ bone from a butcher shop.
He ran away with it. He ran out of _____.
Then he reached _____. It was a good place
_____ bone. When he was _____ bridge, he saw
_____ in the water.



Date 06/12/2012

Duration of the period 30-35 MINUTES

Pupil Teacher's Name PARUL CHATRATH

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 1450

Class VITH

Average Age of the pupils 11 YEARS

Subject ENGLISH

Topic POEM (WHO HAS SEEN THE WIN

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To enable the students to cite and enjoy the poem with proper rhyming and intonation.
- 2) To enable the students to develop their power of imagination.
- 3) To enable the students to develop their taste for poetry.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES:

KNOWLEDGE:

- 1) The students are able to recognize the idea contained in the poem.
- 2) They are able to recall the thoughts given in the poem.

UNDERSTANDING:

- 1) The students will understand that duty is more important than enjoyment of life.
- 2) The students will be able to understand the difficult words in the poem.

APPLICATION:

- 1) The students will be able to apply the thought of this poem in their life situation.
- 2) They can entertain themselves.

SKILL:

- 1.) The students are able to develop the different skills i.e. listening, speaking, reading and writing.
- 2.) The students are able to pronounce the difficult words.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE TESTING:

To testing the previous knowledge of the students, the pupil teacher will ask the following questions —

- 1.) Which poem do you like the most?
- 2.) Name some poems, that you have read?
- 3.) Can you see the wind blowing?
- 4.) Have you read the poem 'Who has seen the wind'?

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TOPIC:

Well, students today we shall study about the poem, "Who has seen the wind?"

PRESENTATION:

The student teacher is going to take the help of the students. She will use the chart in between to make things clear. She will write down the main points on the blackboard.

TEACHER'S CONTENT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
<p>WHO HAS SEEN THE WIND</p>	<p>This poem, 'Who has seen the wind' is written by Christina Rossetti. In this poem the poet tells about the wind</p> <p>Loud reading by the teacher, 'Who has seen the wind' neither you nor I but when the leaves hang trembling. This wind is passing through.</p> <p>Now pupil teacher will explain this poem to the students that nobody seen the wind passes by leaves hang trembling.</p> <p>Loud reading by the teacher, 'Who has seen the wind', Neither you nor I but, when the trees bow down their heads,</p>	<p>Students will listen carefully.</p> <p>Students will listen attentively.</p>	<p>This poem, 'Who has seen the wind' is written by Christina Rossetti.</p> <p>In this poem the poet tells about the wind.</p>

TEACHING POINT	PUPIL - TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
THIRD STANZA IS READ BY THE TEACHER	<p>the wind is passing by.</p> <p>Now the pupil teacher will explain this stanza of the poem that nobody seen the wind, but when the wind is blowing by the trees, then the trees bow down their heads.</p> <p>Loud reading by the pupil teacher, 'O wind do you never rest?</p> <p>Wandering whistling to and fro, bringing rain out of the west, from the slim north bringing snow.</p> <p>Now the pupil teacher will explain the poem,</p>	<p>Students will listen carefully.</p> <p>Students will listen attentively.</p>	<p>Nobody seen the wind, but when the wind is blowing by the trees, then the trees bow down their head.</p>

TEACHING POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
	<p>that in this poem referring the wind the poet say that O wind do you never rest. Everytime you wondering whistling here and there.</p> <p>And bring rain from the west and snow from the north. The trees bow down their heads, the wind is passing by.</p> <p>Nobody has seen the wind, but when the wind is blowing by the trees, then the trees bow down their heads.</p> <p>Teacher explains to the students that rain comes from rain west side and snow from the north side.</p> <p>Is it clear to all?</p>	<p>Students will note down all the main points in their notebook.</p> <p>Yes.</p>	<p>O Wind do you never rest. Everytime you wondering whistling here and there. And bring rain from the west and snow from north.</p>

RECAPITULATION:

Ques 1: What is the title of the 'Poem'?

Ques 2: What does the wind bring from the east?

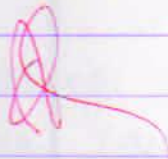
Ques 3: What does the wind bring from the west?

Ques 4: How do you know the wind is passing?

HOME WORK:

Ques 1: What happens when the wind blows?

Ques 2: What kind of sound does the wind produce when it blows?



Date 07/12/2012

Duration of the period 30-35 MINUTES

Pupil Teacher's Name PARUL CHATRATH

Pupil Teacher's Roll No 1450

Class VIITH

Average Age of the pupils 12 YEARS

Subject ENGLISH

Topic PANDIT JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To develop the interest of students in English language.
- 2) To enable the students to listen English language with understanding.
- 3) To enable the students to express their ideas and views correctly in English.
- 4) To enable the student to read English language with correct pronunciation of expression.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES:

KNOWLEDGE:

- 1) Students will be able to know about Pundit Jawahar Lal Nehru.
- 2) The students will be able to recognise that he was one of the greatest leaders.

UNDERSTANDING:

- 1) The students are able to understand Pundit Jawahar Lal Nehru's life and views.
- 2) The students are able to know about that man who fought for freedom of our country.

APPLICATION:

- 1) The students will be able to apply Nehru's views, ideas



in their day to day life.

- 2.) The students will be able to develop the different linguistic skill such as listening.

SKILL:

- 1.) The students will be able to develop different sentences about P.T. Jawaharlal Nehru.

TEACHING MATERIAL REQUIRED:

Blackboard, chalk, duster, pointer, chart, books, projector, etc.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE TESTING:

The pupil teacher will ask the following question-

- 1.) Who was the first Prime Minister of India?
- 2.) Who is your favourite leader in India?
- 3.) Do you know about Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru?

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TOPIC:

Finding the students unable to speak, the pupil teacher will say, "Well students, today we shall study about Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and his life". So, students today my topic is Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

PRESENTATION:

The student teacher is going to take the help of the students. She will use the chart in between, for making the things clear. She will write down the main points on the blackboard.

TEACHING POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
READING THE LESSON BY PUPIL TEACHER	Loud reading by the teacher. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is a great leader of India. He is the great son of mother India. He was the first Prime Minister of our country. He was one of the greatest man of his time.	Students will listen carefully.	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is a great leader of India.
EXPLAIN THE LESSON	Now, the pupil teacher will read the above passage. And explain in hindi. The pupil teacher will show the picture of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru to the students and indicating at the picture, this is Pt. Jawaharlal	Students will listen attentively.	He is the great son of mother India.

TEACHING POINT	PUPIL - TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
<p>FURTHER READING THE LESSON</p>	<p>Nehru who was the great son of India and was the first prime-minister of India.</p> <p>Jawahar Lal Nehru was born on Nov. 14, 1988 at Allahabad. His father was Shri Moti Lal Nehru. His mother was Swaroop Rani. He was brought up like a prince. He got his early education at home.</p>	<p>Students will listen carefully and attentively.</p>	<p>Jawahar Lal Nehru was born on Nov. 14, 1988 at Allahabad. His father was Shri Moti Lal Nehru and mother was Smt. Swaroop Rani.</p>
<p>EXPLAIN THE LESSON</p>	<p>Now the pupil teacher will explain the lesson in Hindi. In this, he will explain that he was sent to England for higher study. There he studies law. Then he came back to India.</p>		

TEACHING
POINTPUPIL-TEACHER'S
ACTIVITYSTUDENT'S
ACTIVITYBLACKBOARD
ACTIVITY

He met Mahatma Gandhi. He took part in our struggle for freedom. He was sent to jail many times. He became our first Prime minister of India in 1947. The loved children loved him very much and they called him 'Chacha Nehru'. His birthday is celebrated as children's day because he loved children a lot. Every year on 14th Nov. we celebrate children's day. He died in 1964. He will be remembered for ever. He has fought with Britishers to get freedom from British rule. His contribution to the nation is unforgettable.

Now, the pupil teacher will explain the passage in hindi.

Students will notedown all the main points in their notebook.

He took part in our struggle for freedom. He was sent to jail many times. He became our first Prime Minister of India in 1947.

RECAPITULATION:

Ques 1 Why Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru is called 'Chacha Nehru'?

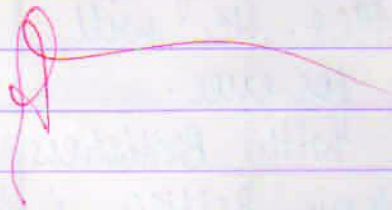
Ques 2 When do we celebrate children's day?

Ques 3 What is the name of Nehru's parents?

HOME WORK:

Ques 1 Where did Nehru born?

Ques 2 Where did he go for studying?



Date 08/12/2012

Duration of the period 30-35 MINUTES

Pupil Teacher's Name PARUL CHATRATH

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 1450

Class VIITH

Average Age of the pupils 12 YEARS

Subject ENGLISH

Topic ADJECTIVE

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To enable the students to express themselves in english while speaking.
- 2) To enable the students to write beautifully with correct spelling, punctuation and proper expression.
- 3) To create interest among the students.
- 4) To understand the concept of english.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES:

KNOWLEDGE:

- 1) Students will be able to recall the definition of adjectives and its kinds.
- 2) The students will be able to recognize the concept of adjective.

UNDERSTANDING:

- 1) The students will be able to discriminate the adjectives of quality and quantity.
- 2) Students will be able to comprehend the use of different kinds of adjectives

APPLICATION:

- 1) Students will be able to make sentences using proper kinds of adjectives.

- 2) Students will be able to make a chart of adjectives.

SKILL:

- 1) The students will be able to acquire skill of listening and speaking.
- 2) The students will be able to acquire skill of reading and writing.

TEACHING MATERIAL REQUIRED:

Blackboard, duster, chalk, pointer, chart, books, projector, etc.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE TESTING:

The pupil teacher will ask the following questions to test the previous knowledge of the students—

Ques. Ruchi is a clever girl.
In this sentence clever word shows what?

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TOPIC:

The pupil teacher will show the chart to the students, the content will be explained with the help of chart as well as chart

board. The pupil teacher will explain with the help of question answers.

PRESENTATION:

The student teacher is going to take the help of the students. She will use the chart in between to make things clear. She will write down the main points on the blackboard.

TEACHING POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
DEFINITION	<p>A word used with a noun to describe or point out the person, animal or thing which the noun, names or tell the number and quantity is called an article.</p> <p>For example: - The boy is lazy.</p> <p>It means that an adjective is a word which qualifies a noun or a pronoun.</p> <p>In the above sentences.</p>	<p>Students will listen carefully.</p> <p>Students will listen attentively.</p>	<p>A word used with a noun to describe out the person, animal or thing is called an article.</p>

TEACHING POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
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Noun is boy and lazy word is quality of the boy.

KINDS OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives may be divided into the following classes:-

Students will listen attentively.

ADJECTIVE OF QUALITY

An adjective which show the kind and quality of a person or thing is called Adjective of quality. For example:- His village is small. In the above sentence small defines the quality of a village.

Adjectives may be divided into the following classes:-

- 1) Adjective of quality
- 2) Adjective of quantity
- 3) Adjective of number

ADJECTIVE OF QUANTITY

A word which shows how much of a thing is meant is called adjective of quantity.

Students will listen carefully.

TEACHER'S
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ACTIVITYBLACKBOARD
ACTIVITY

For example: - I ate some rice.

Here 'some' defines the quality of rice. So, it is called Adjective of quantity.

ADJECTIVE
OF
NUMBER

A word which shows how many person or things are meant to. It is called Adjective of number. For example: -
The hand has five fingers.

A word which indicates a noun, is called Demonstrative adjective. For example: - (i)

This bicycle is nine.

(ii) That house belongs to Hari.

In the above sentences; This, that are demonstrative adjective.

Students will notedown all the main points in their notebook.

A word which shows how many person or things are meant to. It is called Adjective of number.
For eg: -
The hand has five fingers.

RECAPITULATION:

Ques Pick out the adjectives in the following sentences —

- 1) He is an honest man.
- 2) He showed much patience.
- 3) I don't like that boy.

HOME - WORK:

Ques 1 Give 2-2 examples of each type of adjectives.

Ques 2 Explain Adjective of quality?



Date 10/12/2012

Duration of the period 30-35 MINUTES

Pupil Teacher's Name PARUL CHATRATH

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 1450

Class VIITH

Average Age of the pupils 11 YEARS

Subject ENGLISH

Topic LESSON 'THE BOND OF LOVE'

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To develop the interest of students in English language.
- 2) To enable the student to listen english language with understanding.
- 3) To enable the student to express their ideas and views correct in english.
- 4) To enable the student to read english language with correct pronunciation of expression.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES:

KNOWLEDGE:

- 1) Students recall new words and phrases.
- 2) Students recognise these words.

UNDERSTANDING:

- 1) Students understand the applied grammar contained in phrase.
- 2) Students understand the phrase lesson.

APPLICATION:

- 1) Students develop their interest for extra reading.
- 2) They will be able to apply these lines in their exam.

SKILL:

- 1) Students develop various kinds of linguistic skills such as reading, writing, speaking and listening.

TEACHING MATERIAL REQUIRED:

Blackboard, chalk, duster, pointer, chart, books, projector, etc.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE TESTING:

Before announcing the topic the pupil teacher will ask some question to the students for testing their previous knowledge.

- 1) Tell me some wild animals name?
- 2) Should we hunt them?
- 3) Can there be love and friendship between human beings and wild animals?

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TOPIC:

Well students today we will read lesson and the title of the lesson is "The Bond of love".

PRESENTATION:

The student teacher is going to take the

help of the students. She will use the chart in between for making the things clear. She will write down the main points on the blackboard.

TEACHING POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
MODEL READING	<p>The pupil teacher gives the model reading of the paragraph while doing so, the pupil teacher take care of pronunciation.</p> <p>Then the pupil teacher draw the attention of the students to the difficult words occurring in the paragraph.</p> <p>The pupil teacher write the difficult words on the blackboard and their meaning for the students because they understand lesson very easily.</p> <p>The pupil teacher ask two or three students to read the paragraph</p>	<p>Students will listen carefully.</p> <p>Students will listen attentively.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Tell me some wild animals. 2) Should we hunt them 3) Can there be love and friendship between human beings and wild animals.

TEACHING
POINTPUPIL-TEACHER'S
ACTIVITYSTUDENT'S
ACTIVITYBLACKBOARD
ACTIVITY

individually. They will read it loudly. Corrections if any be made with the help of the students.

Students will listen attentively.

IMITATION
READING

Pupil teacher asks the students to read this paragraph silently without moving their lips and producing any sound teacher move and observe the students meanwhile.

Pupil teacher asks the students if they have any difficulty. The problems be solved.

Mother tongue be (displayed one by one) used if the pupil teacher feels its necessity.

To test their knowledge

Students will listen carefully.

Wild animals are very dangerous. These should not be any friendship of human beings with any wild animal.

TEACHING POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
LOUD READING	<p>the pupil teacher asks the following questions:-</p> <p>I got him for her by accident.</p> <p>Who says this?</p> <p>Who do 'him' and 'her' refer to?</p> <p>Is the incident referred to here?</p> <p>What is the incident referred to here?</p>	<p>Students will note down all the main points in their notebook.</p>	<p>I got him for her by accident.</p> <p>Who says this?</p> <p>Who do him and her refer to?</p> <p>Is the incident referred to here?</p>
COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS	<p>Give the answer of the third question?</p> <p>After this P.T. will again asked the students to read the lesson and ask the students if they have any difficulty?</p>	No.	



RECAPITULATION:

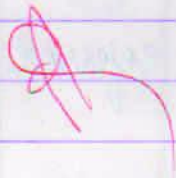
Ques 1. Who is the writer of the story?

Ques 2. What is the name of the animal which is describe in this story?

Ques 3. How do they eat food?

HOME WORK :

Read the lesson again and write and learn the difficult words.



Date: 11/12/2012

Duration of the period: 30-35 MINUTES

Pupil Teacher's Name: PARUL CHATRATH

Pupil Teacher's Roll No: 1450

Class: VIITH

Average Age of the pupils: 11 YEARS

Subject: ENGLISH

Topic: THE HARE AND THE TORTOISE

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To develop the interest of students in English language.
- 2) To enable the students to listen English language with understanding.
- 3) To enable the students to express their ideas and views correctly in English.
- 4) To enable the students to read English language with correct pronunciation of expression.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES:

KNOWLEDGE:

- 1) Students will be able to recall about the story 'The Hare and the Tortoise'.
- 2) They will be able to recognise about their story.

UNDERSTANDING:

- 1) Students will be able to understand the steps of this story.
- 2) Students will be able to classify different parts of the story.

APPLICATION:

- 1) Students will be able to apply the moral of this

- 2.) They will be able to explain different parts of the story.

SKILL:

- 1.) Students will develop the skill of listening, speaking, reading and writing.

TEACHING MATERIAL REQUIRED:

Blackboard, chalk, duster, pointer, chart, books, projector, etc.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE TESTING:

Pupil teacher will ask questions:-

QUES 1 Tell me the name of water animal and domestic animal?

QUES 2 Can you tell me how you entertain yourself.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TOPIC:

Today we will study a story and its name is, 'The Hare And The Tortoise'.

PRESENTATION:

The student teacher is going to take the help

of the students. She will use the chart in between for making the things clear. She will write down the main points on the blackboard.

TEACHER'S POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENTS' ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
<p>THE HARE AND A TORTOISE</p> <p>SECOND PARAGRAPH</p>	<p>A hare and a tortoise lived in a jungle. The hare always felt proud of its fast speed. It degrade tortoise for its slow speed. The tortoise felt ashamed. But one day it challenged the hare with it. He challenged him for a race and the hare agreed happily.</p> <p>QUES.</p> <p>Who lived in a jungle?</p> <p>It was sure of its victory. They fixed</p>	<p>Students will listen carefully and attentively.</p> <p>A hare and a tortoise.</p>	<p>A hare and a tortoise lived in a jungle. The hare always felt proud of its fast speed. It degrades tortoise and he felt ashamed.</p>

TEACHING POINT

PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY

STUDENT'S ACTIVITY

BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY

a winning point.
 It was a race between the Hare and the tortoise.
 Next morning both of them started the race. The Hare ran very fast. The Tortoise started the race slowly. The hare left the tortoise far behind. There was a big tree on the way. The hare talked to himself.

Students will listen carefully.

It was a race between the Hare and the tortoise.
 The Hare ran very fast. The tortoise started the race slowly.
 The Hare left the tortoise far behind.

THIRD AND FOURTH PARAGRAPH

The hare thought that the tortoise was coming slowly. and he can win the race easily. It felt some tired. so he thought of taking some rest under

Students will listen with interest.

TEACHING POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
FIFTH PARAGRAPH	<p>the tree. The hare lay down to rest and sound fell rest asleep.</p> <p>The tortoise was coming slowly. It was moving steadily to the winning goal. It did not take rest under any tree. The hare was still sleeping. After some time the hare woke up from its sleep. It run very fast to reach the winning point. But when it reached the goal, it saw that the tortoise was already there. The hare felt ashamed.</p> <p>MORAL: Slow and steady wins the race</p>	Students will notedown the complete story in their notebook.	<p>The tortoise was coming slowly. It was moving steadily to the winning goal. It didnot take rest under any tree. The was still sleeping. After some time the hare woke up from its sleep.</p>

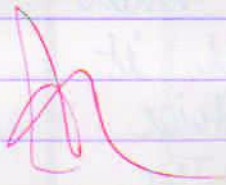
RECAPITULATION:

QUES. Fill in the blanks:—

- 1.) A hare and a _____ lived in a jungle. (lion, tortoise)
- 2.) The hare felt proud of the _____. (race, tail)
- 3.) Slow and _____ wins the race. (steady, fast)

HOME WORK:

QUES. Learn and write the story.



Date: 12/12/2012

Duration of the period: 30-35 MINUTES.

Pupil Teacher's Name: PARUL CHATRATH

Pupil Teacher's Roll No: 1450

Class: VIIITH

Average Age of the pupils: 12 YEARS.

Subject: ENGLISH

Topic: 'THE FOX AND THE GRAPES'

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To develop the interest of students in English language.
- 2) To enable the students to listen english language with understanding.
- 3) To enable the students to express their ideas and views correct in english.
- 4) To enable the students to read english language with correct pronunciation of expression.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES:

KNOWLEDGE:

- 1) The students will be able to recall about the story 'The Fox and the Grapes'.
- 2) Students will be able to recognise about its moral.

UNDERSTANDING:

- 1) Students will be able to understand various steps of the story.
- 2) Students will be able to classify different part of the story.

APPLICATION:

- 1) Students will be able to apply the moral in their

life.

- 2.) Students will be able to explain various parts of the story

SKILL:

Students will be able to acquire the skill of listening, speaking, reading and writing.

TEACHING MATERIAL REQUIRED:

Blackboard, chalk, duster, pointer, chart, books, projector, etc.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE TESTING:

Pupil teacher will ask following questions —

QUES 1. Can you tell me some name of animals that live in the forest?

QUES 2. Can you tell me some name of the fruits?

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TOPIC:

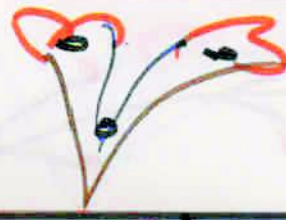
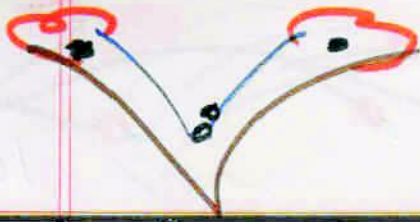
Well students today we will study the story which is 'The fox and the Grapes'.

PRESENTATION:

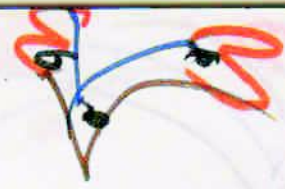
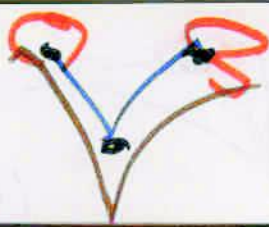
The student teacher is going to take the

help of the students. She will use the chart in between for making the things clear. She will write down the main points on the blackboard.

TEACHING POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
SHOWING THE CHART TO THE STUDENTS	<p>Pupil teacher will display the chart and pictures related to it and will create the atmosphere for the story.</p> <p>Once there was a hungry fox. He was searching for food in the jungle. After going out from one place to another he came across a bunch of ripe grapes. The fox looked at them. His mouth was filled with water. He wanted to eat them.</p> <p>(Pupil teacher will ask</p>	Students will listen carefully and attentively.	<p>One there was a hungry fox. He was searching for food in the jungle. The fox looked at grapes.</p>



TEACHING POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
	<p>the following question:-</p> <p><u>QUES.</u> Who was searching for food in the jungle?</p> <p><u>QUES.</u> What he saw in the jungle?</p> <p><u>EXPLANATION OF 1ST PARAGRAPH</u> In order to get them he started jumping again and again. But the grapes were too high. He jumped and jumped with his mouth raised. But he could not reach the bunches of grapes. After some time he felt tired and disappointed.</p> <p><u>EXPLANATION</u> The fox was disappointed.</p>	<p>Fox</p> <p>He saw a bunch of ripe grapes.</p> <p>Students will listen with interest.</p>	<p><u>Ques.</u> Who was searching for food in the jungle?</p> <p><u>Ques.</u> What he saw in the jungle?</p>

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GRAPH.

He could not get the bunches of grapes. He was still hungry. But felt tired. So, he went back saying 'The grapes are sour'. The grapes must be sour and that was not the reason.

The grapes were far away from him and he could not get them so he said that grapes are sour. He did not want that others laugh on him.

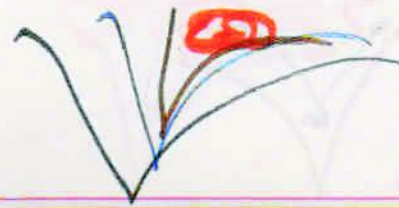
MORAL OF THE STORY:-

'Grapes are sour'.
Do not try to do anything which is beyond your reach.

Students will listen carefully.

Students will note down the main points in their notebook.

He could not get the bunches of grapes. He was still hungry. But felt tired. So, he went back saying 'The grapes are sour'. The grapes must be sour but that was not the reason.



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RECAPITULATION:

Ques 1. What is the name of the story?

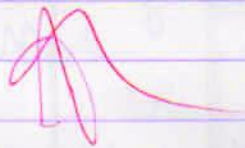
Ques 2. What was the fox searching in the jungle?

Ques 3. What was he looking with watered mouth?

HOME - WORK:

Ques 1. What is the moral of the story?

Ques 2. Learn and write this story?



Lesson No : 16.....

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Date 13/12/2012.....

Duration of the period 30-35 MINUTES.....

Pupil Teacher's Name PARUL CHATRATH.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 1450.....

Class VIII.....

Average Age of the pupils 12 YEARS.....

Subject ENGLISH.....

Topic TYPES OF VERB.....

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To develop the interest of students in English language.
- 2) To enable the students to listen english language with understanding.
- 3) To enable the students to express their ideas and views correct in english.
- 4) To enable the students to read english language with correct pronunciation of expression.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES:

KNOWLEDGE:

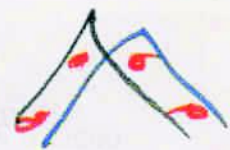
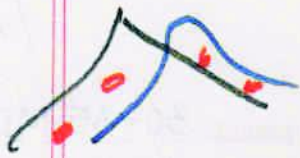
- 1) Students will be able to recall about verbs.
- 2) Students will be able to recognise different verbs.

UNDERSTANDING:

- 1) Students will be able to understand various types of verbs.
- 2) Students will be able to classify different uses of verb

APPLICATION:

- 1) Students will be able to apply verb in their life.



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2) They will be able to explain the steps of verbs

SKILL:

- 1) Students will be able to write
- 2) Students will be able to make their own sentences.

TEACHING MATERIAL REQUIRED:

Blackboard, chalk, duster, pointer, chart, books, projector, etc.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE TESTING:

Pupil teacher will ask questions:-

Q^{UES1} Can you tell me the 2ND form of 'go'?

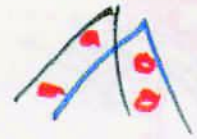
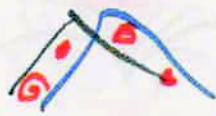
Q^{UES2} Can you tell me the 3RD form of 'go'?

APPLICATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TOPIC:

Well students today we will study about the correct form of verb and its types.

PRESENTATION:

The student teacher is going to take the



help of the students. She will use the chart in between to make things clear. She will write down the main points on the blackboard.

TEACHER'S POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
<p>TYPES OF VERB</p>	<p>Verbs vary by type, and each type is determined by the kinds of words that follow it and the relationship those words have with the verb.</p> <p>There are three forms of verbs:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) PRESENT FORM 2.) PAST FORM 3.) FUTURE FORM 	<p>Students will listen carefully.</p>	<p>Verbs vary by types, and each type is determined by the kinds of words that follow it and the relationship those words have with the verb.</p>
<p>RULE OF 1ST FORM</p>	<p>First form used in present time. First form is used with words like these days, everyday, now a days, daily.</p> <p>For example:- I go to</p>	<p>Students will listen attentively.</p>	<p>Verbs vary by types, and each type is determined by the kinds of words that follow it and the relationship those words have with the verb.</p>

TEACHING POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENTS' ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
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School daily.

RULE II

First form is used for habit.

For example: - I get up early in the morning.

Students will

listen attentively.

Rule I:

First form is used for habit.

RULE III

First form is used for universal truth.

For example: - The sun rises in the east.

Rule II:

First form used in present time.

RULE IV

First form is used with modals like can, could, shall, should, etc.

For example: - We should respect the elders.

Students will

listen carefully.

Rule III:

First form is used for universal truth.

First form is used with do, does, did.

For example: - I don't



TEACHER'S POINT

PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY

STUDENT'S ACTIVITY

BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY

do my homework.

RULE OF IIND FORM

IIND form is used with last, yesterday, ago, previous.
For example:- I saw a movie last night.

Students will notedown all the examples in their notebook.

IInd form is used with last, yesterday, ago, previous.

RULE II

IIND form is used with historical even.
For example:- India got freedom in 1947.

It is used with historical event.

USE OF IIIRD FORM

IIIRD form is used with has, have, had after blank used 3rd form.
For example:- I have done my home work.

And is used with has, have, had after used 3rd form.

RULE II

IIIRD form is used with be form is, are, am, was, were, been, being.
For example :- Ram was beaten by shyam.

RECAPITULATION:

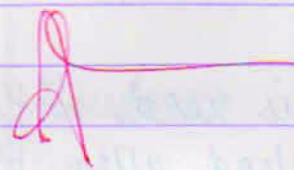
QUES 1. What will we use with yesterday?

QUES 2. When do we use IInd form?

QUES 3. Where do we use IIIrd form?

HOME WORK:

QUES 1. Learn and write the rule of verbs and types of verbs.



Lesson No : 17

173

Date 14/12/2012

Duration of the period 30-35 MINUTES

Pupil Teacher's Name PARUL CHATRATH

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 1450

Class VIITH

Average Age of the pupils 12 YEARS

Subject ENGLISH

Topic TENSE

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To develop the interest of the students in English language.
- 2) To enable the students to listen english language with understanding.
- 3) To enable the students to express their ideas and views correct in english.
- 4) To enable the students to read english language with correct pronunciation of expression.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES:

KNOWLEDGE:

- 1) Students will be able to recall the definition of tense and types of tense.
- 2) Students will be able to recognise different kinds of tense.

UNDERSTANDING:

- 1) Students will be able to understand the concept of tense.
- 2) Students will be able to give more sentences of that type.



SKILL:

- 1.) Students will be able to acquire four skills of English i.e. listening, speaking, reading and writing.

APPLICATION:

- 1.) The students will be able to apply the art of making the tense in their day to day situation.
- 2.) Students will be able to make their own sentences.

TEACHING MATERIAL REQUIRED:

Blackboard, chalk, duster, pointer, charts, books, projector, etc.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE TESTING:

The pupil teacher will ask some questions :-

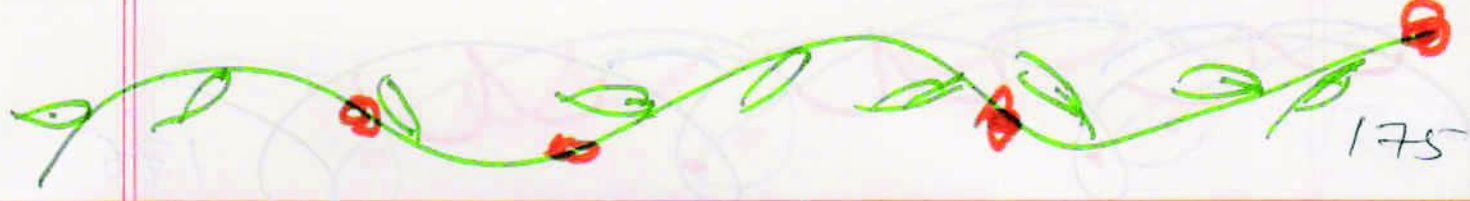
Ques1. 'Today' refers to which tense?

Ques2. 'Yesterday' is of which tense?

Ques3. 'Future' belongs to which tense?

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TOPIC:

Well students today we will study about tenses and its types.



PRESENTATION:

The student teacher is going to take the help of the students. She will use the chart in between for making things clear. She will write down the main points on the blackboard.

TEACHING POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
DEFINITION OF TENSE	<p>Good morning students. First of all, I clear you the definition of tense.</p> <p>Tense is the form of the verb which shows the time of action or event.</p> <p>For example:- I teach you tense. It means, teach shows that it is a time of teaching tense.</p>	Students will listen carefully.	<p>Tense is the form of the verb which shows the time of action or event.</p> <p>For eg:- I teach you tense.</p>
TYPES OF TENSE	<p>There are three types of tense:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) PRESENT TENSE 2.) PAST TENSE 3.) FUTURE TENSE 	Students will listen attentively.	

TEACHER'S POINT

PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY

STUDENT'S ACTIVITY

BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY

further, each tense i.e. present, past and future has four types each. Such as:-

- 1.) PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE
- 2.) PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE
- 3.) PRESENT PERFECT TENSE
- 4.) PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE.

Students today we shall study about present indefinite tense. First of all you will write down the definition of present tense. A verb which refers to present time, is called present tense. For example:- He goes to school.

Students will notedown the types.

Students will listen with interest.

Types of Tenses

- 1.) Present tense
- 2.) Past tense
- 3.) Future tense.

further, each tense is divided into four parts.

TEACHING POINT

PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY

STUDENT'S ACTIVITY

BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY

PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE

Recognition in Hindi
 अन्त में 'त' है, 'त' है, 'त' है आदि।
 That is called Present Indefinite tense. Now pupil teacher will write the formation to make a Present Indefinite tense. (S + V₁ + s/es + object)
 Pupil teacher will show a chart in which many examples of present indefinite tense are there.

EXAMPLE

He goes to school.
 In this sentence, 'He' is singular, so we put 'es' with the first form of verb.
 They play football.
 'They' is plural. So, we put only first form of verb.

Students will note down all the points in their notebook with examples.

Present Indefinite Tense
 S + V₁ + s/es + object.
 Eg:-
 He goes to school.
 'He' is singular, so we put 'es' with the first form of verb.

RECAPITULATION:

- Ques 1 What is the definition of 'Tense'?
- Ques 2 How many types of 'Tense' and give its name?
- Ques 3 Give examples of Present Indefinite tense.

HOME WORK:

- 1.) Rain — (fell) from the cloud.
- 2.) He — (go) for a walk.
- 3.) He — (build) a building.
- 4.) News — (tell) a lie.
- 5.) The rose — (smell) sweet.

Date 15/12/2012

Duration of the period 30-35 MINUTES

Pupil Teacher's Name PARUL CHATRAH

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 1450

Class VIIITH

Average Age of the pupils 13 YEARS

Subject ENGLISH

Topic PUNCTUATION

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To develop the interest of the students in English language.
- 2) To enable the students to listen English language with understanding.
- 3) To enable the students to express their ideas and views correctly in English.
- 4) To enable the students to read English language with correct pronunciation of expression.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES:

KNOWLEDGE:

- 1) Students will be able to recognise the concept and proper place for a proper symbol of punctuation.
- 2) Students will be able to recall the symbols of punctuation such as full stop, semi-colon, etc.

UNDERSTANDING:

- 1) Students will be able to understand the concept of punctuation.
- 2) Students will be able to differentiate the use of different punctuation marks.

APPLICATION:

- 1.) Students will be able to make sentences with proper pronunciation.

SKILL:

- 1.) Students will be able to acquire the skill of putting proper pronunciation mark in each sentence.

TEACHING MATERIAL REQUIRED

Blackboard, chalk, duster, pointer, chart, books, projector, etc.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE TESTING:

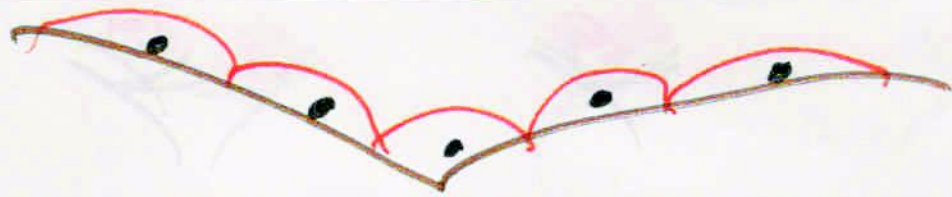
The pupil teacher will ask the following sentences from the students —

- 1.) He said to me please give me your pen.
- 2.) He said to me, "Please give me your pen."

Students tell me, what is the difference between first and second sentence?

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TOPIC:

Well students, today we shall learn about the marks (symbols) used for the pause in —>



Sentence i.e. Punctuation marks.

PRESENTATION:

The student teacher is going to take the help of the students. She will use the chart in between to make things clear. She will write down the main points on the blackboard.

TEACHER'S POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY.	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
PUNCTUATION	<p>Sometimes in the end and sometimes in the mid of the sentence, we have to pause for a small or large span of time. This pause is important to clear the meaning of sentences. And we use some marks or symbols, that are known as Punctuation marks.</p>	<p>Students will listen carefully.</p>	<p>Sometimes in the end and sometimes in the mid of the sentence, we have to pause for a small span</p>
Full	<p>It is used in the end</p>		

TEACHING POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENTS ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
STOP (.)	<p>of assertive or imperative sentences.</p> <p>For examples:- He is an old man. Be brave.</p>		
COLON (:)	<p>It is used before saying anything.</p> <p>For example:- He says: Be honest</p> <p>2) Nothing is more: except good.</p>	Students will listen attentively.	
SEMI-COLON (;)	<p>It is to separate co-ordinate clause.</p> <p>For example:- He went out; he helped the old man; he came back.</p>		
COMMA (,)	<p>It is used to separate some types of words in one part of speech.</p> <p>For example:- I have a chalk, dustee and a chart.</p>	Students will listen with interest.	

These symbols

are :-

1) Stop (.)

2) Colon (:)

3) Semi colon (;)

4) Comma (,)

5) Question mark (?)

TEACHER'S POINT

PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY

STUDENT'S ACTIVITY

BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY

2) Go there, boys.
 3) I said, "Today is Monday."
 4) Old and young, rich and poor all went to see the fair.

Students will note down all the points with examples in their notebook.

This pause is important to clear the meaning of sentences.

QUESTION MARK (?)

It is used in the end of question sentences.
 For example: - 1) What is it?
 2) What did they do?

INVERTED COMMAS (" ")

To write the words of an author or speaker as it is.
 For example: - 1) Mohan said, "I go to the school."
 2) Sheela said, "I want this work to be done by tomorrow".

These symbols are called Punctuation marks.

RECAPITULATION:

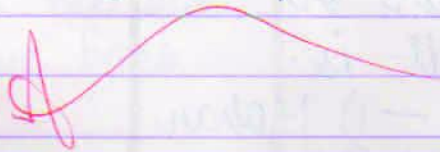
Ques 1. Put proper punctuation marks.

- 1.) Come here Mohit.
- 2.) Reena said I am very tired.
- 3.) What a sweet child.
- 4.) She is a good girl.

HOME WORK:

Ques 1. What do you mean by Punctuation?

Ques 2. Explain all the types of punctuation with examples?



Date 17/12/2012

Duration of the period 30-35 MINUTES

Pupil Teacher's Name PARUL CHATRAH

Pupil Teacher's Roll No 1450

Class VIIITH

Average Age of the pupils 13 YEARS

Subject ENGLISH

Topic CHANGE OF VOICE

(PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE)

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- 1.) To develop the interest of the students in English language.
- 2.) To enable the students to listen English language with understanding.
- 3.) To enable the students to express their ideas and views correctly in English.
- 4.) To enable the students to read English language with correct pronunciation of expression.

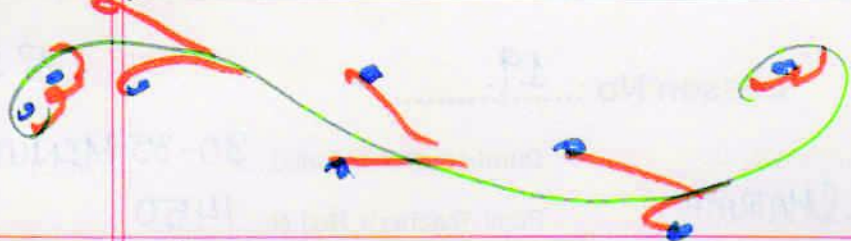
INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES:

KNOWLEDGE:

- 1.) The students will be able to know the difference between active and passive voice.
- 2.) They will be able to recall how this conversion is made.

UNDERSTANDING:

- 1.) The students understand the rules of changing active voice into passive voice.
- 2.) They can classify how sentences of active voice are changed into passive voice.



SKILL:

- 1) Students will be able to acquire the skill of listening, speaking, reading and writing.

APPLICATION:

- 1) The students will be able to apply the art of making the tense in their day to day situation.
- 2) Students will be able to make their own sentences.

TEACHING MATERIAL REQUIRED:

Blackboard, chalk, duster, pointer, chart, books, projector, etc.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE TESTING:

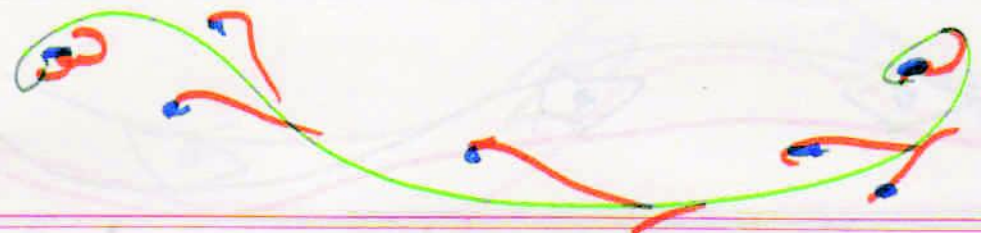
The pupil teacher will ask some questions:-

Ques 1: What are tense?

Ques 2: What are various types of tense?

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TOPIC:

Well students today we will study about



Present Continuous tense and its types.

PRESENTATION:

The student teacher is going to take the help of the students. She will use the chart in between for making the things clear. She will write down the main points on the blackboard.

TEACHER'S POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
ACTIVE VOICE INTO PASSIVE VOICE	<p>The pupil teacher will write the following sentences on the blackboard and underline the subject and object. Then he himself convert it into passive voice and speaks —</p> <p>I am writing a letter. A letter is being written by me.</p> <p>Now the pupil teacher will speak this sentence three</p>	Students will listen carefully.	<p>I am writing a letter. A letter is being written by me.</p>

TEACHING POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
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or four times.
The class will be given oral drill.

Now the pupil teacher will substitute 'we' for 'us'. And write a sentence on the blackboard.

Students will listen attentively.

ACTIVE VOICE INTO PASSIVE VOICE.

Drill work will be given to the students.

Now the pupil teacher will write down another sentence on the blackboard.

Students will listen carefully.

He is singing a song.

The pupil teacher will write the following sentences on the blackboard. One by

Active
He is singing a song.

Passive
A song is being sung by him.

TEACHING
POINTPUPIL-TEACHER'S
ACTIVITYSTUDENT'S
ACTIVITYBLACKBOARD
ACTIVITY

one and they will be converted into passive voice by the students one by one orally.

1.) He is writing a lesson.

A lesson is being written by him.

2.) Neha is driving a car.

A car is being driven by him.

3.) Mohit is reading a poem.

A poem is being read by Mohit.

4.) Rahul is playing Hockey.

Hockey is being played by Rahul.

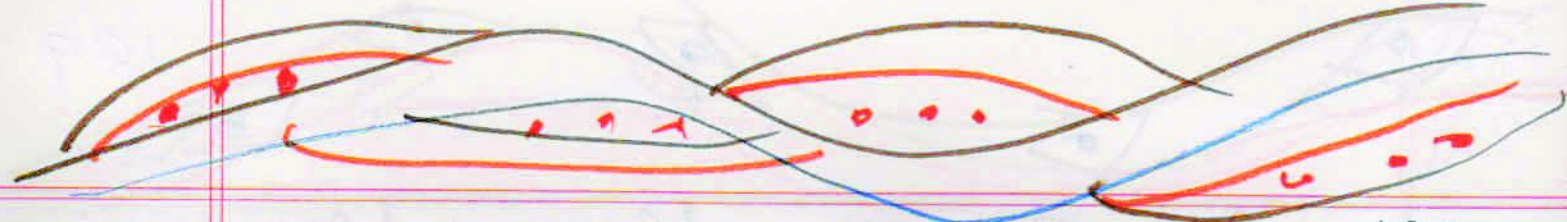
Thus, the pupil teacher will explain that how to change active into passive

He is writing a letter.

A letter is being written by him.

Rahul is playing Hockey.

Hockey is being played by Rahul.



RECAPITULATION:

Ques 1 Present indefinite tense changes into _____.

Ques 2 Present continuous tense changes into _____.

Ques 3 Give two examples of present continuous tense and change these sentences into passive voice.

HOME WORK:

Ques 1 Convert the following:-

- 1.) Radha is taking tea.
- 2.) I am doing my duty.
- 3.) Rita is speaking English.
- 4.) Shivam is playing football.



Date: 18/12/2012

Duration of the period: 30-35 MINUTE

Pupil Teacher's Name: PARUL CHATRATH

Pupil Teacher's Roll No: 1450

Class: VIIITH

Average Age of the pupils: 12 YEARS

Subject: ENGLISH

Topic: DIWALI (ESSAY)

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- 1.) To develop the interest of students in english language.
- 2.) To enable the student to listen english language with understanding.
- 3.) To enable the student to express their ideas and views correct in english.
- 4.) To enable the student to read english language with correct pronunciation of expression.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES:

KNOWLEDGE:

- 1.) Students will be able to recall about the festival 'Diwali'.
- 2.) Students will be able to recognise about the festival preparations

UNDERSTANDING:

- 1.) Students will be able to understand the real meaning of Diwali.
- 2.) Students will be able to classify the importance of Diwali.

APPLICATION:

- 1) Students will be able to apply the use of Diwali in life.
- 2) They will be able to explain the rule of celebration of Diwali.

SKILL:

- 1) Students will be able to write the short notes on Diwali.

TEACHING MATERIAL REQUIRED:

Blackboard, chalk, duster, pointer, chart, books, projector, etc.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE TESTING:

Pupil teacher will ask the following questions:-

- Ques 1. Name some Indian festival.
- Ques 2. Why diwali is celebrated?
- Ques 3. Which festival is celebrated in the month of Oct. or Nov.?

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TOPIC:

Well students today we will study about 'Diwali'.



PRESENTATION:

The student teacher is going to take the help of the students. She will use the chart in between for making things clear. She will write down the main points on the blackboard.

TEACHING POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
ORAL DEVELOPMENT	<p>Diwali is a great Hindu festival. It means row of lamps.</p> <p>It is celebration of honour of Rama's return to Ayodhya after 14 years. It comes in the month of Oct. or Nov.</p>	Students will listen carefully.	<p>Diwali is a great Hindu festival. It means row of lamps.</p>
SECOND PARA	<p>Before diwali people make many preparations. They clean their houses and shops. Some people also white</p>	Students will listen attentively.	



TEACHING POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
	<p>wash their houses. People also decorate their houses and shops.</p> <p>It is believed that Lord Rama is being welcomed and it brings happiness. By doing this people get close. They get together to celebrate this festival.</p>	<p>Students will listen everything with interest.</p>	<p>It is believed that Lord Rama is being welcomed and that brings happiness. By doing this people get close.</p>
THIRD PARA	<p>This is a great rush on diwali. People purchase sweets and presents for their relations. They also purchase toys. Children bought candles, lamps, some children also purchase crackers. They burn crackers to show their happiness to celebrate diwali.</p>	<p>Students will listen carefully and attentively.</p>	

TEACHING
POINTPUPIL - TEACHER'S
ACTIVITYSTUDENT'S
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PARA

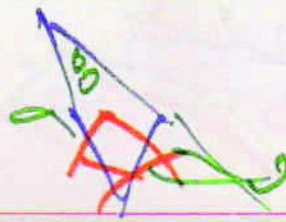
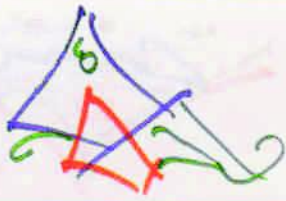
Diwali is celebrated at night. People burn candles and also do puja of Lord Laxmi and Lord Ganesha. And lamps are lighted in the house and temples. Children burn crackers and enjoy the festival of Diwali. The sky looks beautiful with coloured light. There are lights all around.

Everybody is full of joy to celebrate the festivals. We can see lights, crackers and happiness all around the place. And it is also believed that Diwali brings peace for mind.

Students will note down all the main points in their notebook

Students will note down the points.

Diwali is celebrated at night. People burn candles and also do puja of Lord Laxmi and Lord Ganesha.



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RECAPITULATION:

QUES 1 Why do we celebrate Diwali?

QUES 2 How do we celebrate this festival?

QUES 3 What all things we do on this day?

HOME WORK:

QUES 1 Write an essay on Diwali.

R

**FINAL DISCUSSION
LESSON**

Date 19/12/2012

Duration of the period 35-45 MINUTES.

Pupil Teacher's Name PARUL CHATRATH

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 1450

Class VIITH

Average Age of the pupils 12 YEARS.

Subject ENGLISH

Topic NOUN

CONTENT ANALYSIS:

Noun :- Meaning and its types

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- 1.) To understand the concept of english.
- 2.) To develop written and reading skills among the students.
- 3.) To create interest among the students.
- 4.) To develop vocabulary.
- 5.) To understand the concept of grammar.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES:

Students will be able to acquire:-

KNOWLEDGE:

- 1.) The students will be able to recall the definition of noun.
- 2.) The students will be able to recognise the difference between its parts.

UNDERSTANDING:

- 1.) The students will be able to give many examples of noun.

2) The students will be able to verify the noun and its types.

APPLICATION:

- 1) The students will be able to use the correct noun in their sentences.
- 2) The students will be able to reason out of noun.

SKILL:

- 1) The students will be able to prepare a chart showing examples of 'Noun'.

TEACHING MATERIAL REQUIRED:

Blackboard, chalk, duster, pointer, chart, books, projector, etc.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE:

Students have general knowledge of words and their uses.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE TESTING:

PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY
<p>Q1) Where do you live?</p> <p>Q2) What do you like to eat?</p>	<p>India.</p> <p>Apple.</p>



Ques	Which is your favourite dress?	Jeans.
Ques	Where do you get education?	School.
Ques	What all these are India, Apple, Jeans, School, etc.	No answer.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TOPIC:

Well students today we will talk about Noun. And we will also learn types of Noun also.

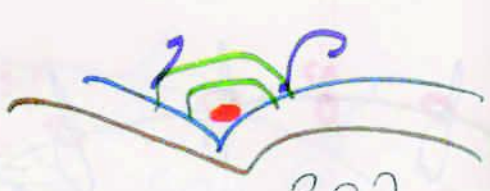
PRESENTATION:

The student teacher is going to take the help of the students. She will use the chart in between, for making the things clear. She will write down the main points on the blackboard.

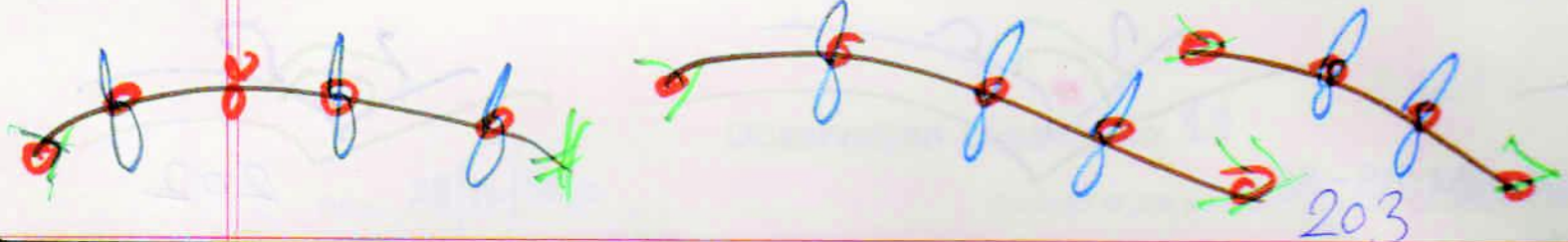
TEACHING POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY.
NOUN	A noun is a part of speech that is used to name a	Students will listen	A noun is a part of speech.



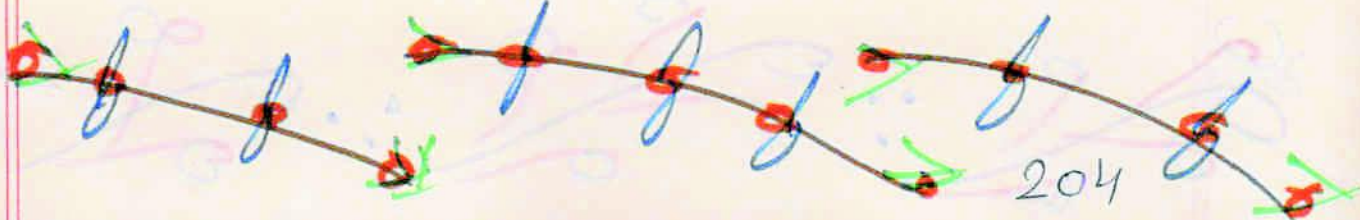
TEACHING POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
	<p>person, place, thing, quality or action. A noun can function as a subject, object, complement, appositive or object of a preposition.</p> <p>PLURAL AND SINGULAR:</p> <p>Noun can be singular or plural. The plural form of a noun is usually formed by adding 's' at the end of the noun. For example:- 'Apple' is singular and 'apples' is plural. But this is not always the case. There are exceptions to the rule. For example:-</p>	<p>Carefully.</p> <p>Students will listen with interest and will note down in their notebook.</p>	<p>that is used to name a person, place, thing, quality or action.</p> <p>A noun can function as a subject, object of a preposition.</p>



TEACHER'S POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
	<p>SINGULAR PLURAL</p> <p>Fish Fish</p> <p>Tooth Teeth</p> <p>Man Men</p> <p>Woman Women</p>	<p>Students will listen attentively.</p>	<p><u>Types of Noun</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Proper noun. 2) Common noun 3) Collective noun 4) Abstract noun 5) Countable noun 6) Un-Countable noun.
<p>DIFFERENT TYPES OF NOUN</p>	<p>There are five types of noun, that are :-</p>		
	<p>1) PROPER NOUN:- Proper noun is the name of a particular place, person or thing. For example:- <u>Delhi</u> is a big city. Because 'Delhi' is the name of a particular place and capital of India. So, it is a proper noun.</p>	<p>Students will note down all the examples.</p>	



TEACHING POINT	PUPIL-TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	BLACKBOARD ACTIVITY
	<p>2) COMMON NOUN:- A common noun stands for person, thing or place of the same class. Name given in common to every person, place or thing. For example:- The boy plays hockey. Here, 'boy' can refer to any boy.</p> <p>3) COLLECTIVE NOUN:- When a noun stands for a collection of person or things, it is called a collective noun. For example:- Army, class, family, etc. In it 'Army' stands for a collection of</p>	<p>Students will listen carefully</p> <p>Students will listen with interest.</p>	<p>A common noun stands for person, thing or place of the same class. Name given in common to every person, place or thing. For eg. - The boy plays hockey.</p>



TEACHING
POINT

PUPIL-TEACHER'S
ACTIVITY

STUDENT'S
ACTIVITY

BLACKBOARD
ACTIVITY

Soldiers, 'class' stands for a collection of 'students'.

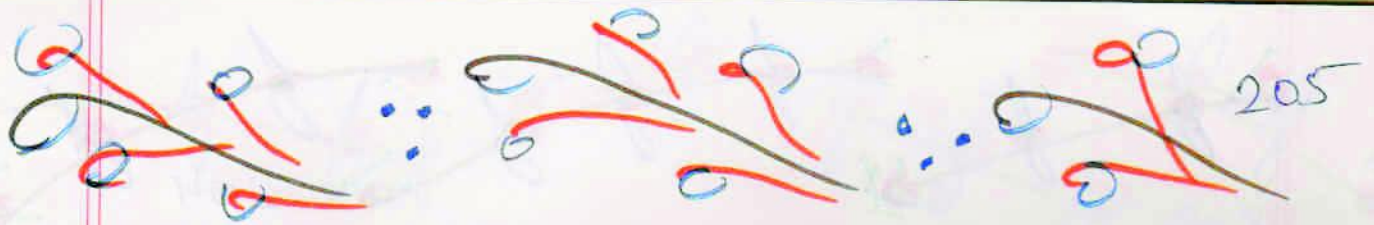
4.) ABSTRACT NOUN:-
It names some quality, action or state. We cannot touch it but only think of it. For example:- Freedom, love, honesty.

5.) COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUN:-
These are the numbers of objects, people, etc. which can be counted is called Countable Noun. For example:- Pen, apple, book, etc.
The objects that cannot be counted are known as Uncountable Noun. For example:- Petrol, milk, oil, sugar, etc.

Students will listen attentively.

Students will note down all the types and their examples in their note books.

Abstract noun names some quality, action or state. We cannot touch it but only think of it. For eg.:- Freedom, love, honesty.



RECAPITULATION:

- QUES 1. What do you understand by noun?
- QUES 2. What are the types of noun?
- QUES 3. Give examples of each noun.

HOME WORK:

- QUES 1. Explain countable noun and uncountable noun.
- QUES 2. Give definition of all types of noun.



**OBSERVATION
LESSONS**

Observation Lesson No. 1.

Date 20/12/2012

Duration of the period 30-35 MINUTES

Pupil Teacher's Name MEGHA

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 7

Class VIITH

Average Age of the pupils 13 YEARS

Subject SCIENCE

Topic DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

- 1.) INTRODUCTION: Of the lesson was not interesting.
- 2.) Statement of aim was not clear.
- 3.) Development of lesson was not developed cooperat
- 4.) Examples and Illustration presentation was not pr
- 5.) Blackboard summary writing was beautiful.
- 6.) Teacher's personality and Teacher student's relation
Ship, pupil teacher was not good and less confiden
- 7.) Home task assignment was inaccordance with
the subject matter taught.
- 8.) Conclusion: Overall teaching was not good.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No. 2.

Date 20/12/2012

Duration of the period 30-35 MINUTE

Pupil Teacher's Name MOHAN

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 16

Class VIIITH

Average Age of the pupils 13 YEARS

Subject SOCIAL SCIENCE

Topic POVERTY

- 1.) Introduction of the lesson was proper.
- 2.) Statement of aim was clear.
- 3.) Development of lesson, various devices were use
- 4.) Examples and Illustration presentation was proper
- 5.) Blackboard summary, writing was attractive.
- 6.) Teacher's personality and Teacher's student relation
Ship, communication was effective.
- 7.) Home task assignment was not different from
those taken during presentation of lesson.
- 8.) Conclusion: lesson was over on time.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No. 3.

Date... 21/12/2012

Duration of the period... 30-35 MINUTES

Pupil Teacher's Name... DISHA

Pupil Teacher's Roll No... 21

Class... VIITH

Average Age of the pupils... 11 YEARS

Subject... MATHS

Topic... ALGEBRA

- 1.) Introduction of the lesson was not proper.
- 2.) Statement of aim was not clear.
- 3.) Development of lesson, various devices were not used.
- 4.) Examples and Illustration presentation was not proper.
- 5.) Blackboard summary, work was well planned.
- 6.) Teacher's personality and Teacher's student relationship: pupil teacher was confident.
- 7.) Home task assignment was in accordance with subject matter taught.
- 8.) Conclusion lesson was over on time.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No. 4.

Date... 21/12/2012

Duration of the period... 30-35 MINUTES

Pupil Teacher's Name... AMIT

Pupil Teacher's Roll No... 62

Class... VIIITH

Average Age of the pupils... 12 YEARS

Subject... HINDI

Topic... fd

- 1.) Introduction of the lesson was proper.
- 2.) Statement of aim was clear.
- 3.) Development of lesson: Explanation was sufficient.
- 4.) Examples and Illustration presentation was proper.
- 5.) Blackboard summary was used properly.
- 6.) Teacher's personality and Teacher's student relationship; pronunciation was good and effective.
- 7.) Home task assignment was not different from those taken during the presentation of lesson.
- 8.) Conclusion: overall teaching was good.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No. 5.

Date 22/12/2012

Duration of the period 30-35 MINUTE

Pupil Teacher's Name AMITA

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 6

Class VITH

Average Age of the pupils 12 YEARS.

Subject MATHS

Topic DECIMALS.

- 1.) Introduction of the lesson was not proper.
- 2.) Statement of aim was not clear.
- 3.) Development of lesson, various devices were not used.
- 4.) Examples and illustration presentation was not proper.
- 5.) Blackboard summary used properly.
- 6.) Teacher's personality and Teacher student relationship: pronunciation was good.
- 7.) Home task assignment was in accordance with the subject matter taught.
- 8.) Conclusion: lesson was interesting with the help of class.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No. 6.

Date 22/12/2012

Duration of the period 30-35 MINUTES

Pupil Teacher's Name POOJA

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 19

Class VITH

Average Age of the pupils 11 YEARS

Subject HINDI

Topic रिश्ते

- 1.) Introduction of the lesson was proper.
- 2.) Statement of aim was clear.
- 3.) Development of lesson; Explanation was sufficient.
- 4.) Examples and Illustration presentation was proper.
- 5.) Teacher's personality and Teacher student relationship: pronunciation was good and effective.
- 6.) Blackboard summary was used properly.
- 7.) Homework assignment was not different.
- 8.) Conclusion: overall teaching was good.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No. 7.

Date 26/12/2012

Duration of the period 30-35 MINUTES

Pupil Teacher's Name MANIKA

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 25

Class VIITH

Average Age of the pupils 12 YEARS

Subject SCIENCE

Topic PLANTS.

- 1.) Introduction of the lesson was not interesting.
- 2.) Statement of aim was not clear.
- 3.) Development of lesson was not develop properly.
- 4.) Examples and illustration presentation was not props
- 5.) Teacher's personality and teacher's student relationship; pupil teacher was not good.
- 6.) Blackboard summary writing was beautiful.
- 7.) Home task assignment was in accordance
- 8.) Conclusion: Overall teaching was not good.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No. 8.

Date 26/12/2012

Duration of the period 30-35 MINUTES

Pupil Teacher's Name VARUN

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 61

Class VIIITH

Average Age of the pupils 13 YEARS

Subject MATHS

Topic TRIGONOMETRY.

- 1.) Introduction of the lesson was appropriate.
- 2.) Statement of aim was clear and proper.
- 3.) Development of lesson used properly.
- 4.) Examples and presentation was proper.
- 5.) Blackboard summary used properly.
- 6.) Teacher's personality and teacher student relationship was good.
- 7.) Home assignment was in accordance with the subject matter taught.
- 8.) Conclusion: Lesson was interesting.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No. 9.

Date 27/12/2012

Duration of the period 30-35 MINUTES.

Pupil Teacher's Name RAHUL

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 70

Class VIITH

Average Age of the pupils 12 YEARS.

Subject HINDI

Topic रीतिरिवाज

- 1.) Introduction of the lesson was interesting.
- 2.) Statement of aim was clear.
- 3.) Development of lesson; explanation was sufficient.
- 4.) Examples and presentation were improper.
- 5.) Blackboard summary, writing was good.
- 6.) Teacher's personality and Teacher-Student relationship was good.
- 7.) Home assignment was not different from those taken during the presentation of lesson.
- 8.) Conclusion: Overall teaching was good.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No. 10.

Date 27/12/2012

Duration of the period 30-35 MINUTES

Pupil Teacher's Name NEHA

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 72

Class VIIITH

Average Age of the pupils 13 YEARS.

Subject SOCIAL STUDIES

Topic PUBLIC PROPERTY.

- 1.) Introduction of the lesson was proper.
- 2.) Statement of aim was clear and appropriate.
- 3.) Development of lesson, various devices were used.
- 4.) Examples and presentation were good.
- 5.) Blackboard summary used properly.
- 6.) Teacher's personality and Teacher-Student relationship was good and effective.
- 7.) Home assignment was in accordance with the subject matter taught.
- 8.) Conclusion: Lesson was over in time.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No. 11.

Date 28/12/2012

Duration of the period 30-35 MINUTES

Pupil Teacher's Name MANJU

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 82

Class VIII

Average Age of the pupils 11 YEAR.

Subject MATHS

Topic GEOMETRY.

- 1.) Introduction of the lesson was appropriate.
- 2.) Statement of aim was clear and proper.
- 3.) Development of lesson was sufficient.
- 4.) Examples and presentation was proper.
- 5.) Blackboard summary used properly.
- 6.) Teacher's personality and Teacher's student relationship was good.
- 7.) Home assignment was in accordance with the subject matter taught.
- 8.) Conclusion: Lesson was interesting.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No. 12.

Date 29/12/2012

Duration of the period 30-35 MINUTES

Pupil Teacher's Name RATIN

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 9

Class VIII

Average Age of the pupils 13 YEARS.

Subject SOCIAL STUDIES

Topic POLLUTION.

- 1.) Introduction of the lesson was not proper.
- 2.) Statement of aim was not clear.
- 3.) Development of lesson were not used.
- 4.) Examples and presentation was not proper.
- 5.) Blackboard summary was well planned.
- 6.) Teacher's personality and Teacher's student relationship was effective.
- 7.) Home assignment was in accordance with the subject matter taught.
- 8.) Conclusion: Lesson was over in time.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor