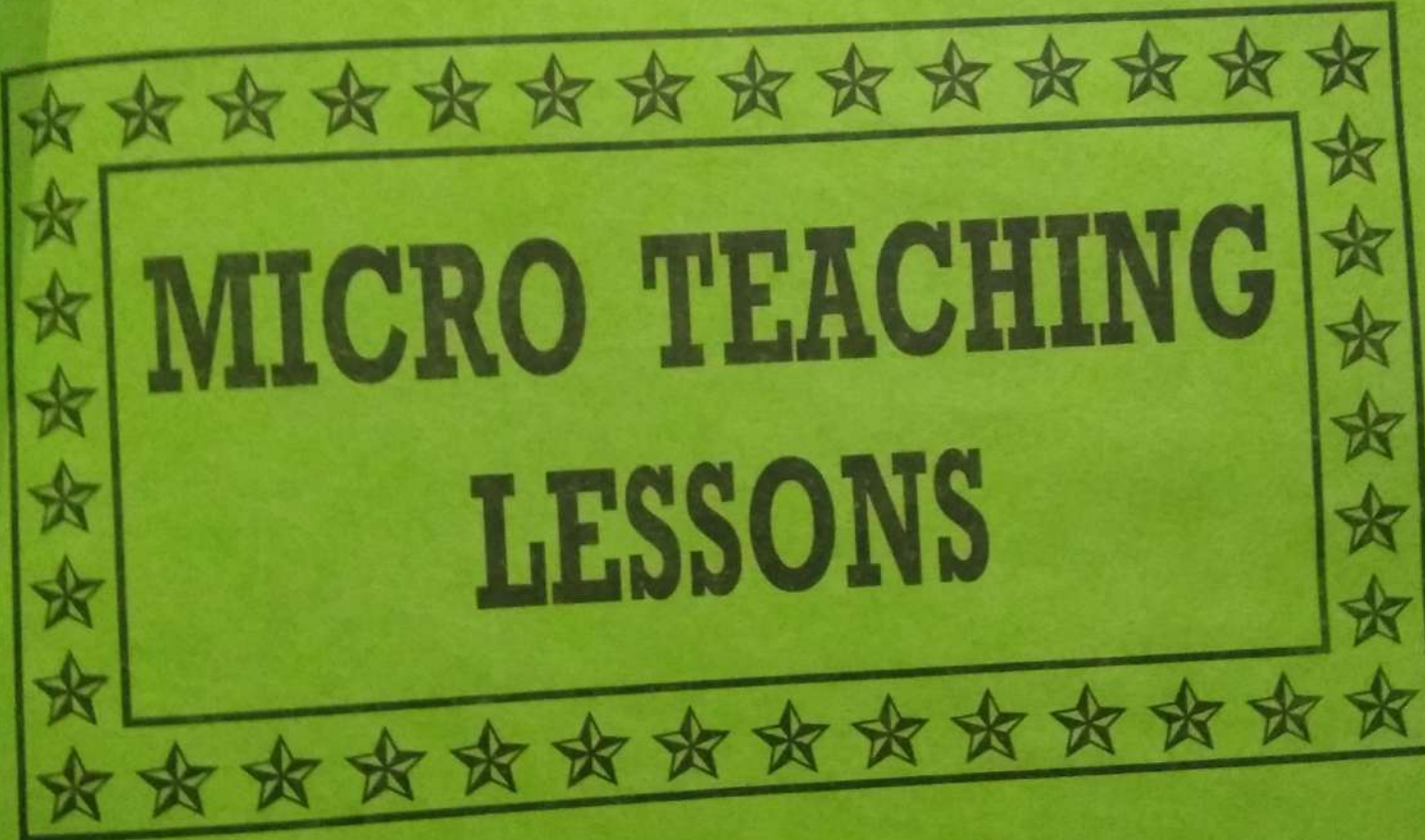


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**MICRO TEACHING
LESSONS**

LESSON No. 1

Date.....

Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Name Chetna Singh

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....

Class VIIth

Average Age of the pupils.....

Subject ENGLISH

Topic MY BEST FRIENDS

SKILL OF INTRODUCING THE LESSON

TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT BEHAVIOUR	COMPONENT
Q1 Who is your best friend?	My best friend is Shanti Sharma.	The teacher used previous knowledge of students.
Q2 What is the occupation of her father?	Her father is civil engineer.	
Q3 To which family does she belong?	She belongs to a joint family.	The teacher made use of appropriate device.
Q4. What are her hobbies.	Her hobbies are Tennis and swimming.	
Q5 In which class is she?	She studies in 7 th class.	
Q6 Where does she live.	She lives in Dwarka.	The teacher was lacking continuity.
Q7 Tell any four reasons for liking your best friend?	She is helpful, plays with me, we listen to music together and eat together.	

MICRO TEACHING
OBSERVATION SCHEDULE CUM - RATING
SCALE FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF LESSON

TALLIES	COMPONENT	RATING		
		NEVER	SEDOM	OCCASSIONAL
	The teacher use of previous knowledge of student			✓
	The teacher made use of appropriate device and techniques		✓	
	Maintainence of continuity			✓
	Relevancy of verbal and non-verbal behaviour.		✓	

MICRO TEACHING
SKILL OF EXPLANATION
MICRO PLAN No. 2

3

NAME OF THE PUPIL TEACHER: Chetna Singh
 Roll No. _____ Date: _____
 SUBJECT: ENGLISH CLASS: VIIth
 SUPERVISOR: _____ TOPIC: VERB

TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT BEHAVIOUR	COMPONENT
Good morning students, Today we will study about verb Firstly we start the definition of verb "A verb is word that expresses action, feeling and existence."	Students listen carefully	The teacher used the new term with actions.
It tells about the action being done by the subject		She emphasizes on the term verb
For eg:- 1) Mohan sings 2) You feel sad.		

I

The pupil teacher asks students to move in the class and ask them about the action they are doing.

Two students walk. The teacher made them understand visually.

The teacher says 'walking' is a verb.

students answer 'walking'. The teacher was clear to the students.

OBSERVATION SCHEDULE - CUM RATING SCHEDULE AND SCALE FOR THE SKILL OF EXPLANATION.
LESSON No.

5

Date.....
 Pupil Teacher's Name CHETNASINGH
 Class VII
 Subject ENGLISH
 Duration of the period 30 min
 Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....
 Average Age of the pupils 12-13 yrs
 Topic VERB

TEACHER'S TALLIES	COMPONENT	RATING			
		NEVER	SELDOM	OCCASSIONAL	FREQUENTLY
	Use of appropriate beginning statements		✓		
	Using explaining links				✓
	Covering important points				✓
	Interesting		✓		
	Continuity in statements				✓
	Using inappropriate vague words and examples.				
	Testing students understanding			✓	
	using appropriate concluding statements				

MICRO TEACHER
SKILL OF QUESTIONING
MICRO PLAN No. 3

NAME OF PUPIL TEACHER: CHETNA SINGH
ROLL No.:
SUBJECT: ENGLISH
TOPIC: ARTICLES
DATE: -
CLASS: VIIth
SUPERVISOR: -

TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT BEHAVIOUR	COMPONENT
Good Morning students Articles are used to refer nouns in conversation and writing. If you are referring to a specific noun we definite article 'the'. If you are referring to a noun that could be any member of a group of nouns, we use one of the indefinite articles 'a' or 'an'.	Students listen carefully.	Examples used were simple

(5)

(7)

TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT BEHAVIOUR	COMPONENT
These are two categories of articles: Indefinite articles A, an are indefinite articles.	Students write and listen carefully.	The media used was appropriate.
<u>Definite article</u> The is a definite article		
<u>Indefinite article</u> 1. A:- 'A' is used with a consonant	Students listen carefully.	Inductive deductive approach was used.
Ques:- Can you give an example?	'I have a pen', students reply.	
2. An:- An is used with vowel sounds. eg:- He is an engineer.	I have	
Q. Can you give an example?	I saw an elephant.	Pupils have understood. RELEVANCY

II DEFINITE EXAMPLES
 THE - 'The' is used before a noun which we are sure about or before a particular noun.
 Example: The dog is faithful animal.

Students listen and write carefully

Pupils have understood the concept or idea

Specificity

Can you give an example?

The Ganga is a holy river.

LESSON No. 3

Date.....

Duration of the period..... 30 min.

Pupil Teacher's Name..... CHEENA SINGH

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....

Class..... VIIth

Average Age of the pupils..... 12-13

Subject..... ENGLISH

Topic..... ARTICLES

OBSERVATION SCHEDULE - CUM - RATING SCALE FOR THE SKILL OF QUESTIONING

TALKES COMPONENT	RATING			
	NEVER	SELDOM	OCCASSIO - NALLY	FREQUENT - LY
PROMPTING		✓		
SEEKING MAXIMUM INFORMATION			✓	
RE - FOCUSSING	✓			
RE - DIRECTION				
CRITICAL AWARE - NESS			✓	

(10)

MICRO TEACHING
SKILL OF ILLUSTRATION WITH EXAMPLES
MICRO PLAN No. 4

Name of Pupil Teacher: CHETNA SINGH
Roll No.:
CLASS: - VIIth
SUBJECT: - ENGLISH
DATE: -
TOPIC: - MY BEST FRIEND (ESSAY)

TEACHER'S ACTIVITY/ BEHAVIOUR	STUDENTS BEHAVIOUR	COMPONENT
Good morning students. I have many friends but my best friend is Ayaan. He is 12 years old. He studies in VII th class. His father's name is Sh. Anil Gupta. He is a real estate agent.	Pupil case listen carefully.	Use of praised words
His mother's name is Smt. Suman.		RELEVANCY OF EXAMPLES
She is a teacher.		
She lives in Sekna Road GGN. She is very		Simplicity of examples.

TEACHER'S ACTIVITY BEHAVIOUR

STUDENTS BEHAVIOUR

COMPONENTS

intelligent.

He is also very intelligent and always comes first in the class. He daily goes to the temple in early morning. He is very punctual. He is very polite and helpful boy. He helps poor students in their studies.

Students listen carefully.

Use of Reinforcers.

Appropriateness of the approach.

MICRO TEACHING
OBSERVATION SCHEDULE - COM - RATING SCALE (12)

FOR THE SKILL OF
ILLUSTRATION WITH EXAMPLES

TOPIC: - MY BEST FRIEND
SUB: - ENGLISH

TALLIES	COMPONENT	RATING			
		NEVER	SELDOM	OCCASSIONALLY	FREQUENTLY
	Formulating simple examples			✓	
	Formulating relevant examples		✓		
	The media used was appropriate for giving examples		✓		
	Student cited interesting examples		✓		
	Inductive-deductive approach				
	Using appropriate method				

SKILL OF STIMULUS VARIATION (13)

LESSON No. 5

Date: Duration of the period: 30 min
Pupil Teacher's Name: CHETNA SINGH Pupil Teacher's Roll No:
Class: VII Average Age of the pupils: 12-13 yrs
Subject: English Topic: My best friend (essay)

TEACHERS ACTIVITY/BEHAVIOUR	STUDENT BEHAVIOUR	COMPONENT
Q1 In this essay, what is the name of your friend.	My best friend name is Ayaan	All students reply with different names.
Q2 In which class does he/she study.	He studies in VII th class	Focussing
Q3 How old is he/she?	He is 12 years old.	
Q4 What is his/her father's/mother's name?	His father's name is Anil Kumar Gupta and mother's name is suman.	Focussing.
Q5 What does his/her father do.	His father is a businessman.	Students give different professional choices.
Q6 Tell any five qualities of your friend?	He is intelligent, punctual, smart, kind and sings really well.	Variation in the qualities can be seen.

MICRO-TEACHING
OBSERVATION SCHEDULE - CUM - RATING SCALE
FOR THE

SKILL OF STIMULUS VARIATION:

Name of pupil teacher: Cherna Singh
 Subject :- English
 Class - VIIth Topic :- My best friend

TALLIES	COMPONENT	RATING			
		NEVER	SELDOM	OCCASIONALLY	FREQUENTLY
	Moments			✓	
	Gestures	✓			
	Focusing				
	Change in Interaction styles				
	Pausing				
	Oral - Visual switching				
	Physical involvement of the pupil				

MEGA-LESSONS

LESSON No.1.....

Date.....

Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Name... Chetna Singh

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class... VIIth

Average Age of the pupils... 12-13 yrs

Subject... English

Topic... Articles

General objectives: The pupil will be able to:-

- 1) Acquaint themselves with english grammar.
- 2) Give example of articles.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES: The pupil will be able to:

- 1) The rule of grammar to their study courses and day to day usage.
- 2) Students will be able to recall the structure rule.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE ASSUMED: Students having understanding of english and can understand and read, write simple sentences.

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY

STUDENT ACTIVITY.

- Pupil teacher shows a pen and asks what is this?

This is a pen.

- Pupil teacher shows a book and asks what is this?

This is a book.

STUDENT ACTIVITY

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY

- Can you tell me what are - A, An, the.

No answer problem-atic question.

- Today we will learn about articles and type of articles.

Definition of Articles

TEACHING POINTS

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

DEFINATION OF ARTICLES

Pupil teacher tells the defination of articles. There are words 'A, an, the' and they come before nouns.

Example: - A glass of water

- An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

- The cow is a useful animal.

The above sentences make use of articles and in each sentence the article comes before the noun.

KIND OF ARTICLES.

Pupil teacher tells about different type of articles used in English language.

There are two types of articles.

DEFINITE ARTICLES:

The. It comes before the known noun.

INDEFINITE ARTICLES

A, an.

It comes before unknown noun which we are not sure about.

CHALK BOARD WORK

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Students listen carefully and write in the notebook.

Students give more example of such sentences using articles before nouns.

Students make notes on different kind of articles.

TEACHING POINTS

Indefinite Articles

INTRODUCTION

Articles are the words which comes before noun like 'A', 'An' etc.

Type of Articles

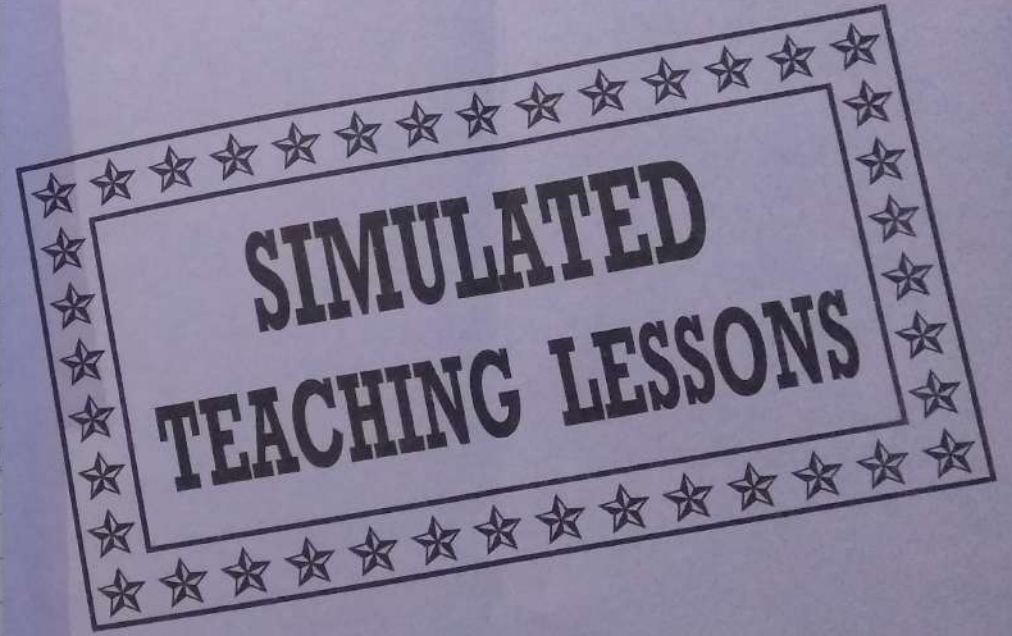
- Definite articles
- Indefinite articles.

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Pupil teacher will tell the students about indefinite articles.

An article is called indefinite article because it is used before singular countable.

eg A girl, A pen
An apple, An elephant



LESSON No.

Date.....

Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Name.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....

Class.....

Average Age of the pupils.....

Subject.....

Topic.....

Use of 'A' or 'an'

Pupil teacher will tell about the usage of a or an.

'An' :- before the word beginning with vowel sounds b, e, i, o, u eg An Umbrella.

'A' :- a word beginning with a consonant. eg :- A boy, A hat.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Student listen carefully and note down in their books.

Student listen carefully and note down in their books.

Students give example of usage of definite and indefinite articles.

CHALK BOARD WORK

Usage of A, An

- A comes before consonant
- An comes before beginning of vowel sounds

TEACHING POINTS

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Definite Article.

Pupil teacher will tell about definite article. This is called definite article because it normally points out some particular person or things.

Eg He saw the doctor.

'the' is some particular doctor.

The definite article is used before a singular countable and uncountable noun. eg The book.

It is also used to show or state universal truth. eg The earth is round.

The sun rises in the east.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK

Students listen carefully and more notes specific questions are raised during discussion and answered by the pupil teacher.

Students give more examples of definite articles usage.

DEFINITE ARTICLES
eg
This is the book written by Charles Dickens.

EVALUATION

- For what article is used give detailed example.
- What is the difference between definite and indefinite article.

HOME ASSIGNMENT

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles:

1. Give me — inkpot
2. — dog is a faithful animal.
3. I want to eat — egg.
4. He is — honest man.

LESSON No. ...2.....

Date.....

Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Name CHEENA SINGH

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....

Class VIIth

Average Age of the pupils 12-13yrs

Subject ENGLISH

Topic MODALS

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:- The pupil will be able to

- speak and write correct english.
- Translate the notes of grammar to their study course and best practice of the English grammar.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:- The pupil will be able to develop a command over English language.

- Develop interest and confidence in English language.
- Give example of MODALS.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE ASSUMED:- Basic knowledge of English grammar and ability to read, write and comprehend simple english sentences.

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY	STUDENT ACTIVITY
Do you know where Modals are used in sentences.	No problematic question
Do you know about Modals:	No :

STATEMENT OF AIM :: Well students
Today we are going to study about
Modals.

TEACHING POINTS

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Definition of
Modals.

Pupil teacher tells
that modals are
helping verbs which
together with the
main verb explain
the mode or manner
of action denoted by
verb.

They express such ideas
as activity, permission,
probability. The
main Modals are will,
would, shall, should,
can, could, may,
might, must, need.

Use of Modals.

will with 2nd + 3rd person
Eg My brother will
come tomorrow.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK

Students listen carefully
and make notes.

DEFINITION
Express the
mode of action
denoted by
main verbs
are called
Modals.

Students give more
example of usage of
'will'

For polite regards
and invitation.
eg Will you open
the door please.

To express habits.
eg He will never
tell truth.

Shall.

shall → It expresses
future with 1st
person.
eg We shall go
for a picnic tomorrow
-ow.

To express command
promise, threat etc.

eg
No boy shall come to
the class room

- He shall be punished
for his misconduct.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Students make notes
on usage of will.

Students listen carefully
and make notes on
usage of shall and
give more.

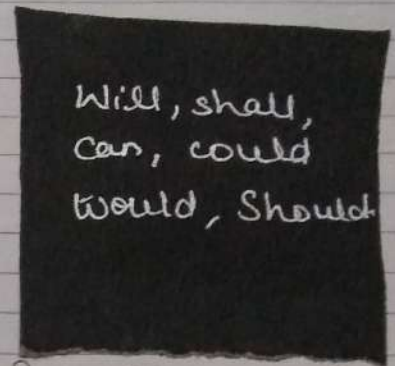
~~Would~~

TEACHING POINTS

WOULD

SHOULD

CHALK BOARD WORK



PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY

As a past form of
'will' 'shall' is indire-
-ct speech.

eg you said that he
would not help Vishal.

To express habit as
repeated activity.

eg He would go
there in the evening.

It is a past form
of shall.

It is also used in
indirect speech.

I told him he
should help me.

Eg express duty or
desirability ex -> You should
work hard to become
successful in life.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Students listen carefully and make notes.

CHALK BOARD WORK

Use of Modals-

- would - as past form of will
- should - as past form of shall.

Students listen carefully and give more examples of modals.

Evaluation:

Define modal.

Give examples of each type of modals and their usage in different sentences.

Home Assignments: Fill in the blanks.

1. We — get up early in the morning.
2. I think it — rained today.
3. I — help you.

LESSON No. 3

Date: Duration of the period:
 Pupil Teacher's Name: CHETNA SINGH Pupil Teacher's Roll No.
 Class: VIIth Average Age of the pupils: 12-13 yrs.
 Subject: English Topic: WIND (THE POEM)

GENERAL OBJECTIVES: The pupil will be able to

- Recite and enjoy the poem with proper rhythm and interaction.
- To appreciate the beauty, rhythm and interaction.
- To ...

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES: The pupil will be able to

- Develop interest in English poetry.
- Understand the gist of the poem 'The WIND'.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE ASSUMED:- Basic understanding of English language.

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY	STUDENT ACTIVITY
Do you know what is wind?	Yes
Can you see the wind	No
How does the wind flow.	slowly, fastly.
What advise does wind give?	Problematic question.

STATEMENT OF AIM :- Well students Today we will study and enjoy the poem titled wind.

TEACHING POINT PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Gist of the Poem. The teacher gives the gist of the poem. Name of the poem is Wind and it is written by Subraman Bhatti. In this poem poet describe the action of the wind.

MODEL READING. The teacher recites the poem to the pupil with proper rhythm.

Pronunciation. The teacher will conduct pronunciation drill of the typical words.

Loud Reading by the teacher. The teacher will recite the poem in a well modulated voice as before.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES CHALK BOARD WORK

Students listen carefully to the poem.

Students refer the books while the teacher recites the poem.

Students repeated typical words after the teacher.

Students listen carefully with their books closed.

Introduction The poem 'Wind' is written by Subraman Bhatti.

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS

Comprehensive question

POPIL TEACHER ACTIVITI

The teacher asks some question related to the poem and typical words explain as a part of the reading.

Explanation of difficult words

The teacher then explain the difficult words to the students to make them understand to the whole class.

The teacher also helps students to make use of these words in different sentences to appreciate the meaning of these words.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

student gives answer to the question.

students understand typical words and make sentences of these words.

CHALK BOARD WORK

Wind means
Edi.

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Silent reading by the students.

The pupil teacher asks the students to do the silent reading of the poem.

The teacher gives 10 mins time to the students to do a self reading and ask any typical question that may trigger their intellect.

Loud reading of the poem

Students are asked to read the poem loudly. The teacher chooses 2 students to recite the poem one by one in proper rhythm and with pause. The students are corrected to ensure correct recitation of the poem.

LESSON No.

Date..... Duration of the period.....
 Pupil Teacher's Name..... Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....
 Class..... Average Age of the pupils.....
 Subject..... Topic.....

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK.

Student read the poem silently using their books.

METHODS OF READING

- SILENT READING
- LOUD READING
- EXPLANATION OF DIFFICULT WORDS.

Students recite the poem loudly in correct rhythm and correct pronunciation of words.

EVALUATION:-

To explain the difficult words through students

HOME ASSIGNMENT:-

- Learn the poem.
- Write the summary in your own words.
- Write question answers given at the end of the textbook.

MEGA PLAN No. 4

NAME OF PUPIL TEACHER:- CHETNASINGH

CLASS - VIIth

TOPIC - PUNCTUATION

SUB:- ENGLISH.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:- The pupil will be able to :-

- Learn what is punctuation and its usage in English as a language.
- To improve the student's spoken/written English.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:- The pupil will be able to

- Develop the structure of English.
- Develop scientific attitude towards the language.
- To know about the main signs of punctuation.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE ASSUMED

Students have basic knowledge of punctuation.

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY

- Special names begin with
- What is the punctuation mark used when we ask questions?
- Which mark do we use at the end of the sentence

STUDENT ACTIVITY

- Capital letters.
- question mark.
- Full stop

Where do we put a comma

Problematic question.

STATEMENT OF AIM:- Well students today we will learn about punctuation marks.

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

DEFINITION

The pupil teacher tells to students about the definition of punctuation marks.

Punctuation marks are indicators used in a written or printed in order to separate sentences from each other.

PUNCTUATION MARKS

The main marks of punctuation are following

- 1. Full stop
- 2. Comma
- 3. Question mark.
- 4. Exclamation.

Eg.
How old are you?

I am going to school.

Hurray! we won the match.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK.

Students make note of the definition and listen carefully

Students note down different types of punctuation marks and give more examples

LESSON No.

Date _____ Duration of the period _____
 Pupil Teacher's Name _____ Pupil Teacher's Roll No _____
 Class _____ Average Age of the pupils _____
 Subject _____ Topic _____

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK.

Student listen carefully and repeat sentences by giving proper pause at the completion of one sentence.

PUNCTUATION MARKS

- 1) COMMA (,)
- 2) FULL STOP (.)
- 3) QUESTION MARK (?)
- 4) EXCLAMATION MARK (!)

Students listen carefully.

PUPIL TEACHER
ACTIVITIES

TEACHING
POINTS
Comma(,)

A comma is an indicator of shortest pause and acts as a seperation. It is always used within a sentence and not at the completion of a sentence.

Generally it is used to seperate two words of same class

Manoj, Deepak and Jyoti will be coming for the class today.

- The journey was long, dull and boring.

EVALUATION:

Students are asked to provide a summary of different types of punctuation marks and their usage.

HOME ASSIGNMENT:

Complete exercise related to punctuation marks given at the end of the chapter in the text book.

Read sentences with other type of punctuation marks and write it.



**DISCUSSION
LESSON**

LESSON No. 5

47

Date.....

Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Name.. CHETNA SINGH

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class..... VIIth

Average Age of the pupils.....

Subject... ENGLISH

Topic... CHILDHOOD (POEM)

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:- The pupil will be able to

- Train the interest for English poetry.
- Appreciate the beauty, rhythm and style of the poem.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:- The pupil will be able

- Recite and enjoy the poem with proper rhythm and intonation.
- To read the poem with proper rhythm and pronunciation.
- Develop their aesthetic sense.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE ASSUMED:- Students have basic English knowledge and childhood activities typically done by every child.

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY	STUDENT ACTIVITY
Do you know what is meant by childhood	Yes.
Do you like your childhood and enjoy	Yes.

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY

STUDENT ACTIVITY

Do you know what is the age of childhood.

No.

STATEMENT OF AIM:- Well students today we will study about the poem "childhood."

TEACHING POINTS

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Gist of the poem

Name of the poem to be discussed and studied today is 'childhood' and it is written by "Makus Natten". In this poem the poet wonders when he lost his childhood and remember the golden period of his life.

MODEL READING-I

The teacher recites the poem with proper pause and rhythm.

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY

STUDENT ACTIVITY

TEACHING POINTS

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

PRONUNCIATION AND DRILL

The teacher will conduct the pronounced skill of the words.

Loud reading by the teacher.

The teacher will recite the poem in well modulated voice as before.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES | CHALK BOARD WORK

Student listen carefully and notes about the gist of the poem

Students listen carefully and pronounce all difficult words after the teacher

Students listen carefully with their books closed to appreciate the poem.

Introduction.
The poem 'childhood' is written by 'Makus Natten'

TEACHING POINTS | PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Explanation of difficult words

The teacher will explain all the difficult words used in the poem and meanings related to the context.

LOUD READING:

The teacher asks one of the students to recite the poem loudly for the class. ensuring proper rhythm, pronunciation and pause.

Model reading II

The teacher recites the poem with correct rhythm, pause to correct the students.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK

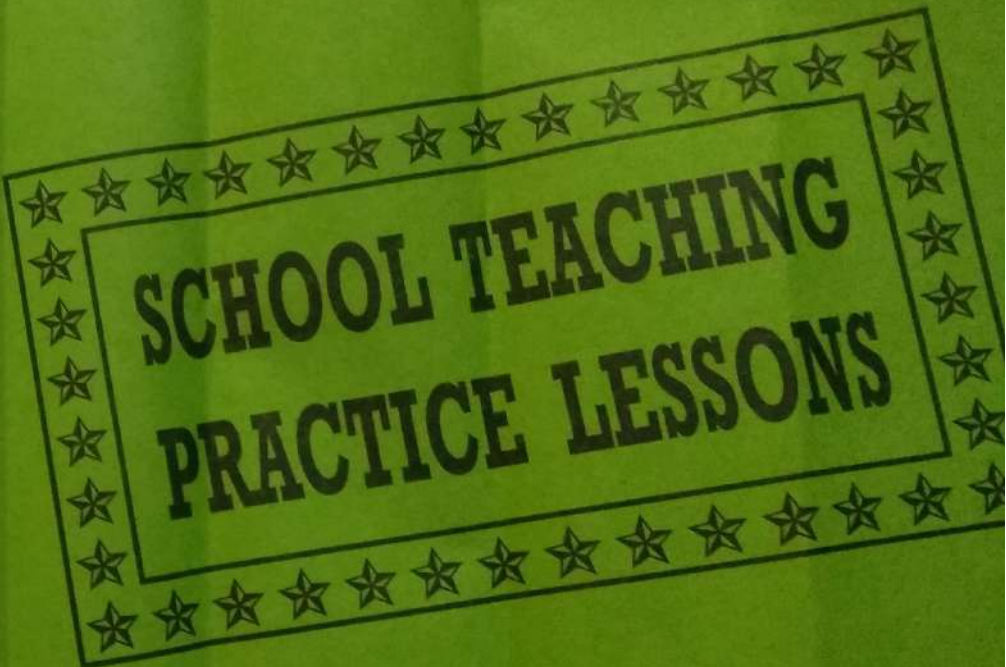
Students make notes of meanings of difficult words.

Students read the poem silently.

The poet remembers childhood period of his life.

One of the students read out the poem in the class.

Students listen carefully.



LESSON No.

Date.....

Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Name.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class.....

Average Age of the pupils.....

Subject.....

Topic.....

TEACHING POINTSPUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Comprehensive question.

The teacher asks a number of question to assess the end as today of poem and the content set by the poet.

Specific question are asked from different individuals to get a view of everyone's understanding.

Make sentence using difficult/typical words.

The teacher asks students to make sentences using the typical and difficult words to uses the understanding of the students.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Students answer all the questions asked by the teacher.

Students make sentences of the words given by the teacher and ask any doubt/question related to the same.

CHALK BOARD WORK

POEM - CHILDHOOD
WRITTEN BY MARKUS NATTEN
In this poem the poet remembers his Childhood.

EVALUATION:-

Share your experiences about childhood and explain them.

- Make sentences using typical words discussed in the class.

HOME ASSIGNMENT:-

- LEARN THE POEM

- Write summary of the poem in your own words.

Name - Chetna Singh class - VIIth
Subject - English Topic - Packing

GENERAL OBJECTIVES: The pupil will be able to improve both the written and oral English skill.

- They will be able to give a loud reading.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

The pupil will be able to.

- Develop their imagination vocabulary
- Get enjoyment through reading of English prose
- Remember and recognise difficult words of a prose.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE ASSUMED:

students have basic knowledge about prose lesson and can read and write simple English sentence.

Pupil teacher activity

Student activity

- Do you like going to trips

Yes.

- How do you feel about packing for the trip.

We feel happy

- Have you ever forgotten to pack something important for your trip

No answer.

STATEMENT OF AIM: Well students today we will study and enjoy the lesson 'Packing.'

TEACHING POINTS
Introduction

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Pupil teacher tells about the introduction of the lesson in front of students. The lesson is written by "Jerome and Jerome". In this lesson author tells a story of the narrator and his two friends on their trip.

Model reading - I

Pupil teacher will read the paragraph with proper stress, pauses and correct punctuation.

Pronunciation drill.

Pupil teacher will pronounce typical words and ask students to repeat after her.

Explanation of difficult words

Pupil teacher will explain difficult words to students for them to appreciate the meaning of the lesson.

Date: _____ Duration of the period: _____
 Pupil Teacher's Name: _____ Pupil Teacher's Roll No. _____
 Class: _____ Average Age of the pupils: _____
 Subject: _____ Topic: _____

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Students listen carefully and make notes about the author.

Students listen with their books closed.

Students repeat typical words after the teacher.

Students make notes of difficult meaning of all difficult words.

CHALK BOARD WORK

CHAPTER
 PACKING
 WRITTEN BY
 JEROME AND
 JEROME

TEACHING POINTS

PUPIL TEACHER
ACTIVITIES

SILENT READING

Pupil teacher asks students to read the complete chapter silently and address any individual ques. that the students may have asked.

Loud Reading

Pupil teacher asks students to raise their hands and invited nomination for loud reading selects students and to complete story with proper pause punctuation and modulated voice

Question

Teacher asks students to answer question related to story and answer any questions on that students are unable to underst

STUDENT ACTIVITIES
Students read the chapter silently and ask any typical

Student recite the prose successfully

Students answer the question asked by the teacher.

CHALK BOARD WORK

CHAPTER
PACKING
CHARACTERS
NARRATORS
AND TWO
FRIENDS
PACK FOR
THEIR TRIP

EVALUATION :-

Explain the gist of the story in your own words in not more than 200 words.

HOME ASSIGNMENT :-

- Explain the theme of the story
- Write question/answer given at the end of book.
- Write your experience about packing in any your recent trip.

Name :- Chetna Singh.

Class - VII

Subject - English

Topic - Verbs

GENERAL OBJECTIVES: The pupil teacher will be able to

- Develop expression power.
- Increase in the structure of English as a language.
- Develop scientific outlook towards construction of sentences in English.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE ASSUMED: Students already have some knowledge about words, subject and sentences and object.

<u>PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY</u>	<u>STUDENT ACTIVITY.</u>
1. What is a noun?	A noun is name of person, animal thing etc.
2. Find out the noun in this sentence: The cat drinks the milk.	- Cat.
- The boy jumps. In this sentence what is the boy doing.	- Jumping.

STATEMENT OF AIM: Well students we lets discuss about verbs and its kinds.

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

TEACHING POINTS

Verb.

A verb is mainly doing word that describe what a person or an animal does verb are doing words.
eg Ram goes to school.

Kinds of verb: There are two kinds of verb
- Transitive verb
- Intransitive verb.

Forms of verb. Forms of verb are
Present - 1st form
Past - 2nd form
Past Participle - 3rd form
Present participle - 4th form

LESSON No.

Date..... Duration of the period.....
 Pupil Teacher's Name..... Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....
 Class..... Average Age of the pupils.....
 Subject..... Topic.....

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK

Students listen carefully and makes notes.

A verb is mainly doing word what person does.

students listen carefully to four forms of verb.

TEACHING POINTS PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

TRANSITIVE VERB

Verbs which require object to complete their meaning.

Eg Geeta wrote a letter.

In this sentence wrote require object to complete their meaning.

Intransitive Verb.

Verb which do not require ^{object} to complete their meaning.

Eg Ram laughs
Birds fly

Verbs in these sentences are laugh and fly.

Question: Define the verb

"The baby is sleeping"

STUDENT ACTIVITIES CHALK BOARD WORK

Students listen carefully and give explanation of such verbs.

Kind of verbs
- Transitive verb
- Intransitive verb

Student do a relative comparison of 2 types and listen carefully.

- sleeping

EVALUATION:

What is the difference between transitive and Intransitive?

- Identify verbs in given sentences and their types.

HOME ASSIGNMENT:-

- Make five sentences of transitive verb
- Make five sentences of intransitive verbs.

Name of the Pupil teacher - Chetna Singh
 class - VII Topic - Future tense
 sub - English.

- General Objectives - The pupil teacher will be able
- to speak English accurately.
 - compare their ideas independently both speech as well as writing.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:-

- To develop mental ability of pupil of reasoning and correct observation.
- To write English with correct spelling.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE ASSUMED:- students have knowledge of forms of verb and tenses. They can make simple sentences.

<u>PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY</u>	<u>STUDENT ACTIVITY</u>
What is a tense.	Tense is the form of a verb which show the time of an action.
How many types of tense	Three types of tenses - Present, past and future.
What is a future tense	Problematic ques

STATEMENT OF AIM:- Well students, Today we will learn future tense and its different forms.

TEACHING POINTS
MEANING OF
FUTURE TENSE

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Tense is a form of verb in which there is a time state future tense express an action in future.

Type of future tense.

- Future Indefinite Tense
- Future continuous Tense
- Future Perfect Tense
- Future perfect continuous tense.

Use of future indefinite tense.

This tense is used to express an action in future by using shall/will.

Forms = will/shall + 1st form of verb.

eg. It will rain today.

Future Contin-uous Tense.

This is used today.

This tense is used to indicate an action happening or will occur in future and continue for an expected length of time.

Date _____
 Pupil Teacher's Name _____
 Class _____
 Subject _____

Duration of the period _____
 Pupil Teacher's Roll No. _____
 Average Age of the pupils _____
 Topic _____

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK

Students listen carefully and make notes.

Students listen carefully and ask further question to understand it better.

Introduction

-Tense is a form of verb and future tense is an expression of an action in future.

TEACHING POINTS

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Example: The child will be coming back by 12 P.M

Future Perfect Tense

This tense is used to indicate an action that must be have been completed before specific time in future.

eg. I will have spent all my money by this time next year.

Future perfect continuous tense.

This tense tell how long some action will be continued at some specific time in future.

eg. I shall have been staying at my uncle's house for 3 weeks.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK

students request for more example and make notes.

Students listen carefully.

- Types
- Indefinite
 - Continuous
 - Perfect
 - Perfect Continuous Tense

EVALUATION :- what is future Tense and its kinds?
- what is the significance of using a tense with definite time line.

HOME ASSIGNMENT :-

Fill in the blanks.

1. The boy — cricket next Sunday.
2. He — for London next week.
3. Tomorrow our father — us to the zoo.

Name of the pupil teacher - Chetna Singh
Class - VIIA Topic - Past tense
Sub - English.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES :-

The pupil teacher will be able to speak English fluently and accurately.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES.

- The pupil teacher will be able to write correct english with correct spellings.
- Express them as logically and correctly both speech and writing.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE ASSUMED :- knowledge about verb and various type of tense.

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY	STUDENT ACTIVITY.
What is a tense?	Tense is a form of verb which which show the time.
How many types of tenses are there?	Past, Present and future.
Where do we use past tense.	Problematic Question.

STATEMENT OF AIM:- Well students,
Today we will learn about
Past tense.

TEACHING POINTS PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Meaning of Past tense.

Meaning of past tense is a form of state of action performed in the action.

Type of Past Tense.

- 1) Past Indefinite Tense
- 2) Past Continuous Tense
- 3) Past Perfect tense.
- 4) Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

Past Indefinite Tense

It is used to impress an action or habitual action in the past
eg
The sun shone brightly yesterday.

Date.....
Pupil Teacher's Name.....
Class.....
Subject.....

Duration of the period.....
Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....
Average Age of the pupils.....
Topic.....

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Students note down the definition.

Students listen carefully.

CHALK BOARD WORK

Meaning of Past tense is a form of action or state of action performed in the past.

TEACHING POINTS

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

It is used to express some action that was starting at some place somewhere in the past.

eg. The dogs were barking loudly.

PAST PERFECT TENSE

It is used for an action completed before a certain moment in the past.

eg. The patient had died before the doctor came.

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS.

It is used for an action that started in the past and continued for some time before completion

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Students give the following examples

- I was sleeping
- I was standing
- Students listen carefully.

CHALK BOARD WORK

TYPES

1. INDEFINITE
 2. CONTINUOUS
 3. PERFECT
 4. PERFECT CONTINUOUS
- TENSES.

EVALUATION:-

- What is tense?
- How is past perfect different from past perfect continuous tense?

HOME ASSIGNMENT

Fill in the blank:-

1. He _____ (be) teacher since 1984
2. He _____ (not come) back yet.
3. She said that she _____ (win) the first prize.

Name :- Chetna Singh Class - VIIth
 Topic - Letter writing Sub - English

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:-

- The pupil will be able to
- Speak English fluently and accurately.
- Express their ideas logically and carefully.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:- The pupil will be able to

- Increase vocabulary
- Develops ability of reading and correct observation.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE ASSUMED:-

Students know importance of letter and have written in the past.

POPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY	STUDENT ACTIVITY
Do you have a friend.	Yes.
Where does he/she live.	Dusarka. New Delh
Have you ever written a letter to him/her.	No

TEACHING BINTS

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

82

Types of LETTERS

There are two types of letters formal and informal letter. Informal letter are written to friends and relation.

Parts of a letter

1. Heading
2. Salutation
3. Body
4. Subscription
5. Signature.

HEADING

Heading consists of address written in the left hand corner and typically contains house add.
Name / Address / city.

Salutation:

In informal letter salutation can be 'Dear'. The first letter is written in capital and punctuation form

eg. My Dear Radha

LESSON No.

93

Date

Pupil Teacher's Name

Class

Subject

Duration of the period

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Average Age of the pupils

Topic

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK.

Students listen carefully

Students make notes.

Ans 12 A, Sector 15.
Noida 20130

25th January 2019

Student make notes and give example.

My dear Dheer Sharma

Types of letters

- Formal letter

- Informal letter.

TEACHING POINTS

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

BODY OF THE LETTER

Body of the letter contains the main content of the letter intending to give the actual message. eg I will be delighted to invite you to grace the auspicious occasion of my son's birthday.

SALUTATION AND SUBSCRIPTION SIGNATURE

Following body, subscription signature is kept at the left bottom and typically includes following informal letter

Sincerely, Truly

Envelope

Pupil tells about the example is including address and packing instructions

eg To
Mr. Ram Prasad
s/o Mr. Tara Chand.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK.

Students give examples

students make notes and create sample subscription signature.

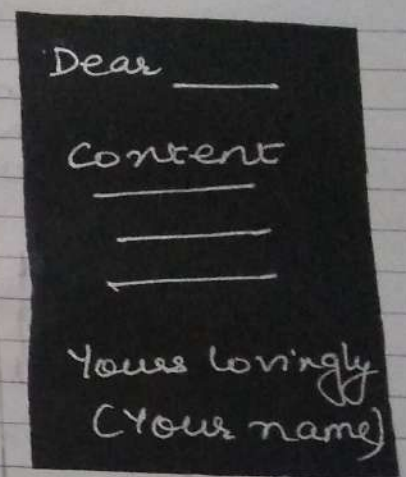
students listen carefully.

EVALUATION:-

- What are informal letters and to whom they are written
- What are content of a body of an application or a letter?

HOME ASSIGNMENT.

Write a letter to your friend inviting him to spend a day with you at your place in summer vacation.



Name - Cherna Singh Sub: English
 Class - VII Topic: Women are foreign

GENERAL OBJECTIVES The pupil will be able to

- recite and enjoy the poem with proper rhythm and intonation.
- Appreciate the beauty in rhythm and style in the poem.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES: The pupil will be able to

- develop love for English in literature.
- Develop their aesthetic sense.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE ASSUMED: The students have basic knowledge of foreign countries.

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY	STUDENT ACTIVITY
- Do you know who are strangers?	Yes
- Do you know who are foreigners.	People from other country.
- How is it that we all speak different language, dress differently, have different habits.	Problematic Question

STATEMENT OF Aim: Today we will enjoy the poem "No men are foreign."

TEACHING POINTS

Gist of the poem

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

The teacher gives the gist of the poem name 'No men are foreign.' And it is written by 'James Keip'. This is a beautiful poem giving a message of unity and harmony.

Model Reading

The teacher recite the poem with proper pause and rhythm

Pronunciation Drill

The teacher conducts the pronunciation drill of the words.

Loud reading by the teacher

The teacher will recite the poem in a well modulated voice as before

Explanation of difficult words.

The teacher will explain meaning of difficult words and written on black board.

Silent Reading

Teacher tells the students to read poem silently.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK

Students listen carefully to the poem with their books closed.

Students look at their books.

Students pronounce the words one by one after the teacher.

Students listen carefully while reading through - in books at the same time.

Students listen carefully

Pronunciation Drill.

LOUD READING

SILENT READING

LESSON No.

Date _____
Pupil Teacher's Name _____
Class _____
Subject _____

Duration of the period _____
Pupil Teacher's Roll No. _____
Average Age of the pupils _____
Topic _____

TEACHING POINTS

PUPIL-TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Comprehensive Question
Model reading

The teacher asks certain question.
Students recite the poem with proper rhythm.

Question.

Teacher asks the following question.
- what is winter season
- what are different seasons.
- In what context is wood land being used in the poem.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK

Student answer successfully.

Students look at this books.

Students answer the question

- Significance of land being used as country is explained

EVALUATION:

What is the significance of word 'land.'

What does the word 'recognize' mean and use it in a sentence.

HOME ASSIGNMENT:

- Learn the poem.
- Write the summary in not more than 500 words.

TITLE
" No men are foreign."

Writer :- JAMES KIP.

CHETNA SINGH

SUB - ENGLISH

TOPIC - DIWALI (ESSAY) CLASS - VIIth

GENERAL OBJECTIVES :- Build oral skills of students in English language.

- Enable students to express carefully.
- Help students read with proper pronunciation.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES :- Students are able to understand English in a better manner

- Students are able to understand significance of Diwali as a festival.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE ASSUMED :- Students have basic knowledge of festivals.

PUPIL - TEACHER

STUDENT ACTIVITY.

ACTIVITY.

Have you read any essay?

Yes

- Which essay have you read.

Diwali.

- Which is your favourite festival. Holi.

STATEMENT OF AIM :- Well students Today we will read an essay Diwali.

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TEACHING POINTS PUPIL-TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Teacher recites the essay. Teacher recites the essay on Diwali and explain any specific words. Meaning of all such words is explained.

Display chart Teacher uses the chart depict the Diwali festival through pictures.

Explain difficult word. Teacher uses the chart depicting the Diwali festival through pictures. eg. Ritual explain difficult words.

Different Aspects of festival are covered. Following aspects of festival are covered.

- significance.
- how do we celebrate
- Dark side of festival.

(93)

STUDENT ACTIVITIES CHALK BOARD WORK.

Student listen carefully

students observe the chart and ask question.

Students make notes of such difficult words.

Students make notes and question which are answered during the course of session.

DIWALI
FESTIVAL OF LIGHTS
INDIANIZED WORDS
1) DIYA 2) MITHAI
3) POOJA
4) GODDESS LAXMI

TEACHING POINTS

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Specific topics

Teacher covers certain specific topic on Diwali sweets Decoration Crackers Prayers.

Usage of Hindi words.

Usage of hindi words translated or mixed is emphasized and it is explained to use wherever repeated comment / translation is not mere.

Date.....

Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Name.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class.....

Average Age of the pupils.....

Subject.....

Topic.....

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Students listen carefully and share their experience of festival.

CHALK BOARD WORK

Diwali - festival of lights distribute sweets.

Students make notes with a star model for reference.

Evaluation

- What do shopkeepers sell on diwali
- What dish is made on diwali.

Home Assignment:

Write an essay on Diwali in your own words.

Name of pupil teacher - Chetna Singh
 Subject - English Topic - Noun and its types.
 CLASS - VIIth

GENERAL OBJECTIVES: - The pupil will be able to

- speak and write correct English.
- Get proficiency in English

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES: - The pupil will be able to

- Develop sentence pattern of noun.
- Develop their imagination power and enrichment of their vocabulary.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE ASSUMED: Students know that all types of tenses.

<u>PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY</u>	<u>STUDENT ACTIVITY.</u>
- How do you call a person or your friend.	By name
Where do you live	Gurgaon.
- Name any animal	Cat, Cow -
- Can you tell me about nouns?	Problematic question

STATEMENT OF AIM: Well students, Today we will learn about nouns and its types.

TEACHING POINTS

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Definition of Noun.

A noun is a word which is used as a name of person, place, thing action, ~~or~~ quality of a state.
eg. Midhi writes a letter.

TYPES OF NOUN

Teacher tells the students the kinds of Noun. There are five kinds of Noun

- 1) Proper Noun
- 2) Common Noun.
- 3) Collective Noun
- 4) Material Noun
- 5) Abstract Noun.

PROPER NOUN

The name given to particular person, place or thing is a proper noun.
eg. Delhi is the capital of India.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK.

Student listen carefully and note down in their note books.

Students make a note of kinds of noun and look forward to their meaning.

Student listen carefully and note in their note books.

Student listen carefully.

PROPER NOUN:-

Name of ~~name name~~ place, animal thing.

eg. Delhi is the capital of Delhi.

TEACHING POINTS

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

COMMON NOUN

A common noun is a name shared in common by everyone of the same class or group
Ex, books, boys.

COLLECTIVE NOUN

A collective noun is a name give to a number of things taken as a whole group or collection.
eg Team, Army.

MATERIAL NOUN

It is the words, used for the substance of which things are made eg Gold, Brass.

ABSTRACT NOUN

It is a words used for an action, state or quality.
eg Poverty
Beauty.

Date Duration of the period

Pupil Teacher's Name Pupil Teacher's Roll No

Class Average Age of the pupils

Subject Topic

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK.

Students listen carefully

Students listen carefully

Students listen carefully and acknowledge the difference between various types of noun.

NOUN

- 1) COMMON
- 2) COLLECTIVE
- 3) ABSTRACT
- 4) MATERIAL

EVALUATION:

- What is a noun
- Give example different type

Noun:

HOME ASSIGNMENT:

- Pick out a noun in the following
- Geeta is a good girl.
 - Seema is an angry lady.
 - Taj Mahal is located in Agra.

Name of the pupil teacher: Chetna Singh
 Roll no.:
 Topic - The duck and the kangaroo
 Class - VIIth

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

The pupil will be able to
 - recite and enjoy the poem with proper rhythm and intonation.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES: - The pupil will be able to
 - create love for English literature in the genre.

- Develop this aesthetic sense.

Previous knowledge Assumed: - The students have understanding of duck and kangaroo.

POPEL TEACHER ACTIVITY	STUDENT ACTIVITY.
What is your name	Ram
Where do you live	Gurgaon
Do you like stories	Yes
Can you tell me the names of the characters of stories duck and kangaroo.	No answer (Problematic question)

TEACHING POINTS PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Gist of the poem.

Pupil gives the students the gist of the poem i.e. The Duck and the Kangaroo. It is written by Edward Lear."

MODEL READING.

Pupil recite the poem with proper pause and rhythm.

Pronunciation drill.

Pupil teacher will recite and pronounce the difficult words.

Loud reading by teacher.

Teacher will recite the poem in a well modulated voice.

Explanation of the topic.

Pupil teacher explain the poem and their word meaning.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Students listen carefully about the poem.

Students see in their books.

Students recite after the teacher.

Pupil explain the meaning of the poem.

Student learn to pronounce difficult words.

CHALK BOARD WORK

POEM:-
The Duck and the Kangaroo
Writes:-
Edward Lear.

TEACHING POINTS

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Silent Reading Pupil teacher stays the students to read the poem carefully.

Loud Reading Pupil teacher makes one of the students to stand and recite the poem loudly.

Model Reading: Pupil teacher recites with pause and rhythm.

Pronunciation Pupil teacher to as a drill. pronounce the difficult words.

LESSON No.

Date..... Duration of the period.....
Pupil Teacher's Name..... Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....
Class..... Average Age of the pupils.....
Subject..... Topic.....

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Students silently read their books.

All students look into their book where as one student recites the poem.

Student read their books

Students pronounce after the teacher.

EVALUATION:- what does kangaroo say about duck.

Moral of the story
HOME ASSIGNMENT:-

- Learn the poem.
- Write question / answer given in the text book.

CHALK BOARD WORK

Name of the poem.
The duck and the kangaroo.

Name of pupil - Chetna Singh
 Class - VII Topic - The sentences
 Subject :- English

General objectives:-
 The pupil will be able to
 - make sentences
 - Able to define and classify sentences

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:- The pupil will be able to
 - Develop a command over English language
 - Develop their understanding and enhance their learning
 - Describe the types of sentences.

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY	STUDENT ACTIVITY
What do we use to describe something	Words.
How are words formed.	combining alphabet
How many alphabet are there?	26
What is sentence	Difficult Answer
Statement of AIM:- Well students, Today we will learn about sentences.	

TEACHING POINTS PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES.

Definition of a sentence Pupil teacher will define a sentence, definition to be used -
 A group of words which makes a complete sense.
 eg Ashok was a king.

KIND OF SENTENCES Pupil tells the kind of sentences
 1) Assertive sentences
 2) Interrogative sentences
 3) Imperative sentences
 4) Exclamatory sentences.

Assertive Sentences. A sentence that makes a statement or an assertion
 eg. The earth moves around the sun.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES CHALK BOARD WORK.
 Students listen carefully -ully
 DEFINITION
 Students make notes of different kind of sentences
 A group of words that makes complete sense.

TEACHING POINTS

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Interrogative sentence.

A sentence that asks a question is called an interrogative sentence.
eg Where do you live.

Imperative Sentences.

A sentence that express a command is called imperative sentence.
eg Be quiet.

Exclamatory Sentences

A sentence that express-
es strong feeling is called exclamatory sentence.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK.

Student listens carefully and gives more examples

KINDS OF SENTENCES

- ASSERTIVE
- INTERROGATIVE
- IMPERATIVE
- EXCLAMATORY.

EVALUATION:-

- What is sentence?
- Explain Interrogative sentences.
- Explain different types of sentences.

HOME ASSIGNMENT

CLASSIFY DIFFERENT SENTENCES IN DIFFERENT KINDS

- 1) What is your name?
- 2) Stop shouting.
- 3) I like you.
- 4) Hurrah! we won the match.
- 5) Bring water for me.

Name of the pupil teacher - Chetna
 Class - VIIth Subject - English
 Topic - ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:-

- The pupil will be able to
- Develop interest for English language.
- Enrich this sentence formation.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE:-

- The students will be able to
- Enrich their active and passive sentence formation capabilities.
- Conversion from active to passive form.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE ASSUMED:-

Students have knowledge of verbs, nouns and sentences.

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY	STUDENT ACTIVITY
- What is sentence	A group of words which make a complete sense.
- What is a verb	All doing words are called verb.
- What are active and passive forms	Problematic question

Statement of Aim: Well students, Today we will study about active and passive voice.

LESSON No.

Date Duration of the period.....
 Pupil Teacher's Name Pupil Teacher's Roll No.
 Class Average Age of the pupils.....
 Subject Topic.....

TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
Active Voice.	Pupil teacher tells about active voice. Active voice is done of the action of the verb is said to the verb.
Passive voice	Pupil teacher tells about passive voice. Passive voice is when the subject of the verb is acted upon the verb is said to be in passive voice. eg wheat is grown by the farmers.
Rules to change	Pupil teacher tells about to change the voice we can change the voice by changing the subject to object and the object change into subject and we get passive form of the sentence.

TEACHING POINTS PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Change of Present Indefinite Tense. We use is/am/are + verb 3rd form of passive voice. eg He helps the poor. The poor are helped by him.

Change of present continuous tense. We use is/am/are + being + IIIrd form of verb in passive voice. eg He is playing hockey. Change -> Hockey is being played by him.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK

Students listen carefully and understand using - eg example.

Students make notes.

Students listen carefully and make notes.

EVALUATION:-

- what is sentence? - what are rules to change active and passive voice.

HOME ASSIGNMENT:-

Change Active to passive voice.

1. I took the violin
2. The cat caught a rat.
3. What are they doing
4. He is playing cricket.

PRESENT TENSE VERB -> s/es

PRESENT CONTINUOUS is/am/are + verb. (ing)

Name of the pupil teacher - Chetna Singh
 Subject: English Class - VIIth
 Topic: Pronoun

General Objectives:- The pupil will be able to
 - speak and write correct English.
 - get proficiency in English.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:- The pupil will be able to
 - Use pronoun in spoken English.
 - Written form of the language
 - Develop and enrich their English vocabulary.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE ASSUMED:- Student have the knowledge of the subject, noun and its kind.

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY	STUDENT ACTIVITY
What is a noun?	- Noun is the name of any person, place or things.
- What is pronoun?	Problematic Question.

STATEMENT OF AIM:- Well students Today I will teach you pronoun.

Definition

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
 Pupil teacher tells the definition of a pronoun. A person pronoun is a word used in place of the noun like He, she, I, we, you, ~~or~~ they etc.

KINDS OF PRONOUN:

Pupil teacher tell the kinds of pronoun
 - Personal pronoun
 - Interrogative pronoun
 - Relative pronoun.
 - Distributive pronoun
 - Demonstrative pronoun
 - Indefinite pronoun.
 - Reflexive pronoun.
 - Reciprocal pronoun.

Personal pronoun - un.

Personal pronoun are the pronoun which ^{with} verb and the persons like I, you, they, he, she. eg He is sleeping.

CHALK BOARD WORK

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Students listen carefully and note the definition

Students note the different types of pronouns.

Students listen carefully

TEACHING POINTS

Interrogative pronoun - who

Relative pronoun

Pronoun:-
Pronoun is a word that is used in place of noun like he, she, I, we, they.

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

They are used for asking questions like who, whose, eg who is at the door?

Pupil teacher tells students that these are used to relate the word it modifies.

Demonstrative Pronoun

Pupil teacher tells students that that stand out own rather than modifying noun eg This is good boy that is your school.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Students listen carefully

Students note down the important points.

Students listen and think about other examples.

CHALK BOARD WORK

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN
→ WHOSE, WHO (?)

RELATIVE PRONOUN:-
He is the one who took the book.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN.
THIS, THAT, THESE THOSE.

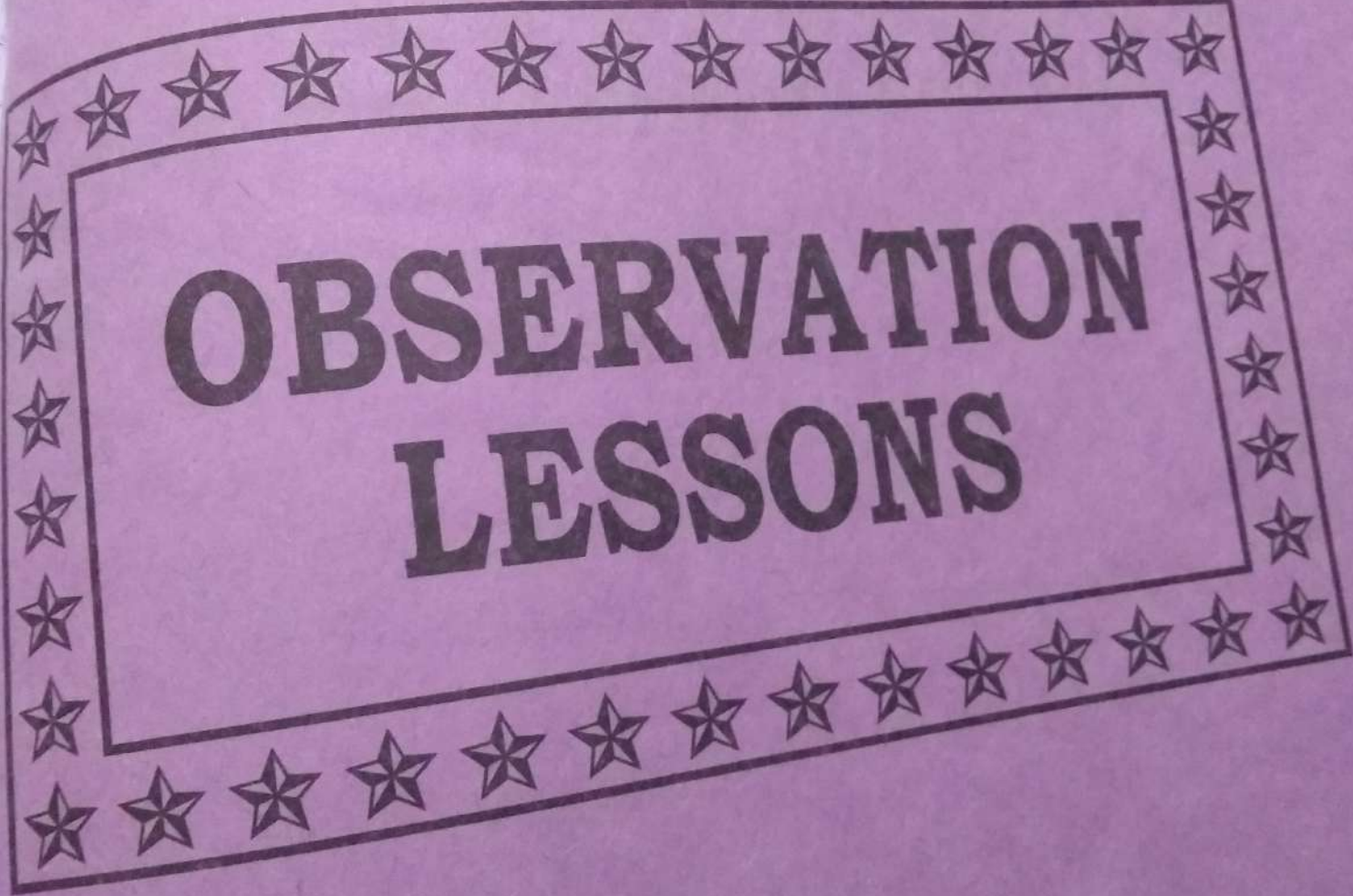
EVALUATION:-

Students will be asked to identify pronoun. A cross variety of sentences convey different kinds of pronoun.

HOME ASSIGNMENT:-

Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ is your name.
2. _____ are your friends.
3. Eat all _____ please you.



**OBSERVATION
LESSONS**

Observation Lesson No.

123

Date.....

Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Name Vidit Jain

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class VIIth

Average Age of the pupils.....

Subject ENGLISH

Topic.....

Introduction and previous knowledge testing was up to the most.

Explanation of the content were properly developed in a systematic way.

Teaching aids were used properly

Innovative learner centred method was used.

Overall presentation was good.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No.

Date.....

Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Name AMIT GARGI

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class VIIIth

Average Age of the pupils.....

Subject ~~English~~ SCIENCE

Topic.....

Introduction and previous knowledge was good.

Discipline of the class would have been better.

Teaching methods used were learner centred.

Overall presentation of the topic and concept development was good

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No.

134

Date Duration of the period

Pupil Teacher's Name SHRUTI MISHRA Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class VIIth Average Age of the pupils

Subject Mathematics Topic

Overall previous knowledge was up to the mark.
 Questioning was relevant and specific.
 Blackboard summary was properly developed.
 Handwriting was legible.
 Overall presentation was above average and up to the mark.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No.

Date Duration of the period

Pupil Teacher's Name MANIKA Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class VIIth Average Age of the pupils

Subject SOCIAL STUDIES Topic

Introduction and previous knowledge testing was below average.
 Students participation could have been little better.
 Blackboard summary was properly developed and legible.
 Teaching method could have been more of learner method.
 Overall preparation was displayed well.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No.

135

Date Duration of the period

Pupil Teacher's Name Rohit Jain Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class VIIth Average Age of the pupils

Subject Mathematics Topic

Previous knowledge testing was good.
 The introduction was satisfactory.
 Questioning was relevant, concrete and specific.
 Blackboard summary was properly developed.
 It was legible and teaching methods used were nice and up to the mark.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No.

Date Duration of the period

Pupil Teacher's Name Rashmi Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class VIIth Average Age of the pupils

Subject Science Topic

Previous knowledge testing and introduction of the chapter was good.
 Presentation of the science chapter was satisfactory.
 Teaching aid display could have been more better.
 Overall teaching methodology used was up to the mark.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No.

136

Date.....
 Pupil Teacher's Name Gitika
 Class VIIth
 Subject English
 Duration of the period.....
 Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....
 Average Age of the pupils.....
 Topic.....

The introduction and previous knowledge testing was fine.
 Teaching aid was used in appropriate manner.
 Blackboard presentation was good.
 Teaching method was not upto the mark.
 Overall presentation of the topic was average, could have been more better.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No.

Date.....
 Pupil Teacher's Name SHALJAA
 Class VIIth
 Subject HINDI
 Duration of the period.....
 Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....
 Average Age of the pupils.....
 Topic.....

Introduction of the story was perfect, Teaching aids were at its best.
 Discipline of the class could have been better, way learner centred way could have been adopted.
 Overall presentation and content teaching used was good.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No.

137

Date.....
 Pupil Teacher's Name Neelamkumari
 Class VII
 Subject SCIENCE
 Duration of the period.....
 Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....
 Average Age of the pupils.....
 Topic.....

Introduction and previous knowledge testing could have been more better. ~~Explain~~ Explanation of topic was systematic, exact and clear.
 Teaching aids were properly used.
 Overall presentation and teaching was highly satisfactory.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No.

Date.....
 Pupil Teacher's Name RAVI KUMAR
 Class VIIth
 Subject English
 Duration of the period.....
 Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....
 Average Age of the pupils.....
 Topic.....

Previous knowledge testing and announcement of the topic was satisfactory.
 Explanation was concise, systematic and clear.
 Teaching aids and other materials were displayed and used in a proper way. Methods of teaching were not learner centred during the mid of teach.
 Overall management of the class was upto the mark.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No.

138

Date.....

Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Name ARJUN TIAGI

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class VIIth

Average Age of the pupils.....

Subject Area of circles

Topic.....

Previous knowledge testing was fine. The introduction of chapter could have been better.

Teaching aids were used satisfactorily. Students involvement was active.

Innovative and learner centred methods of teaching were used.

Overall presentation of the topic was upto the mark.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No.

Date.....

Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Name Namita Verma

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class VIIth

Average Age of the pupils.....

Subject SOCIAL STUDIES

Topic.....

Introduction and previous knowledge was upto the mark.

No teaching aids were used

~~Black~~ Blackboard was not used in a legible and proper manner.

Overall teaching presentation was average.

A little more practice of ~~tr~~ teaching was used. required.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor