

Lesson Plan - 1

P.T. Roll No -

Class - 8th

Subject - English

Date -

Topic - Modals

Duration - 30 - 35 min.

Instructional Aids Well equipped classroom,
Chalkboard, Chalk, cluster &
projector

Instructional Objectives

1) Knowledge

i) Student will be able to recall the definition of Modals.

ii) Students will be able to recognise the types of Modals.

iii) Students will be able to recall the use of modals in their own sentences.

2) Understanding

i) Student will be able to identify Modals from given words.

ii) Student will be able to understand the usage of Modals.

Application

i) They will be able to construct sentences from given words.

ii) Students will be able to use Modals in their own sentences.

d) Skill

Student will be able to develop all linguistic skill i.e. listening, speaking, reading & writing

- Previous knowledge assumed

Pupil teacher will assume that student must have some knowledge related to the topic.

- Previous Knowledge Testing

Q1. What is verb in this sentence? (I make a tea)

Q2. How many types of person in English?

Q3. Who come in First person?

Q4. What do you mean by Modal?

Announcement of the Topic

Well student today we will discuss about Modals in detail

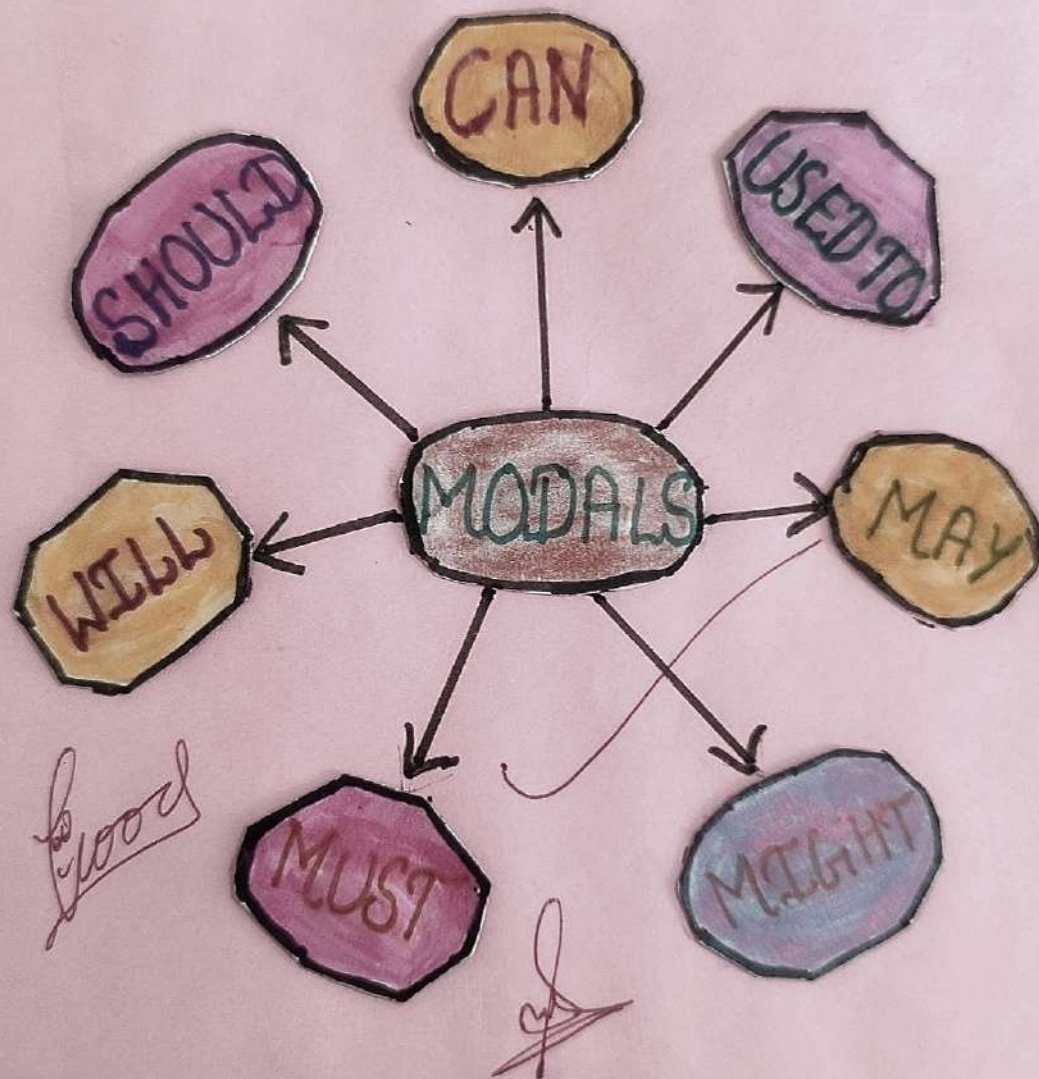
<u>Presentation</u>			
<u>Content</u>	<u>P.T. Activities</u>	<u>St. Activities</u>	<u>P.B. Work</u>
<u>Modals</u>	A verb used to express mood or attitude of a speaker is called modals.		<u>Modals</u> A verb used to express mood or attitude of a speaker.
<u>Example</u>	Should, could, would, will, must, may, might, can, ought to		
		<u>Student</u>	<u>Example</u>
<u>Can</u>	We use can to suggest a possibility, permission or ability.	will listen & write b.	Should, can could, may might, would & ought to
<u>Example</u>	I can lift 50 Kg	b. work carefully	
<u>could</u>	To show past ability to ask a polite question to show possibility	in their note book	<u>Example</u>
<u>Example</u>	She could be busy yesterday.		• I can lift 50 Kg. • She could be busy yesterday. • You should follow traffic rules.
<u>Should</u>	To give advice, suggestion, if the word 'lost' is used in sentence.		
<u>Example</u>	You should follow traffic rules		

Sectional Recapitulation

- Q1. What do you mean by Modals?
- Q2. Where do we use 'can'?
- Q3. Give the example of Modals?
- Q4. When do we use should & could?

Representation

Content	P.T. Activities	St. Activities	B-B. Work Example
Shall	Shall is used for suggestions, asking what to do, offering help, formal situation		
Example	Shall I do that or will you?	Student will	1. Shall I do that or will you?
Ought to	Stronger sense of obligation or intensity	listen & write	2. He ought to come to the meeting on time.
Example	He ought to come to the meeting on time	b-b. work in their note book	
Must	Must is used for prohibition, to make command in a more respectful way		3. You must do your work



Q2. Give an example of ought to.

Content	P.T. Activities	St. Activities	P.P. Work
Example	You must do your work before watching TV!		before watching T.V.!
May	May is used to express possibility in the present & future.	Student will listen & write b. work carefully	• Dr. Dehoom may be your teacher next year.
Example	Dr. Dehoom may be your teacher next year.		
Might	Might is used to express possibility in the past, present & future	in their note book	• Might I be excused from the table?
Example	Might I be excused from the table?		

Concluding Statement Well student! today we have discussed Modals in detail.

Final Recapitulation

- Where do we use 'must' & 'might'?
- Give an example of 'ought to'.

Q3 Where do we use May?

Q4 Give an example of will?

Home Assignment

Q1. Write down the definition of modals & its types with examples.

Modal Auxiliary Verb exercise

- i) My grandmother is 85, but she still read & write without glasses.
- ii) Will I come with you?
- iii) There was a time when I used to stay up very late.
- iv) You must not lose any more weight.
- v) We are go tomorrow.
- vi) It is snowing outside so I have to stay at home.
- vii) I will get you a shawl from Kashmir.
- viii) Would you mind if I borrowed your car?
- ix) Can you take of my dog for a day?
- x) Our country will become a super power by 2025.

Lesson Plan = 1

अनुक्रमिक : 1400 कक्षा : सातवीं
विषय : हिन्दी समय : 35 मिनट
उप-विषय : शब्दअलंकार दिनांक : 7-12-013

शिक्षण सहायक सामग्री :-

चॉक, संकेतक, साइट
इथामपट्ट ।

अनुद्देशात्मक उद्देश्य :-

(i) ज्ञानात्मक उद्देश्य :-

(i) छात्रों को अलंकार युक्त
शब्दों का ज्ञान होगा ।

(ii) छात्र अलंकार के प्रयोगों को बता सकेंगे ।

(ii) प्रयोगात्मक उद्देश्य :-

(i) छात्र अलंकार का सही प्रकार
से प्रयोग कर सकेंगे ।

(ii) छात्र वाक्य सभ्यता का प्रयोग कर सकेंगे ।

(iii) बोधोद्देश्य :-

(i) छात्रों को अलंकारों का सही
से बोध होगा ।

(ii) छात्रों को अलंकारों की पहचान होगी ।

(iv) कौशलात्मक उद्देश्य :-

छात्रों के पढ़ने का फल
कौशल लेखन कौशल, मौखिक कौशल का विकास
होगा ।

→ पूर्व अनुमानित ज्ञान :-

छात्रव्यापिका यह मानकर है कि छात्रों को अलंकारों का कुछ ज्ञान है।

→ पूर्व ज्ञान परिक्षण :-

प्र० 1. बच्चों! आपने हिंदी व्याकरण में क्या-क्या पढ़ा है?

प्र० 2. बच्चों! क्या आपने अलंकार के बारे में भी पढ़ा है?

प्र० 3. अलंकार किसे कहते हैं?

प्र० 4. अलंकार कितने प्रकार का होता है?

→ उपविषय की उद्घोषणा :-

आरे बच्चों! आज हम अलंकार के विषय में विस्तारपूर्वक पढ़ेंगे।

अलंकार

शब्दालंकार

अर्थालंकार

अनुप्रास

उपमा

यमक

रूपक

श्लेष

उत्प्रेक्षा

आतिशयोक्ति

अन्योक्ति

मानवीकरण

प्रस्तुतीकरण :-

3

विषय वस्तु	छात्राध्यापिका क्रियाएं	छात्रक्रियाएं	ब्रह्ममण्डल
अलंकार की परिभाषा	शब्द और अर्थ में चमत्कार उत्पन्न कर कविता की शोभा बढ़ाने वाले तत्व को अलंकार कहते हैं।	छात्र ध्यान पूर्वक सुनेंगे।	शब्द और अर्थ में चमत्कार उत्पन्न करता
अलंकार के भेद	परिभाषा से स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि अलंकार के मुख्य रूप से दो भेद हैं। i) शब्दालंकार ii) अर्थालंकार	छात्र ब्रह्ममण्डल कवि की अपूर्व उत्तर प्रस्तिका में उतारेंगे।	शब्दालंकार अर्थालंकार
शब्दालंकार किसे कहते हैं?	जहां शब्दों के कारण किसी रचना में चमत्कार उत्पन्न हो, वहां शब्दालंकार होता है।	छात्र ध्यान पूर्वक सुनेंगे।	शब्दों से चमत्कार उत्पन्न होता है।
अर्थालंकार किसे कहते हैं?	जहां अर्थों के कारण किसी रचना में चमत्कार उत्पन्न हो वहां अर्थालंकार होता है।	छात्र ध्यान पूर्वक सुनेंगे।	अर्थों से चमत्कार उत्पन्न होता
शब्दालंकार की कितनी-कितनी श्रेणियां हैं?	अनुप्रास, चमत्कार, श्लेष	छात्र अपनी उत्तर प्रस्तिका में उतारेंगे।	अनुप्रास श्लेष, चमत्कार

आंशिक पुनरावृत्ति :->

- प्रश्न 1 अंलकार की परिभाषा दीजिए ?
- प्रश्न 2 अंलकार के कितने प्रभेद हैं ?
- प्रश्न 3 बाह्यलंकार किसे कहते हैं ?
- प्रश्न 4 अर्थलंकार किसे कहते हैं ?

विषयवस्तु	छात्राध्यापिका क्रियाएं	छात्र क्रियाएं
अर्थलंकार कौन-से हैं ?	उपमा, रूपक, उत्प्रेक्षा अतिशयोक्ति, अनुपौक्ति मानवीकरण ।	छात्र व्यापारपूर्वक सूनेंगे
अनुप्रास अंलकार	जहां व्यंजनों का बार- बार आवृत्ति के कारण चमत्कार उत्पन्न हो, वहां अनुप्रास अंलकार होता है।	छात्र श्यामपट्ट कापी को उत्तर पुस्तिका में उतारेंगे
सुवाहरण	रघुपति राज्य राजा राम (र की आवृत्ति) साहूरी सती हो गई (स की आवृत्ति)	छात्र अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में उतारेंगे।
यमक अंलकार	एक शब्द अथवा शब्द- समूह का एक से अधिक बार प्रयोग हो परंतु प्रत्येक बार उसका	छात्र श्यामपट्ट कापी को उत्तर पुस्तिका में उतारेंगे

श्यामपट्ट

उपमा, रूपक,
उत्प्रेक्षा, अतिशयोक्ति,
अनुपौक्ति, मानवीकरण
करना

व्यंजनों की
आवृत्ति के कारण
चमत्कार उत्पन्न
होता है।

रघुपति राज्य
राजा राम (र
की आवृत्ति)

यमक में शब्द
शब्दों की आवृत्ति
होती है परंतु
प्रत्येक बार शब्द

विषय वस्तु	छात्र व्यापिका क्रियाएं	छात्र क्रियाएं	श्यामपट्ट
	अर्थ चिह्न - चिह्न ही, वही यमक अलंकार होता है।		का अर्थ चिह्न होता है।
उदाहरण	जगती जगती की मूक व्यास जातगती जातगत संसार	छात्र व्यास पूर्वक सुनेंगे	जगती जगती की मूक व्यास
श्लेष अलंकार	जहां पर एक ही शब्द के एक से अधिक अर्थ निकलें, वही श्लेष अलंकार होता है।	छात्र व्यास पूर्वक सुनेंगे	जहां पर एक ही शब्द से अधिक अर्थ निकलें
उदाहरण	देहिमत पानी राखिये, बिन पानी सब सूत। पानी गये ते ऊबरे, मोती मानुस चुन। यहां 'पानी' शब्द के तीन अर्थ हैं।	छात्र श्यामपट्ट कार्य को अपनी ऊपर प्रोत्तिका में लिखेंगे।	देहिमत पानी राखिये बिन पानी सब सूत, पानी गए ते ऊबरे मोती मानुस चुन।

निष्कर्ष कथन:- प्रिय बच्चों, आज हमने शब्दालंकार के बारे में विस्तार से पढ़ा।

पुनरावृत्ति:-

- प्रश्न 1. अनुपास अलंकार की परिभाषा दीजिए?
- प्रश्न 2. यमक अलंकार का अर्थ स्पष्ट करें?
- प्रश्न 3. श्लेष अलंकार की परिभाषा दीजिए?

प्रश्न 4 अनुप्रास अंलकार की परिभाषा दीजिए ?

प्रश्न 5 यमक अंलकार का उदाहरण दीजिए ?

गृह कार्य

→ आति - लघु प्रश्न :-

प्रश्न 1 वाक्यालंकार की परिभाषा दीजिए ?

प्रश्न 2 अनुप्रास अंलकार की परिभाषा दीजिए ?

प्रश्न 3 अर्धालंकार की परिभाषा दीजिए ?

प्रश्न 4 अनुप्रास अंलकार का उदाहरण दीजिए ?

प्रश्न 5 यमक अंलकार का अर्थ स्पष्ट करो ?

→ निम्नलिखित पद्यांशों में प्रयुक्त अंलकार के नाम बताइए

1. तरुति, ललुजा, लह, लमाल, लखवर बहु छार ।

(2) मूढ मंद-मंद मंथर, लघु तरुणि हस-सी सुंदर
को बरि पै वृष मानुजा हलवर के बरि

3. हरि नकि नैतानुते, हरि नकि रु नैन ।

4. या अनुराणी चित्त की, गति समुद्र नहि कोई ।
ज्यों-ज्यों बूडे श्याम रंग, त्यों-त्यों उज्जल होई ।

→ बहु विकल्प प्रश्न :-

प्रश्न 1. 'साहवी सती हो गई, मैं कोन सा अंलकार
हूँ ?

A अनुप्रास ।

B यमक ।

C उपमा ।

D श्लेष ।

जुगती जगती की सूक व्यास में अलंकार है .

- a बलप
- b उपमा
- c पसक
- d रूपक

कौ धाटि ये वृष मानुष वे हलहार के वीर में अलंकार है .

- a रूपक
- b उपमा
- c बलप
- d पसक

~~सिद्ध~~

LESSON-PLAN-2

P.T. Roll No: 1775

Class: VIIIth

Subject: Physical Science

Date: 27-03-23

Topic: Friction

Duration: 30-35 min

Instructional Aids: → Black board, chalk, duster, Real objects, charts.

Instructional objectives.

① Knowledge: →

① Students will be able to define friction.

② Students will be able to define different types of friction.

② Understanding: →

① Students will be able to understand the concept of friction.

② Students will be able to identify the state of objects after application of friction.

③ Application: →

- ① Students will be able to apply the concept of friction in their daily life.
- ② Students will be able to understand the real meaning of friction.

(4) Skill:-

- (i) Students will be able to write the condition when friction is useful.
- (2) Students will be able to write the condition when friction is unused.

Previous Knowledge Assumed:-

Pupil teacher will assume that students have some knowledge related to the topic.

Previous Knowledge Testing:-

- ① How an object is moving?
- ② Can you take a ball in moving position from rest?
- ③ Why the ball is stopped after some time?
- ④ Give reason, why speed goes on decreasing?

Announcement of the topic:-

Well students Today we will discuss about
Lesson 'friction'.

Presentation:-

Content	P.T. Activity	St. Activity	Black Board work
force of friction	force of friction is the force which opposes the motion of an object over a surface	Students will listen Carefully	factors affecting friction:-
Example	A ball rolling on ground gradually slows down and comes to rest due to force of friction between the ball and ground	Students listen and observe attentively	(i) Nature of surface in contact (ii) How hard the surfaces press together
factors affecting friction	friction depends upon two factors:- (i) Nature of the surface in contact	Students will	

	(iv) How hard the surfaces press together. friction is less on smooth surface	write on their notebook	Three types of friction
Cause of friction	friction is caused due to the interlocking of irregularities between the two surface in contact. Smooth surface have minimum irregularities b/w the two surface. Rough surfaces have large irregularities between the two surface	Students will listen and observe carefully	(i) Static friction (ii) sliding friction (iii) Rolling friction
			1) sliding friction
			Static friction is the
Types of friction	friction has three types:- (i) Static friction (ii) sliding friction (iii) Rolling friction	Students will write down on their notebook	friction exerted on an object at rest
Static friction	The friction exerted on an		

	object at rest		
Sliding friction	Sliding friction is the friction exerted when an object slides over a surface	Students will write down on their notebook	Sliding friction is the friction exerted when an object slides over a surface
Rolling friction	Rolling friction is the friction exerted when an object rolls over a surface		

Section Recapitulation:-

- ① Define force of friction?
- ② List some factors affecting the friction.
- ③ Can you explain the difference between Rolling friction and sliding friction.

Presentation:-

Content	P.T. Activity	St. Activity	Black board work
friction is some time	friction is useful for many of our daily activities - • friction between the	Students will listen carefully	

feet and ground helps us to walk on the ground. Also when you strike a match stick against the rough surface it catches fire.

• It is impossible to write with pen on a paper due to friction between chalk and blackboard.

Students will listen and observe carefully

It is impossible to write with pen or pencil on a paper due to

friction is some time undesirable

- Soles of shoes wear out due to friction
- knives and scissors lose their sharp edges due to friction

Students will write on their notebooks

friction between chalk and blackboard

friction can produce heat.

friction can also produce heat eg:- vigorously rub your palms together for a few minutes you feel heat

Students try to do this activity

friction can produce heat eg:-

reducing

friction can be reduced by

friction	using lubricant like powder and oil - using rollers / wheels.	Students will listen carefully	Rub your hands together for a few minutes to feel heat
	- using Ball bearings.		
	- we sprinkle powder on carrom board to reduce friction		

Concluding statement:- Well students, today we have discussed about the lesson "friction".

Final recapitulation:-

- ① What is the force of friction?
- ② Why are wheels of vehicles made circular?
- ③ What is the use of lubricants?
- ④ List some examples of uses of friction?

Homework :-

- ① Name the types of friction?
- ② What are the two factors on which the force of friction depends?
- ③ Explain increasing and decreasing friction with suitable examples?

Lesson Plan - I

P. T. Roll No -

Class - Xth

Subject - Biological Science

Date - 12-4-22

Topic - Tissues & Cells

Duration - 10 min

Illustrative Teaching Aids e4 well equipped classroom. Chalk, Chalkboard, duster & a pointer.

Instructional Objectives

- a) Knowledge i) Student will be able to describe the cells & how they organised into tissue & identify the inter-cellular functions in tissue.
- i) Student will be able to explain the general characteristics & functions of epithelial tissues
- b) Understanding i) Student will be able to understand the general characteristics of connective tissue.
- c) Student will be able to compare & contrast the cellular components, structure fibers & extracellular materials in each type of connective tissue.

- c) Application i) Students will be able to explain how glands are classified.
- ii) Student will be able to explain the basics of tissues occurs during embryonic development.
- d) Skill i) student will be able to develop their scientific attitude & thinking ability.
- ii) Student will be able to develop the problem solving skill.

P.K. Assumed Pupil-teacher will assume that student must have some knowledge related to the topic.

P.K. Testing Q1. What is tissue?
Q2. What is the utility of tissue in different multi-cellular organisms?

- Q3. Name the examples of plants tissue.
- Q4. Suggest some animals tissue name.

Announcement of the topic Well student today we will study 'Tissue & cells' in detail.

Presentation

Content	P.T. Activities	St. Activities	P.P. Work
Tissue	A group of cells that are similar in structure & work together to achieve a particular function forms a tissue.		<u>Tissue</u> The mass of cells that form the bodies of humans & animals & plants.
Composition of tissue in plants & animals	Plants are stationary so are made up of dead tissue where as animals are mobile so they have living tissue.	Student will listen & write b-h work carefully in their note-book	Basic of different types of T.P & an
Basic types of tissue	Tissue are differentiated on the basis such as: → On the basis of composition → Tissue based on pattern of growth. → On the basis of dividing capacity of tissue.		• basis of composition • Pattern of growth • dividing capacity <u>Tissue</u>

Content	P-T. Activities	St. Activities	B.P. Work
Plant tissue classification	Plant tissue can be divided as growing or meristematic tissue or non-dividing tissue	Student will listen & write carefully	<u>Types of Simple Tissue</u> • Parenchyma • Collenchyma • Sclerenchyma
Types of Simple Tissue	→ Parenchyma → Collenchyma → Sclerenchyma		

Sectional Recapitulation

- Q1. What do you mean by tissue?
- Q2. What composition of tissue does in plants and animals?
- Q3. Discuss the basis of differentiation of tissue in plants & animals.
- Q4. What are the types of simple tissue?

Content	P-T. Activities	St. Activities	B.P. Work
Tissues responsible for movement	Two tissues jointly are responsible for the movement		

Contest	P.T. Activities	St. Activities	P.B. Work
	of our body namely → Muscular tissue → Nervous tissue		Tissue responsible for movement
Stomata	Stomata are the tiny pores present on the outer layer of cells, the epidermis, stomata bring about the exchange of gases & transpiration	Student will listen & write	a) Muscular tissue b) Nervous tissue
Adipose tissue	The tissue that stores fat in our body.	b.b work carefully in their note-book	Stomata are the tiny pores present on outer layers of cells.
Nervous tissue	Connection tissue with a fluid matter		
Xylem & Phloem	Xylem absorbs materials from roots & phloem transports food from leaves to all parts.		

Concluding Statement

Well student today

we have discussed about 'Tissue & cell' in detail -

Final Recapitulation

- Q1. What are the tissue responsible for movement of our body?
- Q2. Define the term stomata?
- Q3. Differentiate between adipose tissue and Nervous tissue?
- Q4. What is phloem?

Home Assignment

- Q1. Identify the types of simple tissue
→ Skin → Lining of kidney tube
→ Bone → Vascular bundle
→ Bark of tree
- Q2. Name types of simple tissue.
- Q3. Where is apical meristem found.
- Q4. What are the constituents of phloem?
- Q5. Give the three features of cardiac muscles.

Lesson Plan = 1

अनुक्रमांक : 1400 कक्षा : सातवीं
विषय : हिन्दी समय : 35 मिनट
उप विषय : शब्दअलंकार दिनांक : 7-12-01

शिक्षण सहायक सामग्री :-
चॉक, संकेतक, झाडू
इधामपट्ट ।

अनुद्देशात्मक उद्देश्य :-

- (i) ज्ञानात्मक उद्देश्य :-
(1) छात्रों को अलंकार युक्त शब्दों का ज्ञान होगा।
(ii) छात्र अलंकार के पदों को बता सकेंगे।

- (ii) प्रयोगात्मक उद्देश्य :-
(i) छात्र अलंकार का सही प्रकार से प्रयोग कर सकेंगे।
(ii) छात्र व्याकरण सम्मत भाषा का प्रयोग कर सकेंगे।

- (iii) बौद्धात्मक उद्देश्य :-
(1) छात्रों को अलंकारों का सही से बोझ होगा।
(ii) छात्रों को अलंकारों की पहचान होगी।

- (iv) कौशलात्मक उद्देश्य :-
छात्रों के पढ़ने का फल
कौशल लेखन कौशल, मौखिक कौशल का विकास होगा।

→ पूर्व अनुमानित ज्ञान :-

है कि छात्री को अलंकारों का कुछ ज्ञान हो

→ पूर्व ज्ञान परीक्षण :-

प्र. 1. बच्चों! आपने हिंदी व्याकरण में क्या-क्या पढ़ा है?

प्र. 2. बच्चों! क्या आपने अलंकार के बारे में भी पढ़ा है?

प्र. 3. अलंकार किसे कहते हैं?

प्र. 4. अलंकार कितने प्रकार का होता है?

→ उपविषय की उद्घोषणा :-

आरे बच्चों, आज हम अलंकार के विषय में विस्तारपूर्वक पढ़ेंगे।

अलंकार

शब्दालंकार

अर्थालंकार

अनुप्रास

यमक

श्लेष

उपमा

रूपक

उत्प्रेक्षा

आतिशयोक्ति

अन्योक्ति

मानवीकरण

प्रस्तुतीकरण :-

3

विषय वस्तु	छात्राध्यापिका	किपासं	छात्रकिपासं	इयामपद
अलंकार का परिभाषा	शब्द और अर्थ में चमत्कार उत्पन्न कर कविता की शोभा बढ़ाने वाले तत्व को अलंकार कहते हैं।		छात्र ध्यान पूर्वक सुनेंगे।	शब्द और अर्थ में चमत्कार उत्पन्न करता
अलंकार के भेद	परिभाषा से स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि अलंकार के मुख्य रूप से दो भेद हैं। 1) शब्दालंकार ii) अर्थालंकार		छात्र इयामपद कवि को अपने उत्तर प्रश्निका में उतारेंगे।	शब्दालंकार अर्थालंकार
शब्दालंकार किसे कहते हैं?	जहां शब्दों के कारण किसी रचना में चमत्कार उत्पन्न हो, वहां शब्दालंकार होता है।		छात्र ध्यान पूर्वक सुनेंगे।	शब्दों से चमत्कार उत्पन्न होता है।
अर्थालंकार किसे कहते हैं?	जहां अर्थों के कारण किसी रचना में चमत्कार उत्पन्न हो वहां अर्थालंकार होता है।		छात्र ध्यान पूर्वक सुनेंगे।	अर्थों से चमत्कार उत्पन्न होता
शब्दालंकार का नमूना - कौन-कौन से होते हैं?	अनुप्रास, चमक, श्लेष		छात्र अपनी उत्तर प्रश्निका में उतारेंगे।	अनुप्रास श्लेष, चमक

आंशिक पुनरावृत्ति :->

- प्रश्न 1 अंलकार की परिभाषा कीजिए ?
 प्रश्न 2 अंलकार के कितने भेद हैं ?
 प्रश्न 3 बाहुल्यकार किसे कहते हैं ?
 प्रश्न 4 अर्धलंकार किसे कहते हैं ?

विषयवस्तु	छात्राध्यापिका क्रियाएं	छात्र क्रियाएं	इशामपट्ट
अर्धलंकार कौन-से हैं ?	उपमा, रूपक, उत्प्रेक्षा अतिशयोक्ति, अन्वयीक मानवीकरण ।	छात्र क्यातपूर्वक सुनेंगे	उपमा, रूपक, उत्प्रेक्षा, अतिशयोक्ति, अन्वयीक, मानवीकरण
अनुप्रास अंलकार	जहां व्यंजनों की बार-बार आवृत्ति के कारण चमत्कार उत्पन्न हो, वहां अनुप्रास अंलकार होता है।	छात्र इशामपट्ट काथि को उत्तर पुस्तिका में उतारेंगे	व्यंजनों की आवृत्ति के कारण चमत्कार उत्पन्न होता है।
सुवाहरण	रघुपति राघव राजा राम (र की आवृत्ति) साहवी सती हो गई (स की आवृत्ति)	छात्र अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में उतारेंगे।	रघुपति राघव राजा राम (र की आवृत्ति)
यमक अंलकार	एक शब्द अथवा शब्द-समूह का एक से अधिक बार प्रयोग हो परंतु प्रत्येक बार उसका	छात्र इशामपट्ट काथि को उत्तर पुस्तिका में उतारेंगे	यमक में शब्द शब्दों की आवृत्ति होती है परंतु प्रत्येक बार शब्द

विषय वस्तु	छात्र व्यापिका किंवा सं	छात्र किंवा सं	श्यामपट्ट
	-अर्थ विन्न-विन्न हो, वधा प्रसक्त अलंकार होता है।		का अर्थ विन्न होता है।
उदाहरण	जगती जगती की मूक व्यास (1) जगती (2) जगत संसार	छात्र व्यास पूर्वक सुनेंगे	जगती जगती की मूक व्यास
श्लेष अलंकार	जहां पर एक ही शब्द के एक से अधिक अर्थ निकलें, वधा श्लेष अलंकार होता है।	छात्र व्यास पूर्वक सुनेंगे	जहां पर एक ही शब्द से अधिक अर्थ निकलें
उदाहरण	'शदिमन पानी गरिबधे, बिन पानी सब सूत। पानी गये ते ऊबरे, मोती मानुस चुन, यहां पानी' शब्द के तिन अर्थ हैं।	छात्र श्यामपट्ट कवि को अपनी कतर पुस्तिका में लिखेंगे।	शदिमन पानी गरिबधे बिन पानी सब सूत, पानी गये ते ऊबरे मोती मानुस चुन,

निष्कर्ष कथन:- प्रिय बच्चे, आज हमने शब्दालंकार के बारे में विस्तार से पढ़ा।

पुनरावृत्ति:-

- प्रश्न 1. अनुपास अलंकार की परिभाषा कीजिए?
- प्रश्न 2. प्रसक्त अलंकार का अर्थ स्पष्ट करें?
- प्रश्न 3. श्लेष अलंकार की परिभाषा कीजिए?

प्रश्न 4 अनुप्रास अलंकार की परिभाषा दीजिए ?
 प्रश्न 5 यमक अलंकार का उदाहरण दीजिए ?

गृह कार्य

→ आति - लघु प्रश्न :-

प्रश्न 1 बाब्दालंकार की परिभाषा दीजिए ?
 प्रश्न 2 अनुप्रास अलंकार की परिभाषा दीजिए ?
 प्रश्न 3 अधिलंकार की परिभाषा दीजिए ?
 प्रश्न 4 अनुप्रास अलंकार का उदाहरण दीजिए ?
 प्रश्न 5 यमक अलंकार का अर्थ स्पष्ट करो ?

→ निम्नलिखित पद्यांशों में उपयुक्त अलंकार के नाम बताइए

1. तरनि, तनूजा, तट, तमाल, तरवर बहु छार।
 (2) मृदु मंद-मंद मंघर, लघु तरणि हस-सा सुंदर
 3. को धरि ये वृष मानुग, हलवर के बरि
 4. हरि नकि नैतानुते, हरि नकि रु नैन।
 5. पा अनुप्राणी पिल को, गति समुह नहि कोई।
 ज्यो-ज्यो बूडे स्याम रंग, त्यों-त्यों उज्जल होई।

→ बहु विकल्प प्रश्न :-

प्रश्न 1 'साहवी सली हो गई, मैं कोन सा अलंकार
 है।
 A अनुप्रास।
 B यमक।
 C उपमा।
 D बल्लेय।

जगती जगती की सूक व्यास में अलंकार है।

- A बल्लभ
- B उपमा
- C पंक्त
- D रूपक

जगती जगती की सूक व्यास में अलंकार है।

- A रूपक
- B उपमा
- C बल्लभ
- D पंक्त

~~विशेष~~

LESSON-PLAN-2

P.T. Roll No: 1775

Class: VIIIth

Subject: Physical Science

Date: 27-03-23

Topic: Friction

Duration: 30-35 min

Instructional Aids: → Black board, chalk, duster, Real objects, Charts.

Instructional Objectives.

① Knowledge: →

① Students will be able to define friction.

② Students will be able to define different types of friction.

② Understanding: →

① Students will be able to understand the concept of friction.

② Students will be able to identify the state of objects after application of friction.

③ Application: →

- ① Students will be able to apply the concept of friction in their daily life.
- ② Students will be able to understand the real meaning of friction.

(4) Skill:-

- (i) Students will be able to write the condition when friction is useful.
- (2) Students will be able to write the condition when friction is unused.

Previous knowledge Assumed:-

Pupil teacher will assumed that students have some knowledge related to the topic

Previous knowledge testing:-

- ① How an object is moving?
- ② Can you take a ball in moving position from rest?
- ③ Why the ball is stopped after some time?
- ④ Give reason, why speed goes on decreasing?

Announcement of the topic:-

Well students Today we will discuss about
Lesson 'friction'.

Presentation:-

Content	P.T. Activity	St. Activity	Black Board work
force of friction	force of friction is the force which opposes the motion of an object over a surface	Students will listen carefully	factors affecting friction:-
Example	A ball rolling on ground gradually slows down and comes to rest due to force of friction between the ball and ground	Students listen and observe attentively	(i) Nature of surface in contact (ii) How hard the surfaces press together
factors affecting friction	friction depends upon two factors:- (i) Nature of the surface in contact	Students will	

	(iv) How hard the surfaces press together. friction is less on smooth surface	write on their notebooks	Three types of friction
Cause of friction	friction is caused due to the interlocking of irregularities between the two surface in contact. Smooth surface have minimum irregularities b/w the two surface. Rough surface have large irregularities between the two surface	Students will listen and observe carefully	(i) Static friction (ii) sliding friction (iii) Rolling friction
Types of friction	Friction has three types:- (i) Static friction (ii) sliding friction (iii) Rolling friction	Students will write down on their notebook	1) sliding friction Static friction is the friction exerted on an object at rest
Static friction	The friction exerted on an		

	object at rest		sliding friction
sliding friction	Sliding friction is the friction exerted when an object slides over a surface	Students will write down on their notebook	is the friction exerted when an object slides over a surface
Rolling friction	Rolling friction is the friction exerted when an object rolls over a surface		

Section Recapitulation:-

- ① Define force of friction?
- ② List some factors affecting the friction.
- ③ Can you explain the difference between Rolling friction and sliding friction.

Presentation:-

Content	P.T. Activity	St. Activity	Black board work
friction is some time	friction is useful for many of our daily activities - • friction between the	Students will listen carefully	

feet and ground helps us to walk on the ground. Also when you strike a match stick against the rough surface it catches fire.

• It is impossible to write with pen on a paper due to friction between chalk and blackboard.

Students will listen and observe carefully

It is impossible to write with pen or pencil on a paper due to

friction is some time undesirable

- Soles of shoes wear out due to friction
- knives and scissors lose their sharp edges due to friction

Students will write on their notebook

friction between chalk and blackboard

friction can produce heat.

friction can also produce heat eg:- vigorously rub your palms together for a few minutes you feel heat

Students try to do this activity

friction can produce heat eg:-

reducing

friction can be reduced by

friction

using lubricant like powder
and oil - using rollers /
wheels.

- using Ball bearings.

- we sprinkle powder on carrom
board to reduce friction

Students
will

listen

Carefully

Rub your
hands
together

for a few
minutes to
feel heat

Concluding statement:- Well students, today we have
discussed about the lesson "friction".

Final recapitulation:-

- ① What is the force of friction?
- ② Why are wheels of vehicles made circular?
- ③ What is the use of lubricants?
- ④ List some examples of uses of friction?

Homework :-

- ① Name the types of friction?
- ② What are the two factors on which the force of friction depends?
- ③ Explain Increasing and decreasing friction with suitable examples?

Lesson Plan-1

P.T. Roll No-

Class - Xth

Subject - Biological Science

Date - 12-4-22

Topic - Tissues & Cells

Duration - 40 min

Illustrative Teaching Aids A well equipped classroom, Chalk, Chalkboard, duster & a pointer.

Instructional Objectives

- a) Knowledge
 - i) Student will be able to describe the cells & how they organised into tissue & identify the inter-cellular functions in tissue.
 - ii) Student will be able to explain the general characteristics & functions of epithelial tissues.
- b) Understanding
 - i) Student will be able to understand the general characteristics of connective tissue.
 - ii) Student will be able to compare & contrast the cellular components, structure fibers & extracellular materials in each type of connective tissue.

- c) Application i) Students will be able to explain how glands are classified.
- ii) Student will be able to explain how basis of tissues occurs during embryonic development.
- d) Skill i) student will be able to develop their scientific attitude & thinking ability.
- ii) Student will be able to develop the problem solving skill.

P.K. Assumed Pupil-teacher will assume that student must have some knowledge related to the topic.

P.K. Testing Q1. What is tissue?
Q2. What is the utility of tissue in different multi cellular organisms?

- Q3. Name the examples of plants tissue.
- Q4. Suggest some animals tissue name.

Announcement of the topic Well student today we will study 'Tissue & cells' in detail.

Presentation

Content	P.T. Activities	St. Activities	P.P. Works
Tissue	A group of cells that are similar in structure & work together to achieve a particular function forms a tissue.		<u>Tissue</u> The mass of cells that form the bodies of humans, animals & plants.
Composition of tissue in plants & animals	Plants are stationary so are made up of dead tissue where as animals are mobile so they have living tissue.	Student will listen & write b-b-work carefully in their note-book	Basic of different types of T.P & an
Basic different types of tissue in plants & animals	Tissue are differentiated on the basis such as: → On the basis of composition → Tissue based on pattern of growth. → On the basis of dividing capacity of tissue.		• basis of composition • pattern of growth • dividing capacity <u>Tissue</u>

Content	P-T. Activities	St. Activities	P.B. Work
Plant tissue classification	Plant tissue can be divided as growing or meristematic tissue or non-dividing tissue	Student will listen & write carefully	<u>Types of Simple Tissue</u> • Parenchyma • Collenchyma • Sclerenchyma
Types of Simple Tissue	→ Parenchyma → Collenchyma → Sclerenchyma		

Sectional Recapitulation

- Q1. What do you mean by tissue?
- Q2. What composition of tissue does in plants and animals?
- Q3. Discuss the basis of differentiation of tissue in plants & animals.
- Q4. What are the types of simple tissue?

Content	P-T. Activities	St. Activities	P.B. Work
Tissue responsible for movement	Two tissue jointly are responsible for the movement		

Contest	P.T. Activities	St. Activities	P.P. Work
	of our body namely → Muscular tissue → Nervous tissue		Tissue resp - onible for movement
Stoma ta	Stomata are the tiny pores present on the outer layer of cells, the epidermis, stomata bring about the exchange of gases & transpiration	Student will listen & write b.b work carefully	a) Muscular tissue b) Nervous tissue Stomata a the tiny pores pres ation outo layers of cells.
Adip ose tissue	The tissue that stores fat in our body.	in their note - book	
Nerv- ous tissue	Connection tissue with a fluid matter		
Xylem & Phloem	Observe materials from roots & phloem transp orts food from leaves to all parts		

Concluding Statement

Well student today

we have discussed about 'Tissue & cell' in detail -

Final Recapitulation

- Q1. What are the tissue responsible for movement of our body?
- Q2. Define the term stomata?
- Q3. Differentiate between adipose tissue and Nervous tissue?
- Q4. What is phloem?

Home Assignment

- Q1. Identify the types of simple tissue.
→ Skin → Lining of kidney tube
→ Bone → Vascular bundle
→ Bark of tree
- Q2. Name types of simple tissue.
- Q3. Where is apical meristem found?
- Q4. What are the constituents of phloem?
- Q5. Give the three features of cardiac muscles.