

ANDHRAKESARI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

(Recognized by the GOVT. of A.P. & NCTE Affiliated to Acharya Nagarjuna University)

Cheruvukommupalem Road , Pelluru (Post) , ONGOLE,
Prakasam (District), Andhrapradesh– 523272

SEMESTER – 2



§2P – PEDAGOGY

MICRO TEACHING RECORD PHYSICAL SCIENCE

Name of the student Teacher : -----

Roll No : -----Reg.No :-----

ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY

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S.NO	TOPIC	PG.NO
(1)	Preliminary Information	
(2)	Questioning	
(3)	Introduction.	
(4)	Explanation	
(5)	use of Black Board.	

WELCOME.....

Physical Science

* LESSON PLAN - 1 *

Preliminary information :-

Name of the Student Teacher :- M-Naga Deepthi

Reg No :- Y15ED14095

Class :- VIII

Subject :- Physical Science

Topic :- Dynamics

Sub-Topic :- Newton's first law of Motion

DATE :-

Time :- 10:00

Previous Knowledge Assumed :- The pupil has previous

knowledge about mechanical force, magnetic force, electric force and gravitational force.

Skill :- Instructional objectives and specification.

1. Knowledge :- The pupil acquires the knowledge of above terms,

concepts, definitions, methods, laws in the lesson Newton's first law of motion

Specification :- The pupil

a. Recalls :- The pupil recalls the above term, concepts, definitions, methods of the Newton's motion.

b. Recognises :- The pupil recognises the above terms, concepts, definition method, Newton first laws of motion.

2. Understanding :- The pupil develops the understanding through the lesson Newton "first law of motion".

Specification :- The pupil

a. Explain :- The above terms, concepts, definitions, methods, laws in the lesson Newton's first law of motion.

b. Gives examples :- Give examples for the bodies which have inertia and for the incidents of Newton's first law of motion.

Eg:- Every body has a tendency to continue in its state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line unless compelled by an external force to change its state.

c. Gives Difference :- Differentiates inertia and Newton's first law of motion.
Eg. Inertia is a natural property of all bodies, whereas Newton's first law of motion is prepared according to the properties of a body.

d. Rectifies errors :- Rectifies errors in the concept of inertia and Newton's first law of motion.

3. **Application** :- The pupil applies his knowledge and understanding in a new and unfamiliar situations.

Specification :- The pupil

- a. **Analysis** :- The content of inertia and Newton's first law of motion.
 - b. **Generalis** :- The concept of inertia and Newton's law of motion.
 - c. **Gives Reason** :- For Newton's first law of motion and Inertia.
 - d. **Suggests** :- The appropriate methods for the Newton's first law of motion.
 - e. **Solves** :- The problem given on inertia and laws in the lesson on Newton's first law of motion.
4. **Skill** :- The pupil acquires the skill through the lesson "Newton's first law of motion".
- (ii) **Drawing skill** :- The pupil develops drawing skill through the lesson Newton's first law of motion.

(ii) **Computation Skill** :- The pupil develops computation skill through lesson Newton's first law of motion.

(iii) **Observation Skill** :- The pupil develops observation skill through the lesson Newton's first law of motion.

4. **Appreciation** :- The pupil develops an appreciation through the lesson Newton's first law of motion.

6. **Interest** :- The pupil develops an interest in scientific phenomenon in the world of physical science.

7. **Scientific Attitudes** :- The pupil develops scientific attitudes through the lesson Newton's law of motion.

MICRO LESSON PLAN - II

Name of the Student teacher :- M. Naga Deepthi

Roll No :- 32

Class :- VIII

Subject :- Physical Science

Topic :- Pressure cooker

Skill :- Questioning

Time :- 5-10 min

Teacher's Activity	pupils' activity	Black Board work
<p>1. What is the boiling point?</p> <p>2. Boiling point depends on what?</p> <p>3. When pressure increases what happens to boiling point?</p> <p>4. What is the relation between boiling point and pressure.</p>	<p>It is a constant temperature at which solid substance converts into gaseous state.</p> <p>Internal pressure.</p> <p>Increase</p> <p>Directly proportional.</p>	

Teacher's Activity	Pupil Activity	Black Board work
<p>5. Usage of pressure cooker reduces or increases time?</p> <p>6. Tell some parts of pressure cooker.</p> <p>7. Which part of increases the pressure inside the cooker without going out?</p>	<p>Reduces.</p> <p>Aluminium container</p> <p>Rubber gasket weight</p> <p>safety valve</p> <p>Rubber gasket</p>	

MICRO LESSON PLAN - III

Preliminary Information :-

Name of the student Teacher :- M. Naga Deepthi

Roll.No :- 32

Subject :- Physical Science

Class :- VIII

Topic :- Measurement of temperature
Thermometer

Time :- 5 min

Name of the Skill :- Introduction Skill

No. of students :- 2

Teacher Activity	Pupil Activity	Black Board work
<p>1. What is your name</p> <p>2. Where are you coming from?</p> <p>3. What matter exists in how many states?</p> <p>4. What are they?</p> <p>5. What is this?</p> <p>6. Molecules are tightly packed in what state?</p> <p>7. Molecules are less tightly packed in which state.</p> <p>8. Molecules are far apart in which state?</p>	<p>Sai</p> <p>Amudalavalase</p> <p>Three</p> <p>Solid, liquid, gas</p> <p>Chalk piece</p> <p>Solid State</p> <p>liquid state</p> <p>Gaseous State</p>	

Teacher Activity

9. what is there in this bottle

10. what is the state of water?

11. what is the solid state of water?

12. what is the gaseous state of water?

13. what is the process required to obtain water from sea immediately?

Announcement of the topic :- Today

Pupil Activity

water

liquid

Ice

water vapour

water becomes ice

Heat

we are going to learn the use are going to learn the

Black Board work.

Heat

MICRO TEACHING LESSON PLAN - IV

Name of the Student Teacher :- M. Neega. Deepthi

Roll No :- 32

Subject :- Physical Science

Class :- 8th

Topic :- Measurement of temperature -
Thermometer

Time :- 5 min

Name of the Skill :- Explanation Skill

S.No	Teacher Activity	Pupil Activity	Black Board work
1	<u>Temperature</u> :- The temperature of substance is a number which express its member		The temperature of a substance is a number which express its degree of hotness

a number which degree of hotness or coldness on some chosen scale

Heat flows from high temperature region to low temperature region

2. Measurement of Temperature and Thermometer :-

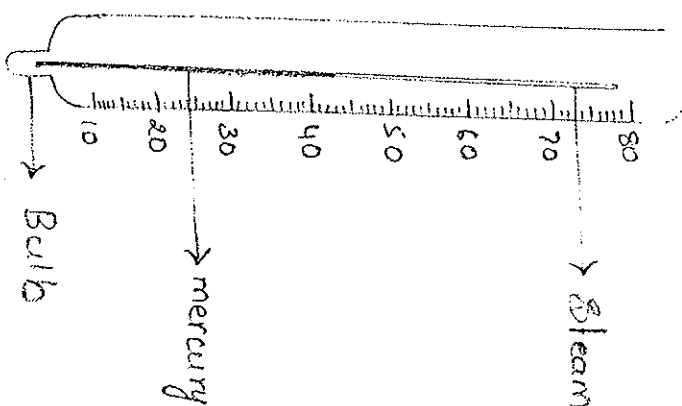
By touching today we can say where it is at high temperature or at low temperature but cannot say temperature accurately so, we need instruments to measure temperature accurately and they are known as thermometry

observe

or coldness on some chosen scale.

observe

The instruments that measure the temperature are known as "Thermometer".

S.No	Teacher Activity	Pupil Activity	Black Board work
3.	<p>Principle of working of Thermometer :-</p> <p>Thermometer works on the principle that substance expand on heating. Generally thermometer are used in mercury thermometer.</p> <p>Mercury Thermometer :-</p> <p>It consists of a small cylindrical tube made of glass and a long narrow glass tube of uniform bore attached to it. Bulb is completely filled with mercury and tube is also filled and is calibrated in degrees according to certain scale of temperature.</p>	<p>observe</p> <p>observe</p>	<p>Substance expand on heating in the principle of mercury thermometer.</p>  <p>Mercury thermometer.</p>
4.			

MICRO TEACHING LESSON PLAN - V

Name of the student teacher :- H. Naga Deepthi

Roll No :- 32

Subject :- Physical Science

Class :- 8th

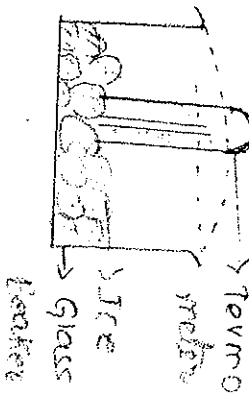
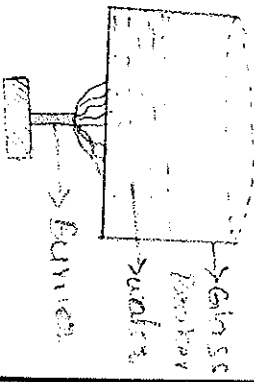
Topic :- change of scale

Time :- 5 min

Name of the skill :- Use of Black Board Skill

Office use only
Date

Signature of the student

S.No	Teacher Activity	Pupil Activity	Black Board work
1.	<p><u>Determination of melting point of ice and Boiling point of water:-</u></p> <p>Take some pure ice place in a glass beaker.</p>	Observe	
2.	<p>Measure the temperature with a Celsius thermometer. Let it be ice.</p>	Observe	<p>Let the temperature be -10°C</p>
3.	<p>The temperature rise upto 0°C then ice starts melting and then remains constant until ice melts into water.</p>	Observe	 <p>The temperature 0°C is known as melting point of Ice</p>

4. If heating is continued further the temperature raises until 100°C , then water starts boiling.

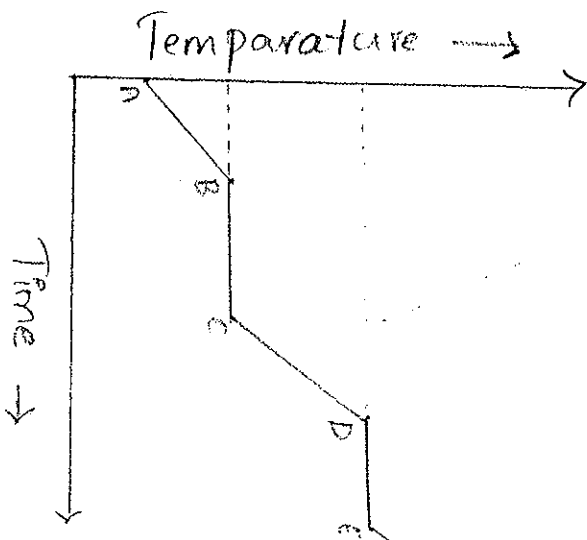
observe

5. Until all the water boils and evaporates there will not be any change in temperature. This constant temperature is called Boiling of water.

observe

Graph:- After noting the readings draw a graph by taking time on X-axis and temperature on Y-axis. ABCDE is cooling curve. The temperature at B and DE are constant.

observe

S.No	Teacher Activity	Pupil Activity	Black Board work
	<p>because heat supplied is utilized only for process of changing of state.</p> <p>BC is melting point DE Boiling point.</p> <p>The constant temperature at which solid substance converts into liquid state is known as melting point. The constant temperature at which liquid substance boils and converts to the gaseous state is known as Boiling point.</p>	<p>observe</p> <p>observe</p> <p>observe</p>	 <p>BC - Melting point DE - Boiling point</p>