



**GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
SECTOR 20-D, CHANDIGARH
NAAC ACCREDITED GRADE 'A'**



**3rd Cycle
Assessment and Accreditation by NAAC
CRITERION-II
TEACHING LEARNING AND EVALUATION**



CRITERION 2

KEY INDICATOR- 2.3 Teaching Learning Process

2.3.4 –ICT support used by student in various learning situations

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ICT based Lesson Plan

DISCUSSION LESSON

Pupil Teacher's Roll No:73/21

Date: 18-08-2022

Duration: 40 minutes

Subject: Pedagogy of Computer Science

Class: 9th

Topic: Operating System and its types

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES:

After completion of the topic, students will be able to:

1. **Remembering**
 - a. Define operating system
 - b. Name different types of operating system as CUI, GUI, Multiprocessing, Multitasking and Multiuser.
 - c. Define different types of operating system
2. **Understanding**
 - a. Explain the purpose of operating system
 - b. Differentiate between CUI and GUI
3. **Applying**
 - a. Use a GUI Operating system.
4. **Analyzing**
 - a. Classify different operating systems according to their types
 - b. Distinguish between different types of operating system
5. **Evaluating**
 - a. Evaluate which type of operating system they are using at the time of working on computing device

INSTRUCTION AIDS

- PowerPoint presentation, White Board & Marker

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE ASSUMED

- Pupil teacher assumed that pupils have basic knowledge of hardware and software and some idea about difference between application software and system software.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE TESTING

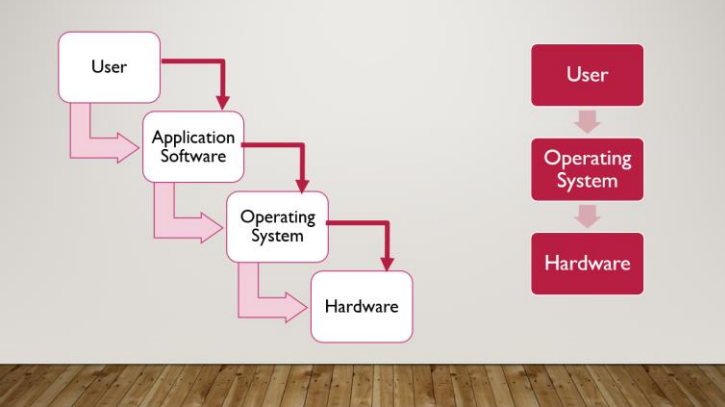
Pupil teacher will ask the following questions to the pupils to test previous knowledge:

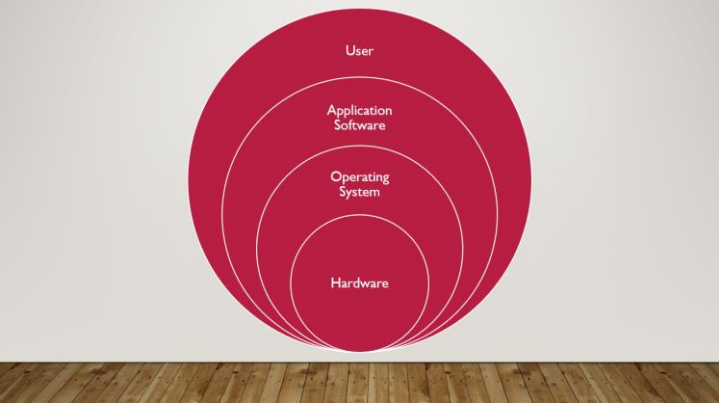
Questions	Expected Answers
A) Do you know different types of computer software?	Yes
B) Can you name any one of them?	System Software & Application Software
C) Name a major system software present in computer?	Operating System
D) Define Operating System?	-

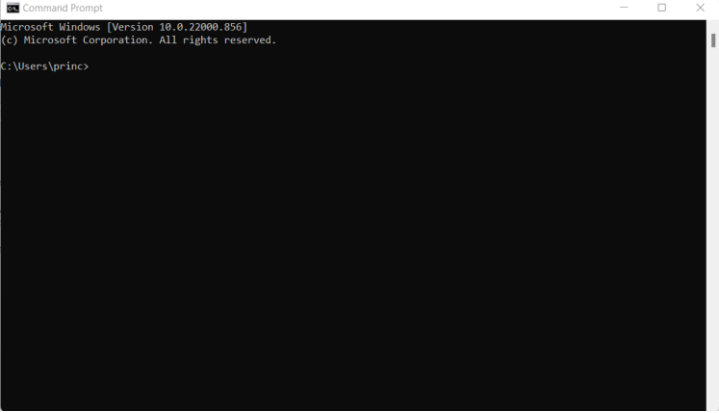

ANNOUNCEMENT OF TOPIC

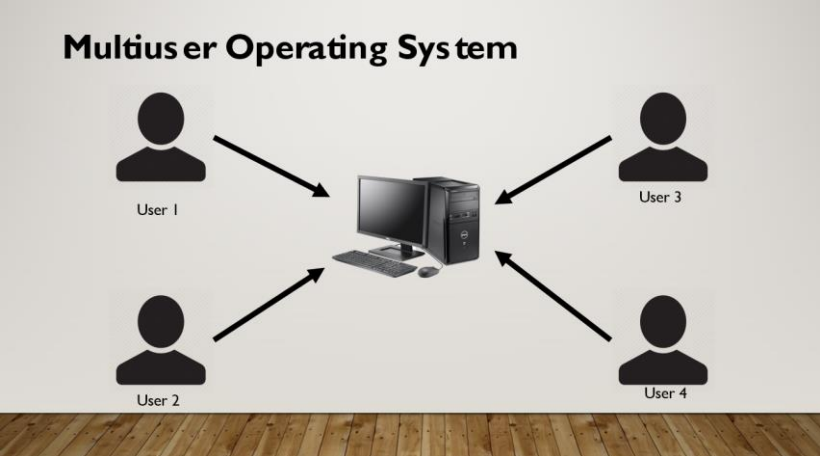
After not getting expected response from pupils, teacher will say “Well Students! Operating System is a system software that enables the computer hardware to communicate with the computer software. Now let’s study in detail about operating system”

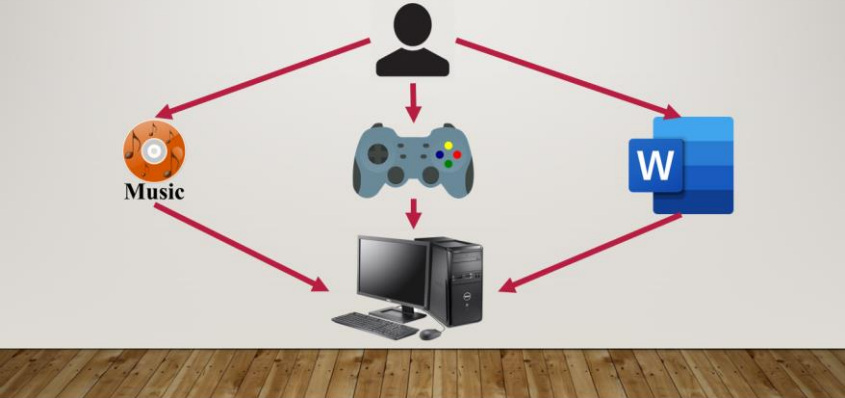
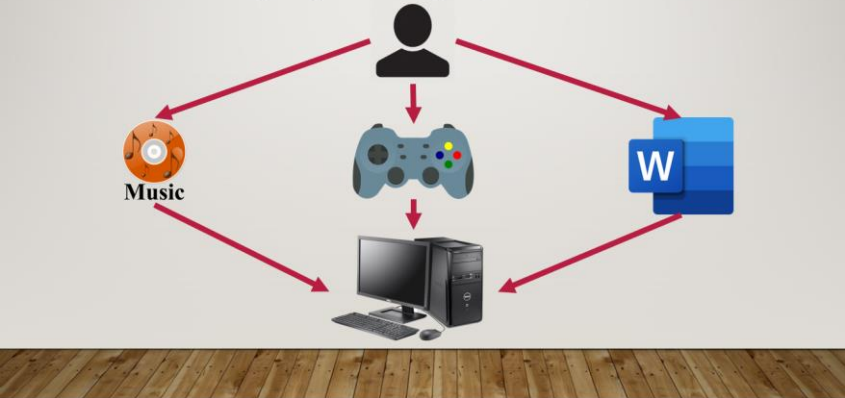
PRESENTATION:

Teaching Point	Pupil Teacher Activity	Pupil's Activity	Teaching Aid/ Whiteboard
Introduction of Operating System	Pupil teacher will explain briefly about Operating system	Pupils will be listening carefully	
Definition of Operating System	Pupil teacher will write definition of operating system on the White board.	Pupils will write the definition in their notebook.	“Operating System is a system software that enables the computer hardware to communicate and operate with the computer software.”
Functioning of Operating System	Pupil teacher will show a flow diagram on Multimedia Board related to the functioning of Operating System and explain it	Pupils will be listening carefully and write the important points in their notebook	 <p>The image contains two flow diagrams. The left diagram shows a User box at the top left, connected by a red arrow to an Application Software box below it. From Application Software, a red arrow points to an Operating System box, and a pink arrow points back to the User. From the Operating System box, a red arrow points to a Hardware box, and a pink arrow points back to the Operating System. The right diagram shows a vertical flow of three red boxes: User at the top, Operating System in the middle, and Hardware at the bottom, connected by downward-pointing red arrows.</p>

			
	<p>Pupil teacher will ask some general question from what have they discussed in the class for informal evaluation</p> <p>Q1 Read the definition of operating system from your notebook</p> <p>Q2 Which makes a link between application software & hardware?</p>	<p>Student 1: He/ She will read the definition from his/her notebook.</p> <p>Student 2: Operating System</p>	
Types of Operating System	<p>Pupil teacher will enlist various types on white board.</p>	<p>Pupils will write the same in notebook.</p>	<p>Different types of operating systems are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Command User Interface(CUI) B) Graphic User Interface(GUI) C) Multitasking D) Multiuser E) Multiprocessing

Introduction of Command User Interface	Pupil teacher will show a window MS-DOS operating system on Multimedia Board And show how to create a new folder using MS-DOS.	Pupils will be listening carefully	
Definition of CUI	Pupil teacher will write the definition on Whiteboard.	Pupils will write the definition in their notebook.	“CUI operating system allows a user to work on the computer by typing external commands in a command prompt”
Introduction to GUI	Pupil teacher will show a window of MS-Windows and show how to create a new folder using GUI.	Pupils will be listening carefully.	
Definition of GUI	Pupil teacher will write the definition on White Board	Pupils will write the same in their notebook.	“A GUI contains graphics and icons and is commonly navigated by using a Computer mouse.”
	Pupil teacher will ask	Student 1: Command	

	<p>some general questions from the above teaching point: Q1 Name the type of operating system in which we perform task using commands. Q2 Read the definition of GUI from notebook</p>	<p>User Interface Student 2: He/ She will read the definition from his/her notebook.</p>	
<p>Multiuser Operating System</p>	<p>Pupil teacher will explain about Multiuser operating system using a PowerPoint slide</p>	<p>Pupils will be listening carefully.</p>	 <p>The diagram illustrates a multi-user operating system. It features a central computer system (monitor, keyboard, mouse, and tower) with four arrows pointing towards it from four user icons labeled 'User 1', 'User 2', 'User 3', and 'User 4'. The title 'Multiuser Operating System' is at the top. The background is a light gray with a wooden floor at the bottom.</p>
<p>Definition of Multiuser Operating System</p>	<p>Pupil teacher will write the definition of Multiuser operating system on Whiteboard</p>	<p>Pupils will write the same in their notebook.</p>	<p>“A multi-user operating system allows for multiple users to use a computer at a same time.”</p>

<p>Multitasking Operating System</p>	<p>Pupil teacher will explain about Multitasking operating system using a PowerPoint slide</p>	<p>Pupils will be listening carefully.</p>	<p>Multitasking Operating System</p>  <p>The diagram illustrates multitasking. At the top, a user icon has three red arrows pointing to a CD icon labeled 'Music', a game controller icon, and a Microsoft Word icon. Below these, a red arrow points from the game controller to a desktop computer icon. Red arrows also point from the 'Music' and Word icons to the desktop computer icon, indicating that multiple applications are running simultaneously on the system.</p>
	<p>Pupil teacher will write the definition of Multitasking operating system on Whiteboard</p>	<p>Pupils will write the same in their notebook.</p>	<p>“An operating system that is capable of allowing multiple software processes to run at the same time.”</p>
<p>Multiprocessing Operating System</p>	<p>Pupil teacher will explain about Multiprocessing operating system using a PowerPoint slide</p>	<p>Pupils will be listening carefully.</p>	<p>Multitasking Operating System</p>  <p>This diagram is identical to the one in the first row, showing a user interacting with a computer system to run multiple applications: Music, a game controller, and Word. Red arrows indicate the flow of interaction from the user to each application and then to the computer system.</p>

	Pupil teacher will write the definition of Multiprocessing operating system on Whiteboard	Pupils will write the same in their notebook.	“An operating system that is capable of supporting and utilizing more than one computer processors is known as Multiprocessing Operating System”
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RECAPITULATION

Pupil teacher will recapitulate the subject matter as:

- Suppose, a student is listening a music and also typing a letter in Microsoft word at a same time, which type of operating system he is using?
- Which device is used to navigate in GUI operating system?
- Which acts as a bridge between User and Hardware?

HOME ASSIGNMENT

Pupil teacher will assign homework to students as:

- Write some examples of each type of Operating System.

BASED LESSONS

ACT BASED
LESSON
PLANS

100

JCT BASED LESSON PLAN - 01

Pupil teacher Roll No. :- 81

Date :- 2-9-22

Class :- IXth

Subject :- science

Duration :- 30-35 minutes

Topic :- Mixture.

→ GENERAL OBJECTIVES :-

- After completion of this topic, pupil will be able to :-
- acquire knowledge of mixture.
- understand about both types of mixtures.
- understand about solutions.
- Acquire knowledge of solution in daily life.

→ SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES :- At the end of the lesson, pupil will be able to :-

- Define substance.
- Illustrate characteristics of substance.
- Describe mixture and its types.
- Illustrate various types of mixture with its example.
- Define solution.
- Explain types.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL :- Presentation.

→ Previous Knowledge Assumed :-

It is assumed that pupil are aware of mixing sugar into water, salt into water, matter etc.

→ Previous Knowledge Testing :-

Question :- what do you mean by matter?

Expected Response :- Anything that occupies space.

Question :- Have you ever prepared sugar solution?

Expected Response :- when making lemonade.

Question :- what happens when you add sugar to water?

Expected Response :- It disappears completely.

Question :- How will you define mixture?

No Response.

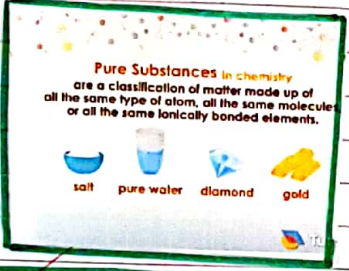
→ ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TOPIC :-

So students! today we will learn about mixture and its types.

→ PRESENTATION :-

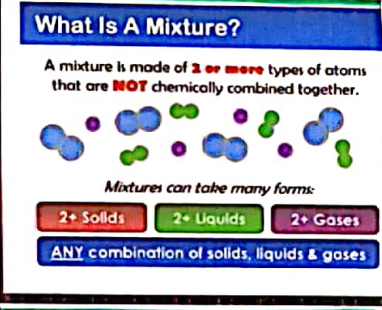
content	Pupil Teacher Activity	Pupil Activity
Meaning of pure substance	Pupil teacher will first explain that the meaning of pure substance	Pupil will listen carefully.
Explaining substances	Pupil teacher will explain about substance and its characteristics.	Pupil will watch carefully.
Explaining various types of mixture	Pupil teacher will explain the mixture and its types.	Pupil will watch and listen carefully.

Presentation



Pure Substances in chemistry are a classification of matter made up of all the same type of atom, all the same molecules or all the same ionically bonded elements.

Examples: salt, pure water, diamond, gold.



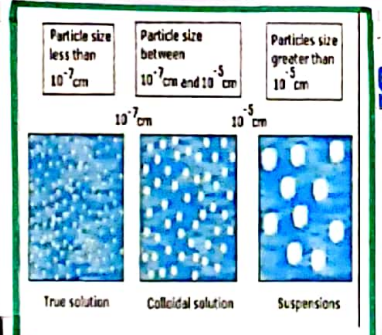
What Is A Mixture?

A mixture is made of 2 or more types of atoms that are **NOT** chemically combined together.

Mixtures can take many forms:

- 2+ Solids
- 2+ Liquids
- 2+ Gases

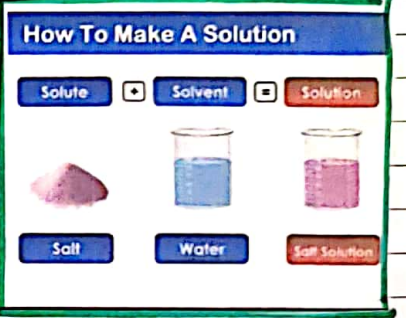
ANY combination of solids, liquids & gases



Particle size	Particle size	Particle size
less than 10^{-7} cm	between 10^{-7} cm and 10^{-5} cm	greater than 10^{-5} cm
True solution	Colloidal solution	Suspensions

content	Pupil Teacher Activity	Pupil Activity
Defining and illustrating solution	Pupil teacher will tell that solution is also a type of mixture.	Pupil will watch attentively.
Types of mixture	Pupil teacher will define and describe various types of mixtures, namely solution, colloidal mixture and suspension.	Pupil will note the differences in their notebooks.
Examples of types of mixture	Pupil teacher will give them example of each type of mixture.	Pupil will listen and watch carefully.

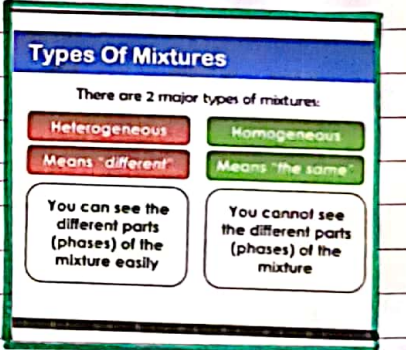
Presentation



How To Make A Solution

Solute + Solvent = Solution

Example: Salt + Water = Salt Solution



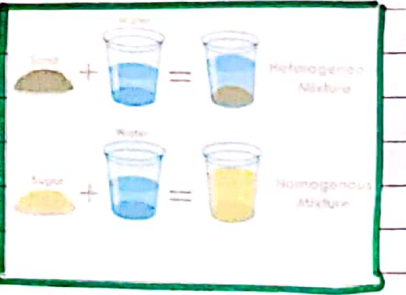
Types Of Mixtures

There are 2 major types of mixtures:

- Heterogeneous** (Means "different")
- Homogeneous** (Means "the same")

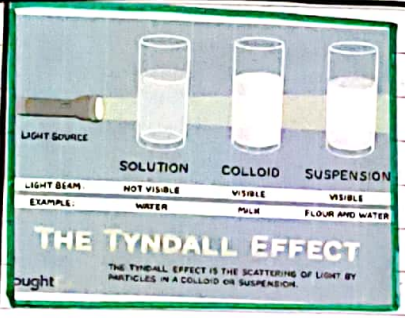
Heterogeneous: You can see the different parts (phases) of the mixture easily.

Homogeneous: You cannot see the different parts (phases) of the mixture.



Sand + Water = Heterogeneous Mixture

Sugar + Water = Homogeneous Mixture

Content	Pupil Teacher Activity	Pupil Activity	Presentation
Explaining Tyndal Effect.	Pupil teacher will explain tyndall effect.	Pupil will pay attention.	

Recapitulation:-

Q:1 Define substance

Q:2 Mixture is of _____ types.

Q:3 The particle of colloidal solution are in size _____.

Homework:-

Differentiate between homogeneous and heterogeneous solution.

ICT BASED LESSON PLAN - 02

Pupil teacher's Roll No :- 81
 Class :- VIIIth
 Duration :- 40 minutes

Date :- 3/9/22
 Subject :- Science
 Topic :- Separation of mixtures

→ General objectives :-

- At the end of lesson pupil will be able to :-
- Acquire knowledge about different method of separating mixture.
- understand the concept of various methods.
- understand the use of separating techniques.
- Apply the knowledge of separation in daily life situations.

→ Specific objectives :-

At the end of lesson, students will be able to :-

- define separation of techniques.
- explain the importance of separation.
- describe about filtration.
- illustrate the use of centrifugation.
- Explain the use of / process of distillation.

→ Instruction Aids :- Presentation.

→ Previous Knowledge Assumed :-

It is assumed that pupil are aware of various changes in their environment and separation of materials.

→ Previous Knowledge Testing :-

Question :- How you separate stones from heap of rice?

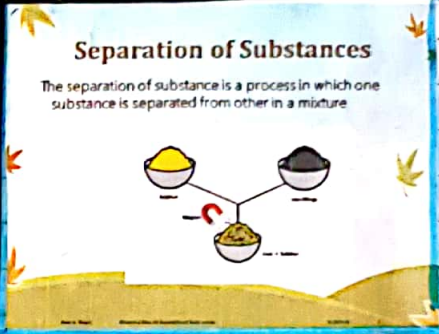
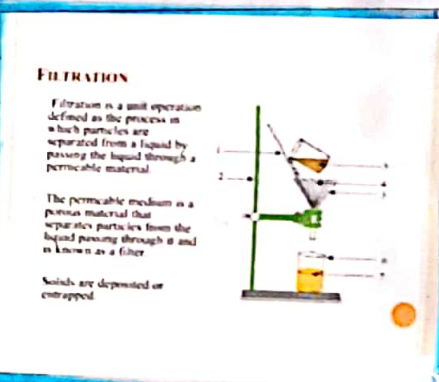
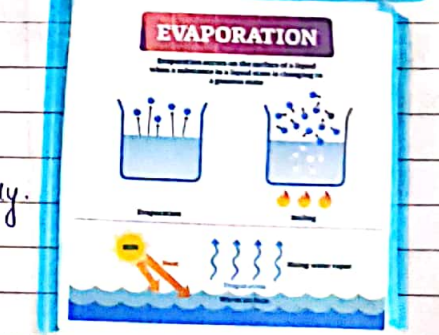
Question :- How will you separate mixture of milk and water?

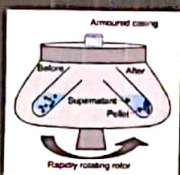
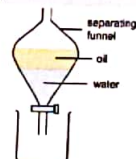
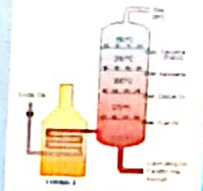
Question :- How will you separate kerosene from petrol?




Announcement of the topic :-

Well students, today we will start our class with the topic, "separation methods of mixtures."

Presentation :-

content	Pupil Teacher Activity	Pupil Activity	Presentation
Explaining filtration	Pupil teacher will explain that filtration is use to separate insoluble substance.	Pupil will watch and listen carefully.	 <p>Separation of Substances The separation of substance is a process in which one substance is separated from other in a mixture</p>
			 <p>FILTRATION Filtration is a unit operation defined as the process in which particles are separated from a liquid by passing the liquid through a permeable material. The permeable medium is a porous material that separates particles from the liquid passing through it and is known as a filter. Solids are deposited or entrapped.</p>
Explaining evaporation	Pupil teacher will explain the process of evaporation and its use.	Pupil will listen carefully.	 <p>EVAPORATION Evaporation occurs on the surface of a liquid when a substance in a liquid state is changing to a gas state.</p>

Content	Pupil Teacher Activity	Pupil Activity	Chalkboard Summary
Explaining centrifugation	Pupil teacher will explain the principle behind the process of centrifugation.	Pupil will watch carefully and listen	<p>What is Centrifugation?</p>  <p>Centrifugation - is the process where a mixture is separated through spinning</p>
Description of separating funnel	Pupil teacher will describe that separating funnel is use to separate two immiscible liquids.	Pupil will watch carefully.	<p>3.5 Separating Liquids</p> <p>Using a Separating Funnel</p> <p>This method can be used to separate immiscible liquids. Liquids that do not dissolve in each other are described as immiscible.</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil and water 
Explaining Distillation	Pupil teacher will explain the process of distillation	Pupil will watch carefully.	<p>Fractional distillation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fractional distillation is the breaking down of a mixture into its component parts. This is done by boiling the mixture and separating the products by their varying boiling points. 

Content	Pupil Teacher Activity	Pupil Activity	Chalkboard Summary
Differentiating between physical and chemical changes	Pupil teacher will give examples of physical change and chemical change to make difference between these changes.	Pupil will watch carefully.	<div data-bbox="1758 351 2217 662"> <p>PHYSICAL CHANGES In a physical change, matter changes form but not chemical identity.</p>  <p>CHEMICAL CHANGES In a chemical change, a chemical reaction occurs and new products are formed.</p>  </div> <div data-bbox="1736 774 2228 1069"> <p>CHEMICAL CHANGE vs PHYSICAL CHANGE</p>  </div>

Recapitulation:

Question: By which method you can separate the leaves from tea.

Question: How will you separate salt from salt solution?

Question: How will you separate oil and water

Homework:

Question: How will you separate butter from milk.

Question: Differentiate between physical and chemical change.

Well Planned

Go

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

SECTOR-20D, CHANDIGARH

EPC-3.1

NAME- ALISHA

CLASS - B.ED 2ND

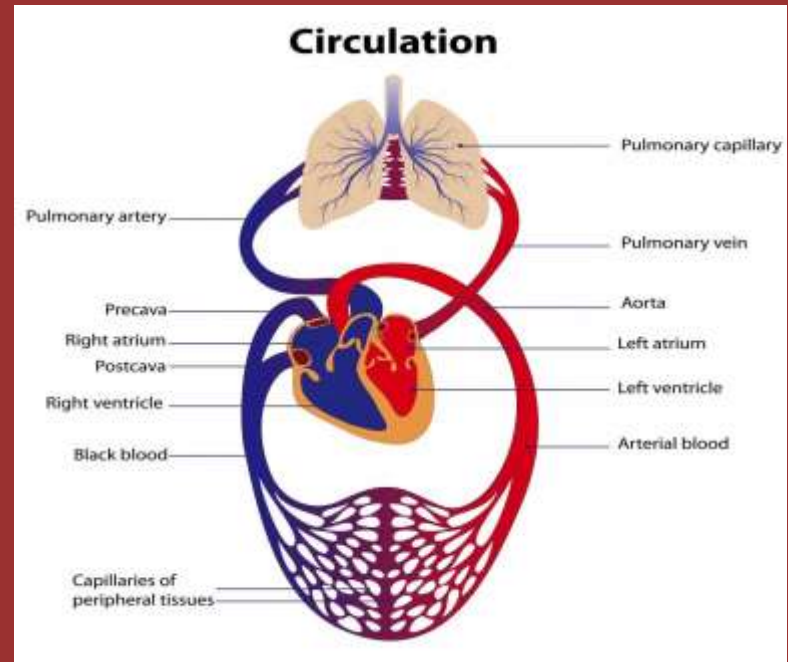
SEM- 3

P.U. ROLL NO-21101941

PRESENTATION ON CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

ORGANS OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

1. HEART
2. BLOOD VESSELS
3. ARTERY
4. VEINS
5. AORTA
6. CAPILLARIES



HEART

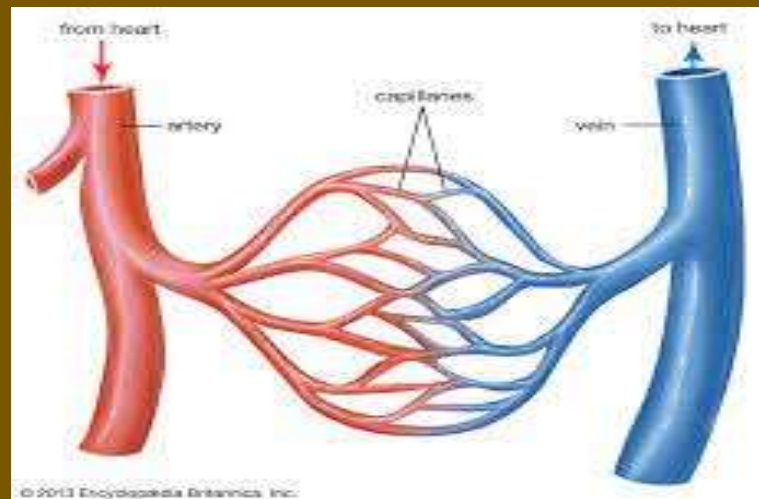
- It is the muscle at the centre of your circulation system.
- Pumping blood around your body as your heart beats.
- In which the blood sends oxygen and nutrients to all parts of the body.
- And carry away the unwanted waste products.

BLOOD VESSELS

- A tube through which the blood circulates in the human body.
- Blood vessels include a network of Arteries, Veins, Capillaries.

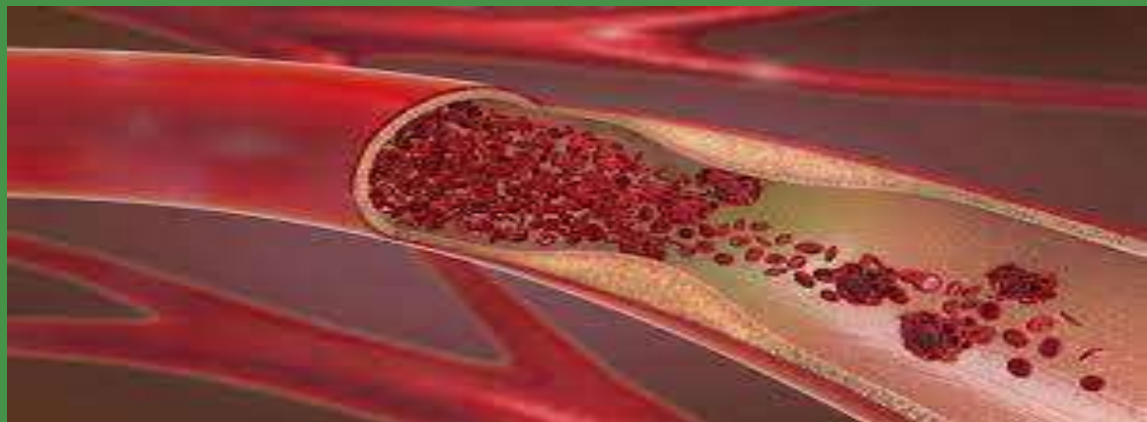
VEINS

- It is blue colour blood vessel like a tube.
- It takes impure or deoxygenated blood towards the heart.
- Veins have thin walls use valve to keep your blood flowing.



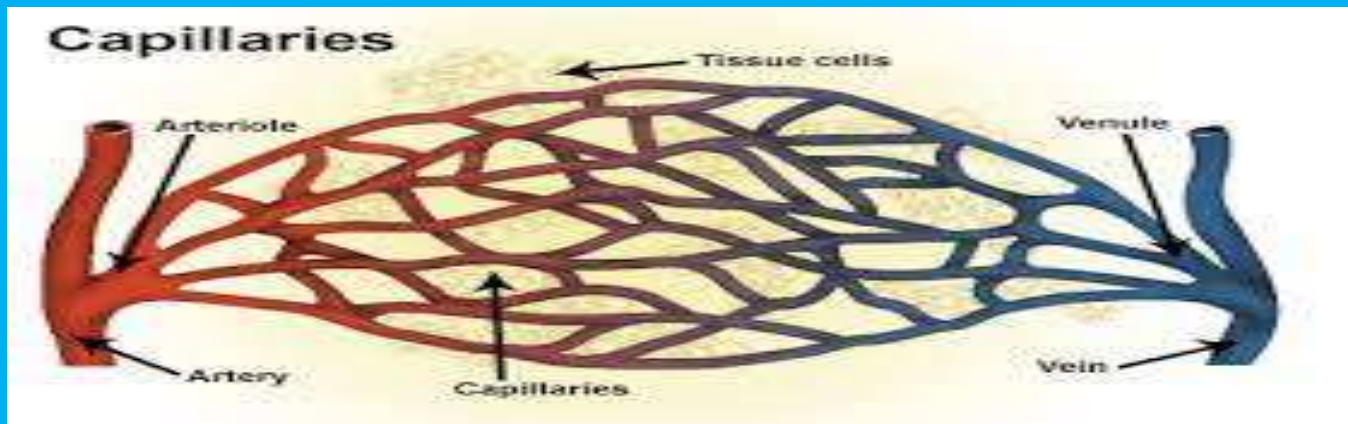
ARTERIES

- It is red colour blood vessel like a tube .
- It carry the oxygenated blood from the heart towards the body parts.
- Arteries have thick walls with muscle tissue.



CAPILLARIES

- These are the delicate blood vessels exist throughout the body.
- It transport all the essential nutrients and oxygen in the cells.
- These are the smallest blood vessels.



HEART:- LOCATION STRUCTURE & FUNCTION

LOCATION:- IT IS IN THE CHEST CAVITY LEFT SIDE IN BODY.

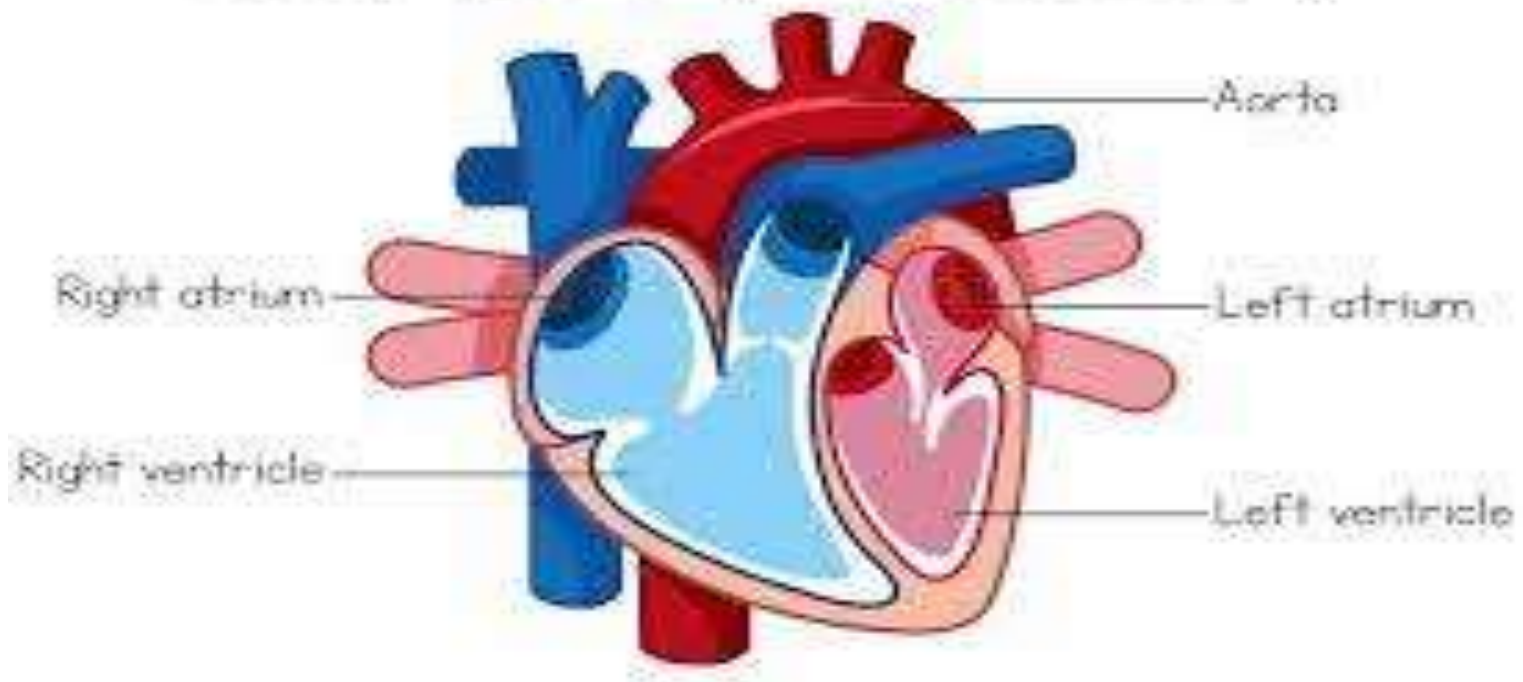
STRUCTURE:- IT IS THE ADULT HUMAN FIST SIZE, WEIGHT OF HEART IS 350GM.

FUNCTION:- PUMP THE BLOOD IN WHOLE BODY

TRANSFER THE OXGENATED BLOOD TO BODY AND CARRY AWAY THE IMPURE BLOOD TOWARDS THE HEART

HEART STRUCTURE

Parts of a Heart



THANKS FOR WATCHING THIS
