ANNEXURE III

LESSON PLAN

CONCEPT ATTAINMENT MODEL (CAM)

Class: Xth Time: 45 Minutes
Topic: Defects of Eye

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES

• To acquire new concepts
• To enrich to classify known concept
• To develop an awareness of thinking strategies
• To understand the nature of conceptual activity

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

The students with able to:

• Recognize example correctly
• Differentiate examples into new groups
• State the important characteristics
• State the concept

SYNTAX

The teacher teaches the concept as detailed below:

The teacher says that he has a concept in his mind. He gives examples labeled as yes or no:

- Cornea: Yes
- Myopia: No
- Iris: Yes
- Hypermetropia: No
- Retina: Yes
- Astigmatism: No
- Eye Lens: Yes
- Presbyopia: NO
Teacher: The students are asked to discuss among themselves the important characteristics or attributes.

Yes No
These are all the parts These are common defects of eye
All part are within the eye Adjusted outside the eye
The teacher gives the other example Optic nerves, Ciliary muscles, Blind spot, Choroid

Students: These are also part of human eye.

Teachers: Compound microscope, Telescope astronomical scope
(They are positive or negative examples)

Students: They belong to negative example.

The teacher will give examples short sightedness and far sightedness

Students: These are the defects of eyes. When a person can see near object called short sightedness and the due to cornea having excessive air-nature or due to elongation of eyeball. When a person can't see near by objects and due to focal length of eye lens too large or eye ball become short.

Teachers: Convex lens, Concave lens.

Students: Myopia can be corrected by using concave lenses. Hypermetropia can be corrected by using convex lens.

Teachers: What is important concept in mind?

Students: Myopia is caused by elongation of eyeball and due to focus is decrease.

Hypermetropia is caused by eyeball become smaller and focal length of eye lens increase.

Well students tell me how you arrived at the concept.

(Teacher will describe rule and type of hypotheses)

i.e. Myopia, Hypermetropia, Presbyopia, Astigmatism are will defect of eye.

Can be corrected using concave lens according:

Concave lens, Telescope and Astronomical telescope can be taught.
CLASS: Xth  
TIME: 45 Minutes  

TOPIC: Source of Energy  
SUB TOPIC: Renewable & Non-Renewable of Energy

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES

- To acquire concepts of energy  
- Discriminates the known concept from other concepts  
- To understand the nature of conceptual activity

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

- Recognize examples and also generate new examples of known concepts  
- State the attributes of the concept.  
- Name the concept and define it.

SYNTAX

The teacher will give examples labeled as yes or no.

- Solar Cooker: Yes
- Solar Water Heater: Yes
- Solar Cell: No
- Wind Energy: No
- Bio-Energy: Yes
- Ocean Energy: No

The students are asked to discuss among themselves the important characteristics or attributes.

- Are used to harnessing solar energy: Yes  
- Not connected to solar energy: No
- Convert Solar energy into: Yes  
- Are manifestation or Solar energy: No  
- Heat/Electricity.
The teacher gives another example

Fire, Wood, Charcoal, Coal, Kerosene, Cooking gas, Petrol, Diesel

(These are positive or negative examples)

Students : These are the example of fossil fuel/ Non Renewable

Teacher : Lignite, Bituminous & Anthracites

(It is positive or negative example)

Students : It is an example of negative item.

Teacher asks the students to explain the following terms. L.P.G & C.N.G

Students : Liquefied petroleum gas, compressed natural gas.

Teacher : Gave some examples of solar energy, hydro energy, wind energy.

Student : It is the examples of renewable sources of energy.

Teacher : Wrote the following items on the black board: Coal, Biogas, Oil, Uranium Natural gas.

Student : Yes: Coal, Oil, Uranium are primary source of energy.

No: Biogas, Coal gas are secondary source of energy.

Well students how you arrived at the-concept.

The source which produce energy continuously in nature and which are practically in exhaustive called renewable source of energy e.g. solar energy, wind energy, bio-gas, hydrogen gas.

The sources, which produce energy, which is likely to be, exhausted in near future e.g. coal, petroleum and natural gas.

With the similar way, other type of energies such as Nuclear energy, Ocean energy, Tidal energy and solar spectrum can be taught to the students.