APPENDIX – IV

TEACHING PLAN

THROUGH TEACHER'S MANUAL METHOD

SUBJECT – ENGLISH

(Quiz-Time, Money Matters, 26th January 2001, Blue whale, How it works)

NINTH GRADE STUDENTS
TEACHING PLAN-I
PHASE-I

Standard: IXth
Subject: English
Unit: Quiz Time
Sub Unit: Tejash Vidhyalaya Celebrate Gandhi Jayanti.
Time: 35 min.

Objectives:
1. To know about the "Gandhi Jayanti"
2. To know about the quiz Competition.
3. To know about the rates of quiz competition.
4. To know about the first Prime Minister of India.
5. To know about the discovery of Jagadishchandra Bose.
6. To know about the first Indian Satellite.
7. To know about the second round buzzer round.
8. To know about how to make questions.
9. To know about the folk dance of Punjab.
10. To know about where was the first atom bomb dropped.
Main points of the lesson:

1. The students of the Tejas Vidyalaya Umedgadh, going to celebrate 2nd October "Gandhi Jayanti" in a different way.
2. The cultural committee of the school arranges different competitions on "Gandhi Jayanti."
3. They invite different schools of their district to participate in the competition. This year, they are going to take quiz competition.
4. For the quiz competition students of the top three schools were selected as finalists.
5. There are three teams namely India, Hindustan, and Bharat. Mr. Haren is a quiz Master.
6. In quiz competition, there are three round. First round is direct question round for each team. Second is buzzer and third is choose the correct answer.
PHASE-II

Standard : IXth
Subject : English
Unit : Quiz Time
Sub Unit : About Quiz.
Time : 35 min.

Objectives :
1. To know about the rules of Quiz.
2. To know about the shortest month.
3. To know about the Nobel Prize Award.
4. To know about which is not a union Territory of India.
5. To know about neighboring country of India.
Main points of the lesson:

There are three rounds each team asks direct question. After the first round, India and Hindustan get 100 points – Bhart is yet to open its account – After the second round, Hindustan gets 100 and Bhart and India are at 200. After the third round, Hindustan gets 200. After the third round, Hindustan gets 200 points, Bhart 200, and the winning team India 250 points.
Standard : IXth
Subject : English
Unit : Money matters
Sub Unit : Origin of word money.
Time : 35 Minutes

Objectives :

1. To know about the different types of new comers currency.
2. To know about the value of the money.
3. To know about the origin of word 'Money'
4. To know about the "barter system" or exchanging thing"
5. To know about "token" money and how it works.
6. To know about the different shapes, sizes and weights of coins.
Main points of the lesson:

1. The money word has been derived from the Latin word 'Moneo'.
2. The appearance money has changed from time to time. Long ago, there were copper, silver even gold coins. They were used as currency (Money).
3. What is the difference between hundred Rupee note and a piece of news paper of same size. We can buy all the things from hundred Rupee note but can not from a piece of news paper. Because the hundred rupee note has been value because it is guaranteed by the government of India.
4. Barter system means exchanging things older days people used to follow Barter system.
5. As civilization progressed certain things become the 'token' money.
6. As time passed, these things are replaced by pieces of metal, especially bronze, copper, Gold and silver.
PHASE-II

**Standard** : IXth  
**Subject** : English  
**Unit** : Money Metters  
**Sub Unit** : Use of E card.  
**Time** : 35 Minutes

**Objectives:**

1. To know about the different type of coins.
2. To know about the limitations for using paper money.
3. To know about the invented and developed Electronic cards.
4. To know about the use of E-card through internet services.
5. To know about using of E-card.
Main points of the lesson:

1. It was very difficult to carry and store the coins.
2. In the place of coins people started to use paper money.
3. How Electronic cards have been invented and developed. One can buy things from different stores with the help of the E-card.
4. E-card means the amount is taken out from one's bank account.
5. E-card is safe as well as convenient. It is easy to carry.
6. By using E-card, one can get cash, it is paperless money.
7. The coins and notes you see today might disappear in future.
TEACHING PLAN-III

PHASE-I

Standard : IXth
Subject : English
Unit : 26th January 2001.
Sub Unit : Information about earthquake in Gujarat.
Time : 35 Minutes

Objectives:
1. To know about the horrifying day of Gujarat people 26th January, 2001.
2. To know about the Earthquake and Richter Scale of Earthquake.
3. To know about the which place is the center of Earthquake.
4. To know about the giganlic damage after Earthquake.
5. To know about the Natur's fury after Earthquake.
6. To know about the people and animals who losts their life and home.
Main points of the lesson:

1. The 26th January 2001 will remain in the memory of people of Gujarat as the most horrifying day because of Earthquake.

2. On 26th January 2001, the earthquake was measured at 8.7 on a Richter Scale.

3. The Center of the earthquake was Dhrang Lodai village located at the tip of the Runn of Kutch.

4. The earthquake had occurred at 8.45 in the morning and it damage on a huge scale.

5. The damage was gigantic. Buildings were collapsing like castles of cards because of the aftershocks. Thousands of the people and animals became homeless.
**PHASE-II**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>IXth</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>English</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>26\textsuperscript{th} January 2001.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub Unit</td>
<td>Some tips about earthquake</td>
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<td>Time</td>
<td>35 Minutes</td>
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**Objectives** :

1. To know about how the Government, individuals Social organizations helped these people who are helpless because of Earthquake.
2. To know about how army and volunteers were work quickly to help who are in trapped under debris.
3. To know about such a countries like Japan and North America who face such calamities very often.
4. To know about how to save our lives and belongings in the situation of earthquake.
5. To know about what to do and what not to do during the Earthquake.
6. To know about what to do and what not to do after the earthquake.
Main points of lesson:

1. After Earthquake Government, individuals and social organizations helps to those who lost their lives, thought sent food packet, first aid, tents and even money.

2. The army and volunteers were quick to act. They removed the debris and palled out people trapped under it. They saved their lives by giving them medicines, food and clothes.

3. Calamities such as earthquake can not be controlled by human beings. People should have to learn how to save our self and our belongings during the Earthquake.

4. During the earthquake what we should have to do:
   - Come out in open area immediately.
   - Keep away from any big building.
   - If you are driving a vehicle, stop.
   - It and stand away from the road.

5. During the earthquake what we should not to do:
   - Don’t crowd at public places such as temple, shops factories, schools, halls etc.
   - Don’t stand near a glass window, mirrors, cupboards and such other sharp or heavy objects.

6. After the earthquake what we should have to do:
   - Stop the gadgets that can cause fire, gas store Kerosene stove etc.
   - Check if any member of the family is hurt.
   - Listen to radio T.V. news bulletin.
   - Be prepared for aftershocks.

7. After the earthquake what we should not to do:
   - Don't spread rumors.
   - Don't rush to see the damaged buildings.
TEACHING PLAN-IV
PHASE-I

Standard : IXth
Subject : English
Unit : How it Works
Sub Unit : A photocopier, A thermometer.
Time : 35 Minutes

Objectives:
1. To know about for what purpose we used a photocopier.
2. To know about now a photocopier works.
3. To know about a Thermometer.
4. To know about how and from which material thermometer made.
5. To know about the importance of mercury in a thermometer.
6. To know about the use of a Thermometer.
The main points of lesson:

1. A photocopier makes instant copies of printed pages or pictures.
2. A page is placed on a glass plate and a button is pressed. The page is lit up from inside the machine. An image of the page is then produced. It is made of particles of ink.
3. The paper, on which copy is to be made, passes through a shower of toner. The particles of the powder cling to the charged parts of the paper. Thus an image of writing or picture, placed on the glass is found printed on the paper.
4. There is a very narrow glass tube inside a thermometer. At its bottom there is a blue containing a liquid. It is mercury when heated, it expands and some of the particles are forced up in a narrow tube.
5. When the thermometer gets colder, again there is vibration. But these particles of mercury contract. As they become smaller in size, the particles in the narrow tube come down.
6. Mercury expands more quickly, so it shows the temperature faster. There are some marks and figure on the glass tube. We can see the level of mercury in the transparent tube and read the temperature.
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<tr>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>How it works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Unit</td>
<td>Atomic Energy, Soil formed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>35 Minutes</td>
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**Objectives:**

1. To know about atomic energy.
2. To know how the energy come out from atom.
3. To know about the two ways from which we can obtain energy.
4. To know about the "Fusion" and "Fission"
5. To know about the particiles of atom like neutron, uranium, plutonium.
6. To know about the formation of soil
7. To know about what is "weathering".
8. To know about basic factor responsible for weathering.
9. To know about Topsoil and subsoil.
Main points of the lesson:

1. Atomic energy is obtained from the atom. Energy holds the parts of an atom together. When the atom is split this energy comes out.
2. We can obtain energy from an atom in two ways. Through fusion and fission.
3. When one single atom is made out of two atoms it is called fusion. Fusion releases a great amount of heat.
4. When one atom is split into two it is called fission. This is done hitting atoms with neutrons.
5. The main particles of atom are: neutron, plutonium and uranium.
6. Soil is the loose powdery Earth; it is made up to very small pieces of rock, decayed plants and materials.
7. The crumbling and wearing away of rock goes on all the time. This is called "Weathering".
8. Topsoil: The richest layer of soil is at the top. It is very fertile.
9. The second layer is called subsoil. It contains bits of rocks.
10. Under the subsoil, there is the bedrock. It is almost soiled.
TEACHING PLAN-V
PHASE-I

Standard : IXth
Subject : English
Unit : The Blue whale.
Sub Unit : Information about mammals
Time : 35 Minutes.

Objectives:
1. To know about the mammals animals.
2. To know about intelligence of the different mammal animals like Dog, elephant etc.
3. To know about the common things in all mammal animals.
4. To know about how mammals use their limbs in different ways.
5. To know about biggest mammal in the world Blue whale.
6. To know about Blue whale.
The main points of the lesson:

1. Mammals are intelligent animals and well developed brings. So they can learn to do many things. For example dogs elephants.
2. There are many things common in mammals, like warm blood, hair or fur on the body, two pairs of limbs like arms and legs.
3. Mammals use their limbs in different ways.
4. Mammals live everywhere in hot places like the equator and very cool place like the North pole.
5. The blue whale is the biggest mammal in the world.
6. A blue whale can grow up to 33 meters & weigh 1,30,000 kg. Its tongue is three meters thick. Blue whale is an extremely strong creature. It can drown a huge ship.
PHASE-II

Standard : IXth
Subject : English
Unit : The Blue whale
Sub Unit : Habit of blue Whale
Time : 35 Minutes

Objectives:
1. To know about blue whale in content of sieve 'baleen.'
2. To know about what type of food is need of blue whale.
3. To know about blue whale that it can live under the water and also surface of the water.
4. To know about breathing system of blue whale.
5. To know about why Blue whale is mammal animal.
6. To know about the young one blue whale, the time of birth.
7. To know about blue whale as human beings.
8. To know about listening ability of blue whale.
9. To know about usefulness of Blue whale.
The main points of the lesson:

1. A whale can eat up to 4,100 kilos of food for a day & it swallows a huge quantity of water. Then it throws it out through a sieve of bones in upper law. Sieve is called a 'baleen.'

2. The blue whale breathes air. It can stay under water for an hour. Then it comes to the surface to breathe. When it breathes out, it blows out water. From distance this looks like a fountain.

3. The blue whale gives birth to young ones; therefore we call it a mammal. The time of birth, the young one is about 8 meters long and it weight around 10,000 kg.

4. In some ways whale are like human brings.

5. The blue whales often sing in their own ways one can near their songs even from the distance of 400 kms.

6. Now the number of blue whale ae decreasing very fast because people are hunt and kill the blue whale, because all the part of blue whale are very useful.