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

S2P – PEDAGOGY

MICRO TEACHING RECORD

PHYSICAL SCIENCE

Name of the student Teacher : ----------

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

ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY

INDEX

Physical Science

WELCOME.....

* LESSON PLAN - 1 *

Priliminary information :-

Name of the Student Teacher :~ M-Naga Deepthi

Reg No :~ Y15ED44095

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

specification :- The pupil

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

b. **Recognises :-** The pupil recognises the above terms, concepts, defination 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, definations, 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, where as Newton's first law of motions 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 intertia and Newton's first law of motions.

b. **Generalis :-** The Concept of intertia and Newton's law of motion.

c. **Gives Reasons :-** 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 less on Newton's first law of motion.

4. **Skill :-** The pupil acquires the skill through the lesson "Newton's first law of motion".

(i) **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.

5. **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	Pupil's Activity	Black Board work
1. What is the boiling point?	It is a Constant temperature at which solid substance converts into gasious state.	
2. Boiling point depends on what?	Internal pressure.	
3. when pressure increases what happens to boiling point?	Increase	
4. what is the relation between boiling point and pressure.	Directly propotional.	

Teacher's Activity	Pupil Activity	Black Board work
5. Usage of pressure cooker reduces or increases time?	Reduces.	
6. Tell some parts of pressure cooker.	Alluminium Container Lid Rubber gasket weight valve Safety valve	
7. which part ~~of~~ increases the pressure inside the cooker without going out?	Rubber gasket.	

MICRO LESSON PLAN - III

Priliminary Information :-

Name of the Student Teacher :- M. Naga Deepthi

Roll. No :- 32

Subject :- Physical Science

Class :- VIII

Topic :- Measurement of temparature Thermometer

Time :- 5 min

Name of the Skill :- Introduction Skill

No. of Students :-

Teacher Activity	Pupil Activity	Black Board work
1. What is your name	Sai	
2. where are you comming from?	Amudalavalasa	
3. matter exists in how many states?	Three	
4. what are they?	solid, liquid, gas	
5. what is this?	Chalk piece	
6. Molecules are tightly packed in what state?	Solid state	
7. Molecules are less tightly packed in which state.	liquid state	
8. Molecules as far a part in which state?	Gaseouse State	

Teacher Activity	Pupil Activity	Black Board work.
9. what is there in this bottle	water	
10. what is the State of water?	liquid	
11. what is the Solid State of water?	Ice	
12. what is the gaseous State of water?	water Vapour	
13. what is the process required to obtain water from ice immediately?	water becomes ice Heat	
Announcement of the topic :- Today	we are going to learn the lesson heat	Heat

the topic :-

MICRO TEACHING LESSON PLAN - IV

Name of the Student Teacher :- M. Naga Deepthi

Roll NO :- 32

Subject :- Physical Science

Class :- 8th

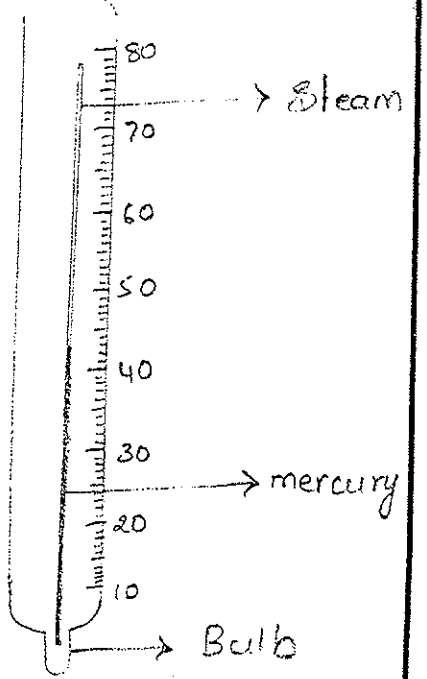
Topic :- Measurement of temparature - Thermometer

Time :- 5 min

Name of the Skill :- Explanation Skill

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

	a number which degree of hotness or Coldness on Same Chosen Scale Heat flows from high temperature region to low temperature region	Observe	or coldness on Same Choosen Scale.
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 thermometers	Observe	The instruments that measure the temperature are known as "Thermometer".

SNO	Teacher Activity	Pupil Activity	Black Board work
3.	**Principle of working of Thermometer :-** Thermometer works on the principle that substance expand on heating Generally thermometer are used in mercury thermometer.	Observe	Substance expand on heating is the principle of mercury thermometer.
4.	**Mercury Thermometer :-** It consists of a small cylindrical tube made of glass and a long narrow glass tube of uniform bore attached to it. Bulb is completly filled with mercury and tube is also filled and is calibrate in degrees according to certain Scale of temp.	Observe	 Mercury thermometer.

MICRO TEACHING LESSON PLAN - 7

Name of the Student teacher :- M. Naga Deepthi

Roll NO :- 32

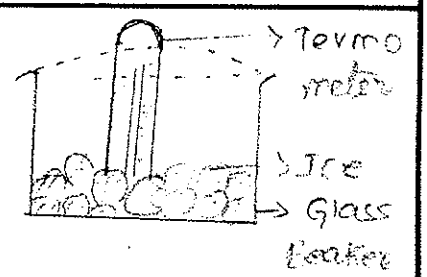
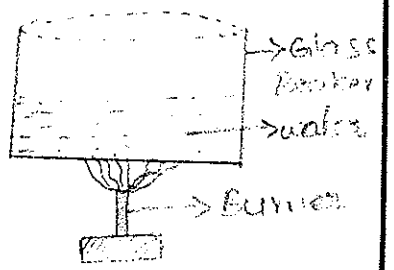
Subject :- Physical Science

Class :- 8th

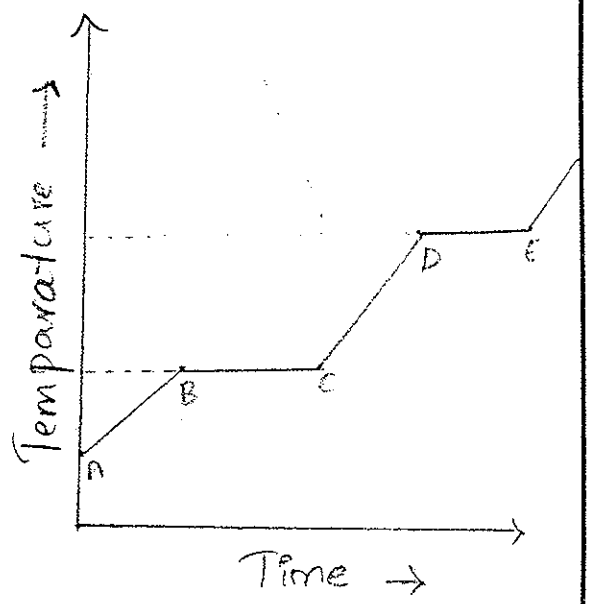
Topic :- Change of Scale

Time :- 5 min

Name of the Skill :- Use of Black Board Skill

S.NO	Teacher Activity	Pupil Activity	Black Board work
	Determination of melting point of ice and Boiling point of water:-		
1.	Take some pure ice place in a glass beaker.	Observe	
2.	Measure the temperature with a celcius thermometers. Let is be ice.	observe	Let the temperature be −10°c
3.	The temparature rise upto 0°c then ice starts melting and then remains Constant until ice melts into water	Observe	 The temperature 0°c is known as melting point of Ice

4.	If heating is continued further the temperature raises until 100°c, then water State boiling.	Observe	
5.	Until all the water boils and evaporates there will not be any change in temperature. This constant temparature is called Boiling of water. Graph:- After noting the readings draw a graph by taking time on x-axis and temperature on y-axis ABCDE is Cooling curve The temparature at BC and DE are constant	Observe observe	

S.No	Teacher Activity	Pupil Activity	Black Board work
	because head supplied is utilized only for process of changing of state.	Observe	
	BC is melting point DE Boiling point.	observe	
	The constant temparature 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	Observe observe	 BC - Melting point DE - Boiling point