

Est.: 1980

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H.K.E. SOCIETY'S

BASAVESHWAR COLLEGE OF EDUCATION,

BVB CAMPUS, MANHALLI ROAD, BIDAR – 585 403 KARNATAKA, INDIA.
(Recognized by SRC NCTE, New Delhi and Permanent Affiliated to Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi)
E-Mail: principalbcebidar@hkes.edu.in, website: www.hkesbcoebidar.in



CRITERION – II

TEACHING LEARNING AND EVALUATION



2.4: Competency and Skill Development

2.4.5: Adequate skills are developed in students for effective use of ICT for teaching learning process

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Sl. No.	Particulars
B	Developing assessment tools for both online and offline learning


IQAC Coordinator
H.K.E.S. Basaveshwar College of Education
BIDAR - 585 403 (Karnataka)


PRINCIPAL
H.K.E.S. Basaveshwar College
of Education, BIDAR

GULBARGA UNIVERSITY



KALABURGI

DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES & RESEARCH IN
EDUCATION, KALABURGI-585106

SCHOOL BASED LESSON PLAN

NAME OF THE STUDENT : *Aishwarya D/o Ashok Pedil*
ROLL No. : *UOLAH22E0030 (30)*
SEMESTER : *B.Ed IIIrd Semester*
SUBJECT : *Physical Science*
TOPIC : *Stars and the Solar System*
GUIDE : *Sri Sachin Kumar Sajjan*

HYDERABAD KARNATAKA EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
BASAVESHWAR COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
BIDAR-585 403

YEAR- 2024

IQAC Coordinator
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BIDAR - 585 403 (Karnataka)

PRINCIPAL
H.K.E.S. Basaveshwar College
of Education, BIDA

H.K.E. SOCIETY'S
BASAVESHWAR COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, BIDAR.

LESSON ENTRY SHEET

Name of the Student : Aishwarya % Ashok Patel
 Roll No : 30
 Name of the School : Kittur Ravi Channamma Residential School
 Class : 8th Std
 Method -I : Physical Science

Lesson No.	Name of the Lesson	Date	Sign. of the Observer
1	Stars and the Solar System	24/1/24	
2	Moon and Moon's Surface	31/2/24	
3	The Sun and the Planets	7/2/24	
4	Mercury and Venus Planet	12/2/24	
5	Earth and Mars Planet	15/2/24	
6	Jupiter and Saturn Planet	20/2/24	
7	Uranus and Neptune Planet	21/2/24	
8	Some other members of Solar System	24/2/24	

IQAC Coordinator

H.K.E.S. Basaveshwar College of Education
 BIDAR - 585 403 (Karnataka)

ಬಸವೇಶ್ವರ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಬಿದರ
BASAVESHWAR COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, BIDAR

ಪಾಠ ಯೋಜನೆ / LESSON PLAN

Name of the Student Teacher : Aishwarya Patil Reg. No.: UOUAH22E0030
 Name of the School : K.P.C. Residential School Class 8th Std
 Subject : Physical Science Lesson No. 01
 Topic : Stars and the Solar System Date 29/1/24
 Topic / Concept : Stars and Solar System Period _____
 Prerequisite / Previous Knowledge : The pupil must be familiar with the moon, stars, earth, sky, etc.
 Resources / Sources Consulted : 8th Std textbook.

ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಬೋಧನಾ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು / General Instructional Objectives

- To develop the interest in students towards learning Science.
- To develop the abilities of Imagination and reasoning.
- To develop the Scientific attitude and Scientific Interest.
- To enable them to get knowledge content in lesson.

ವಿಶೇಷ ಬೋಧನಾ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು / Specific Instructional Objectives

- Knowledge :- Pupils are able to **State** the celestial objects.
- Understanding :- Pupils are able to **Explain** about the stars.
- Application :- Pupils are able to **Draw** the Solar System.
- Skill :- Pupils are able to **Denote** the planets in the Solar System.

ಬೋಧನಾ ಅಂಶಗಳು / Teaching Points

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Celestial bodies
- 3) The Stars
- 4) The Solar System.

ಬೋಧನಾ ಕಲಕಾ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳು / TLM

- 1) **General TLM**
Chalk pieces, duster, pointer, Rolling blackboard.
- 2) **Specific TLM**
Showing chart of Solar System and Activity

I. Motivation:-

Dear students, before going to start answer it.

apter, I will ask you few question try to

Teacher Activity

Students Activity

Q.1) Would you notice bright dots shining in the sky?

Ans: Yes, we notice bright dots shining in the sky.

Q.2) What are these bright and shining dots called?

Ans: The bright and shining dots are called as stars.

Q.3) What else you see in the sky?

Ans: We will see moon, sun, planets, etc.

Q.4) In which planet do we live?

Ans: We live in the planet Earth.

Q.5) What we call the moon, sun, and planet and many others collectively?

Ans: Problematic question.

II. Statement of the Aim:-

"SYSTEM" in detail.

Students, today we will study about the "STARS AND THE SOLAR

III. Development.

Content Analysis	Teacher Activity	Students Activity	Learning Outcomes	Black-Board Work
Introduction	As we all are already aware that at the night time, the sky appears to be dark and we see the entire sky dotted with countless stars, etc.	Students Remembering	Recall	Stars and Solar System

part of
analysis

Lesson Objectives

Q1 Do you observe any star like object which do not going to twinkles?

So, the object which do not twinkle are the planets.

The stars, the planets, the moon and many other objects in the sky are called as Celestial objects.

The study of the celestial object and associated phenomena is called astronomy. In ancient India our ancestors are going to perform methodical observation of sky.

We know that there is a large number of stars in the sky which are observed especially at the dark night. Light, stars emit light of their own. We know that sun is also a star and sun gives us large amount of the other stars are of 200 billion to the earth and stars are of 2 stars to earth and stars are far away from the earth.

Planet. Stars are present in the sky during day-time also, however they are not visible that is because of the bright sunlight.

Students
Activities

Q1. Yes, we see a star like object which do not going to twinkles.

Learning Outcomes

Think - Read - Write

Starts

Students
Notes
Carefully

The object which does not twinkle are planets.

Celestial Object:- The stars, the planets, the moon, and many other objects in the sky are called as celestial object.

The study of celestial object and associated phenomena is called as astronomy.

Explain

Stars emit their own light and the sun is also a star.

Students
Remembering

Content
Analysis

Teacher Activities

As you know, stars appear to move from east to west. A star that rises in the east in the evening, and sets in the west in the early morning.

Let us understand this through an activity.

Activity.

Stand in the centre of a big room and start walking. Then you will observe that all the objects nearby you seem to move in opposite direction of yours.

The Sun and the celestial bodies which revolve around it from the Solar system and gravitational attraction between the Sun and the planets kept them swirling around it.

The eight planets in the order of distance from the Sun are: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune in the order.

Let us see the Solar system through the cloud.
The four inner planets mercury, Venus, earth, and Mars are much nearer to the Sun. They are called as "Inner planets".

Student Activities

Learning Outcomes

Block - Term I
Book

Analysis

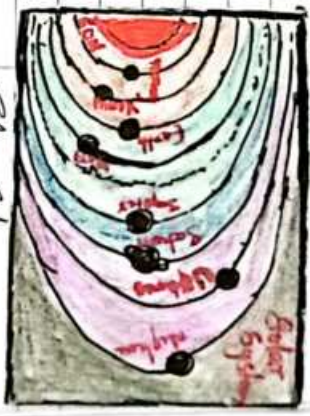
Students move from east to west.

Students observe the activity

Participatory

Activity.

Notes



Solar System.
There are eight planets in our solar system according to their order from inner to outer.

Student Learning

Explain

- (i) Mercury.
- (ii) Venus.
- (iii) Earth.
- (iv) Mars.
- (v) Jupiter.
- (vi) Saturn.
- (vii) Uranus.
- (viii) Neptune.

Inner Planets. There are four inner planets.

Content Analysis	Teacher Activities
Solar System	The planets outside the orbit of Mars, namely Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are much farther. They are called as the "Outer Planets".

Recapitulation:-

Teacher Activities	
Q.1) Define celestial objects?	
Q.2) What do you mean by astronomy?	
Q.3) Why do stars appear smaller in size?	
Q.4) Name eight planets of Solar System?	
Q.5) Name the Inner and Outer Planets?	

Student Activities	Learning Outcomes	Black-Board Work
Student listening	Reads	Outer planets:- The four outer planets are Neptune, Saturn, Uranus, and Jupiter.

Student Activities	Black-Board Work
Students are responding to the questions.	<p>Black-Board Summary.</p> <p>The stars, the planets, the moon and many other objects in the sky are called as the celestial objects. The study of celestial objects and associated phenomena is called astronomy. Star appears smaller in size as they are far away. Eight planets are mercury, Venus, earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and the Neptune. Mercury, Venus, earth, Mars called Inner Planet. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are called Outer Planets.</p>

1. Evaluation:

Teacher's observation

Fill in the blanks by using options given below.

Saturn, Earth, 8, East to West, Star

1) Sun is a _____.

2) Mercury, Venus, _____, Mars are inner planets.

3) Jupiter, _____, Uranus and Neptune are outer planets.

4) Stars move from _____ to _____.

5) There are _____ planets in solar system.

How Mark:-

8. Collect information about Sun and all other planets

Student's activity

Place-Brand Name

Students

observing

giving
and
Responses.

1) Star

2) Earth

3) Saturn

4) East to West

5) 8

Knowledge around it.

Approved by method masters / start/checked and signed:

~~Approved~~
P. K. K.

OBSERVATIONS ವಿಷಯಗಳು :

1

2

3

4

5

Suggestions / ಸಲಹೆಗಳು :

Mr. Mr. work was normal.
Improve the explanation.
Control the class.
Prepare the lesson effectively.

Observed

Abhilash

ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಸಹಿ
Sign. of Student Teacher

Abhilash

ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕರ ಸಹಿ
Sign. of Method Master

Abhilash

ಪಾಠ ವೀಕ್ಷಕರ ಸಹಿ
Sign. of the Lesson Observer

ಬಸವೇಶ್ವರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಬಿದರ
BASAVESHWAR COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, BIDAR

ಪಾಠ ಯೋಜನೆ / LESSON PLAN

Name of the Student Teacher : Aishwarya Patil Reg. No.: UOUAH22L0030
Name of the School : K.R.C. Residential School. Class 8th Std.
Subject : Physical Science Lesson No. 02
Unit : Stars and the Solar System Date 31/2/24
Topic / Concept : Moon and Moon's Surface. Period _____
ಪೂರ್ವ ಜ್ಞಾನ / Previous Knowledge Pupils have the knowledge about celestial bodies, planets also about inner and outer planets.
ಸಹಾಯಕ ಅಕೌರಣ / Sources Consulted : 8th Std textbook.

ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಬೋಧನಾ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು / General Instructional Objectives

- 1) To develop the interest of students in learning science.
- 2) To develop the abilities of imagination and Reasoning.
- 3) To develop the Scientific attitude and Scientific interest.
- 4) To enable them to get knowledge content in lesson.

ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಬೋಧನಾ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು / Specific Instructional Objectives

- 1) Knowledge : Pupils are able to define about full moon day.
- 2) Understanding : Pupils are able to detect the Phase of moon.
- 3) Application : Pupils are able to judge the Phase of moon.
- 4) Skill : Pupils are able to draw Moon and Surface of moon.

ಬೋಧನಾ ಅಂಶಗಳು / Teaching Points	ಬೋಧನಾ ಕಲಕಾ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳು / TLM
1) Introduction	<u>General TLM</u> Chalk pieces, duster, pointer, scotch tape, black board.
2) The Moon	
3) The Moon's Surface	<u>Spuffler TLM</u> 1) Chart Showing figure of Moon 2) Chart Showing figure of Moon's Surface.

5. Motivation:-

Dear student, before going to school questions related to your previous topic.

Teacher's Note

Q1) Explain celestial object?

Q2) What do you mean by astronomy?

Q3) How many planets are there in our solar system?

Q4) Which is the natural source of light in day?

Q5) Which is the natural source of light in night?

11. Statement of the -

on behalf. Student, today we are going

Background:-

Child Anger

Teacher's Message

You have already studied about planets, satellites and the artificial satellite. Various objects are about inner and outer planets. So today we are going to study about them.

Our next topic, I am going to ask you few

Student's Message

Ans The planets, the moon, the stars and many other objects in sky are called as celestial objects.

Ans The study of celestial bodies and many related phenomena is called as astronomy.

Ans There are 8 planets in our solar system.

Ans The natural source of light during the day time is Sun.

Ans The natural source of light during the night time is Moon.

to study about "MOON AND MOON'S SURFACE"

Child's Message

Teacher's Message

Teacher's Note

Student are remembering

Recall

"MOON"

Content
Analysis

Teacher
Activities

Moon:

As moon is the natural source of light during night time. The moon is Earth's only natural satellite. At about one-fourth the diameter of the Earth, it is the largest natural satellite in the Solar System.

It is fifth largest satellite in the Solar System.

Moon

The day on which the whole disc of moon is visible is known as the "full moon day".

The various shapes of the bright part of the moon as seen during a month are called "Phases of the Moon".

Almost all festivals in India are celebrated according to the phases of Moon.

For Example.

- Diwali is celebrated on New Moon.
- Bubbu, Purnima and Guru Nanak's Birthday are celebrated on full Moon day.

Students
Activities

Learning
Outcomes

Block - Content Link

Students are
Observing

Observes



Students
Reflecting

Suggest

The day on which the whole disc of Moon is visible is known as full Moon day.

The various shapes of the bright part of the moon as seen during a month are called as Phases of Moon.

Students are
remembering
the facts

Reasons

(i) Diwali is celebrated on New Moon day.

(ii) Bubbu Purnima is celebrated on full Moon day.

Content
Analysis

Teacher
Alphata

When the Moon is directly between us and the Sun, the part facing us does not receive sunlight, and we cannot see the Moon. This situation is known as the New Moon.

Moon

The Small Portion of the moon appearing in the sky is known as Crescent Moon. 29 days are considered from one full moon to other.

Here the figure in the cloud shows the earth surrounded by moon surrounding around the Sun.

The Moon's Surface.

The moon is farthest

object for part and they - telling, But when astronomy is astronomer looked on the moon's surface, they found that the moon's surface is dusty and barren. There are many craters of different sizes. It also has a large number of sharp and high mountains.

Some of them are as high

as the highest mountains on the earth. The moon has no atmosphere. So it doesn't have water, Oxygen. So life can't be exist on moon.

Student
Alphata

Teacher
Alphata

Block - 2
Grade

Student
Mokham

before

The Small portion of the moon that is appearing in the sky is called Crescent Moon.

29 days are considered from one full moon to other.

Student
Alphata

Planet



Moon's Surface

Student
Alphata

Compass

i) Moon's surface is dusty and barren

(ii) Moon is farthest object for part and the story - telling.

(iii) Moon has no atmosphere.
(iv) life can't be exist on Moon.

iv. Recapitulation:

Teacher Activity

- Q.1) What do you mean by full Moon day?
- Q.2) What do you mean by New Moon day?
- Q.3) What do you mean by Phases of Moon?
- Q.4) What is crescent moon?
- Q.5) What does astronaut find on Moon's surface?

v. Evaluation:

Teacher Activity

Match the following

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (i) Moon's Surface | 1) No Moon is seen |
| (ii) One full Moon to other full Moon | 2) Dusty and barren |
| (iii) Crescent Moon | 3) 29 days |
| (iv) Full Moon day | 4) Small portion of Moon |
| (v) New Moon day | 5) Little Moon is visible. |

Student Activity

Black-Board Work

Black-Board Summary

The day on which the whole of moon is visible is known as full Moon day. The day on which no moon that nears the moon & not visible known as New Moon day. The various shapes of the bright part of the moon as seen during a month are called Phases of Moon. The smallest portion of the moon appearing in the sky is known as crescent moon. The astronaut found that Moon's surface is dusty and barren.

Students
Responding to
the questions

Student Activity

Black-Board Work

Students are
responding

- (i) Dusty and barren (2)
- (ii) 29 days (3)
- (iii) Small Portion of Moon (4)
- (iv) Little Moon is visible (5)
- (v) No Moon is seen (1)

Q1. - How much

Q. find out: and draw a neat diagram on

the phase of iron.

~~Approved~~
~~Ally~~

Approved by method masters / shortlisted employees: