FINAL LESSON#1

Name of the Teacher: Amna Munawar

Class: 8th

Subject: General Science

No. of Students: 30

Duration of the Lesson: 90 minutes.

Date: 19-March-2021

Topic of the Lesson: Types of Energy

General Objectives of the Topic:

At the end of this lesson, students would be able:

1 To know about the energy.

2 To differentiate between different kinds of energy.

3 To know about the stored and moving energy.

Specific Objectives of the Lesson:

By the end of the lesson, pupils will be able to:

- Tell what is the mechanical energy?
- Solve the numerical problems about energy.
- Explain well the involvement of gravity.

Teaching Method: Lecture method.

AV Aid: Chart, Marker, white board, duster, and physical equipment's helping students to understand.

Previous Knowledge:

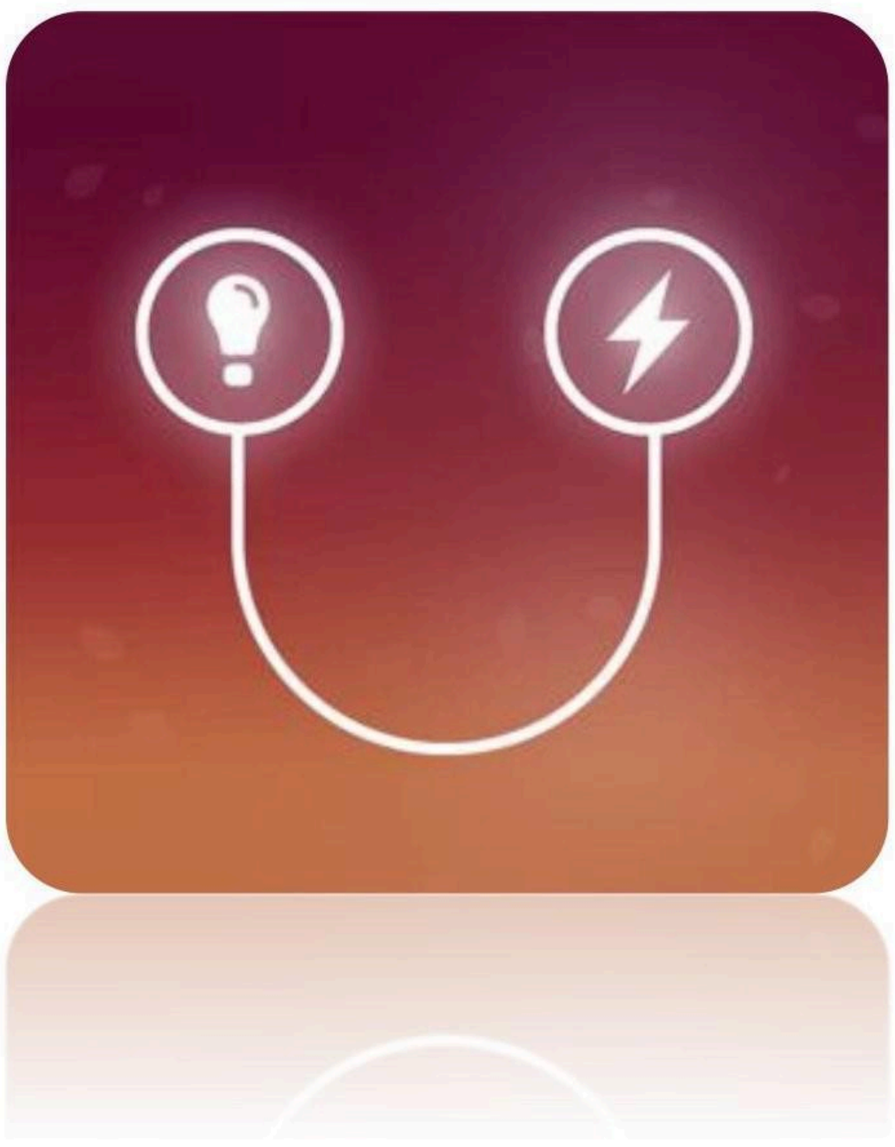
1. What do you know about energy?
2. How many time you take ride in roller coaster?
3. What moves your hand when you shake is with your friend?

Announcing the topic: Today, we are going to Types of Energy" in detailed. The scientific definition of energy is: "the ability to do work or cause change."

Introduction:

There are many forms of energy each with its own characteristics, five types: heat, light, electricity, mechanical motion and sound. Energy is all around you.

For example, the light given off by a lamp or from the sun is a form of energy.

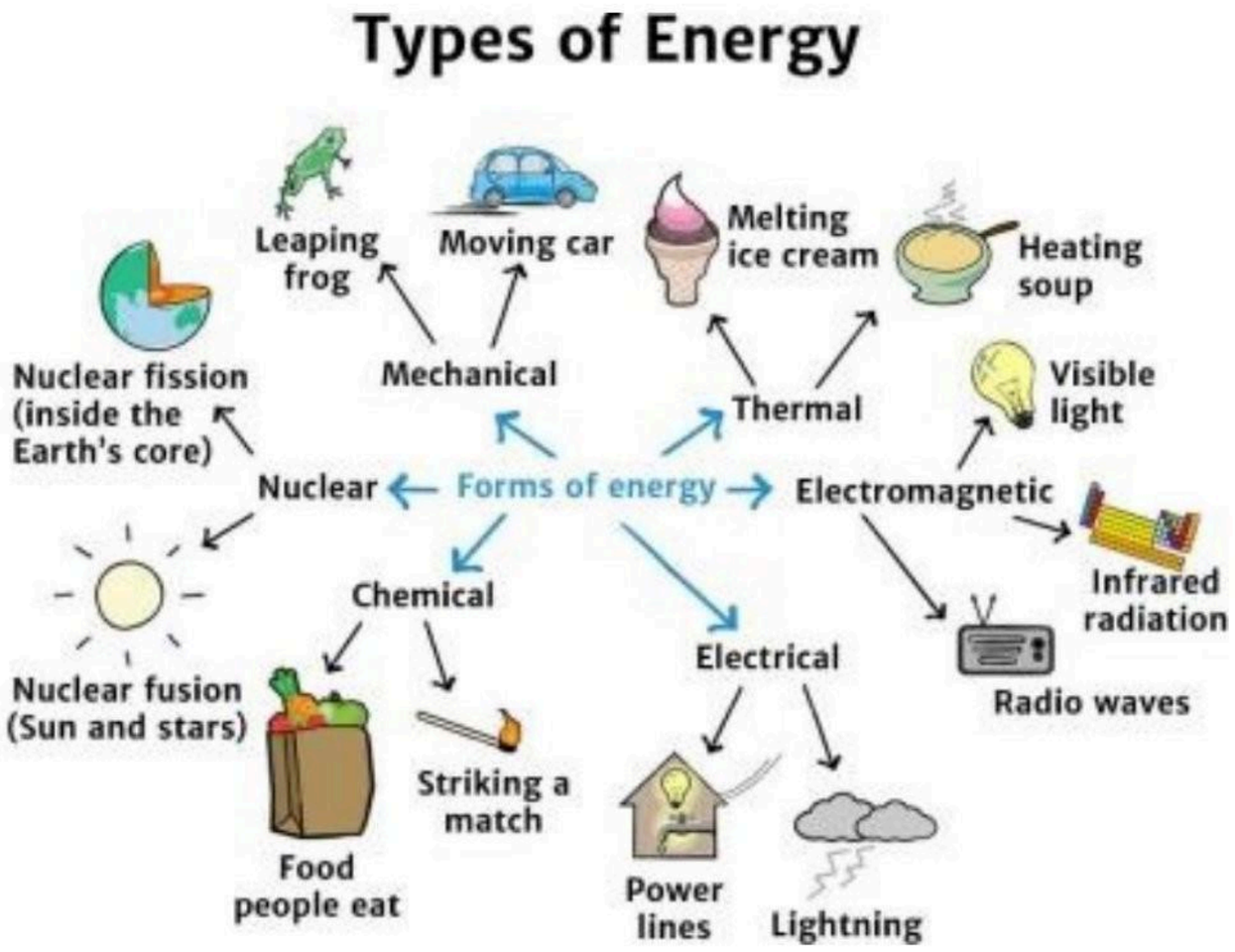


The warmth from the Sun is energy too. When you run and jump or even talk, energy is present. Energy is stored in the foods you eat and helps you to carry out all of the functions needed to keep you alive.

Now show a chart which specifies different kinds of energies with examples.

Real life examples

Energy exists in many different forms. Examples of these are: light energy, heat energy, mechanical energy, gravitational energy, electrical energy, sound energy, chemical energy, nuclear or atomic energy and so on.



Review:

Today we learn about all the types of energy.

Summative Evaluation (Recapitulation)

These are the two basic forms of energy. The different types of energy include thermal energy, radiant energy, chemical energy, nuclear energy, electrical energy, motion energy, sound energy, elastic energy and gravitational energy. These are the two basic forms of energy. The different types of energy include thermal energy, radiant energy, chemical energy, nuclear energy, electrical energy, motion energy, sound energy, elastic energy and gravitational energy.

Homework: What did you learn? Write down all the exercise question in your copies related to types of energy.

FINAL LESSON#2

Name of the Teacher: Amna Munawar

Class: 8th

Subject: Math

No. of Students: 30

Duration of the Lesson: 90 minutes.

Date: 19-March-2021

Topic of the Lesson: Sets

General Objectives of the Topic:

At the end of this lesson, students would be able:

- To differentiate between a sets.
- To give examples of sets.

Specific Objectives of the Lesson:

- To define the terms 'sets'.
- To differentiate between sets.

Teaching Method: Lecture method.

AV Aid: Overhead projector, overhead transparencies, pens or pencils, paper (lined or graph).

Previous Knowledge:

The teacher will asked about the previous knowledge of sets.

Announcing the topic: Today, we are going to learn about "sets in math". A set is described by listing elements separated by commas, or by a characterizing property of its elements, within braces { }.

Introduction:

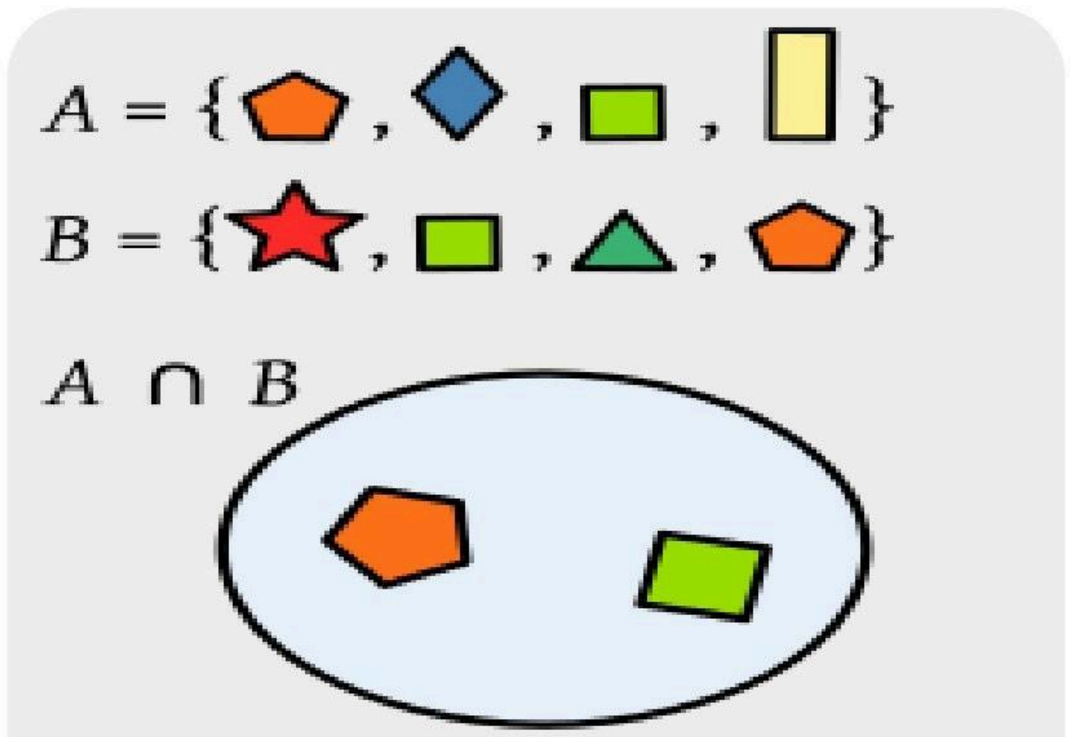
A set in mathematics is a collection of well-defined and distinct objects, considered as an object in its own right. A is the set whose members are the first four positive integers.

What are the sets?

A set is a group or collection of objects or numbers, considered as an entity unto itself. Sets are usually symbolized by uppercase, italicized, boldface letters such as A, B, S, or Z. Each object or number in a set is called a member or element of the set

Presentation:

Now show a chart to students with the following main point's sets.



Example:

A = {a, b, c, d} and B = {c, d}

A U B = {a, b, c, d}

Review:

Have students write their own story to the final graph on the overhead projector. Review the students stories by having them volunteer to share their stories with the class. Then correct any errors or misunderstandings the students might have.

Summative Evaluation (Recapitulation)

A set can have any non-negative quantity of elements, ranging from none (the empty set or null set) to infinitely many. The number of elements in a set is called the cardinality, and can range from zero to denumerably infinite (for the sets of natural numbers, integers, or rational numbers) to non-denumerably infinite for the sets of irrational numbers, real numbers, imaginary numbers, or complex numbers).

Homework:

Solve exercise problem and write them on your note book.