## INNOVATIVE LESSON PLAN

Name of the teacher trainee: Veena P. L. Date:

Name of the school : St. Mary's HSS, Pattom : Duration :

Subject : English Standard :

Topic : Relative pronouns Strength

#### **CONTENT ANALYSIS**

A relative pronoun is both a pronoun and a joining word. It is used to join two sentences. Who, whose, whom, which, where, and that are relative pronouns

### **CURRICULAR STATEMENTS**

The learner,

- identifies the language element from the activities provided.
- is able to deduce the purpose and usage of relative pronouns from the classroom activities.
- learns to use relative pronouns confidently in communication and writing.

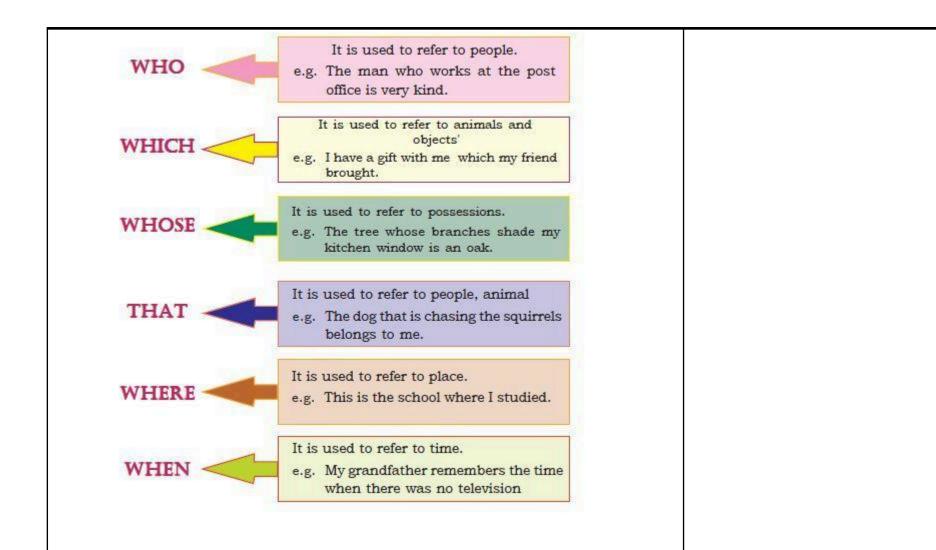
#### **PRE - REQUISITES**

The learner;

- knows about pronouns.
- knows about conjunctions.

TEACHING-LEARNING PROCEDURES	LEARNERS' RESPONSE
Breaking the Ice  The teacher interacts informally and creates a healthy rapport with the learners.	Learners become active.
Entry activity  The teacher gives an activity where the learners are supposed to identify the Malayalam song from it's English lyrics.	Learners respond enthusiastically.
Learning by Listening  The teacher tells an anecdote from her life and let the children listen to it quietly. She deliberately gives emphasis to certain words while narrating the story.	Learners listen to the teacher carefully.
Learning by Observing  The teacher plays a video and asks the learners to watch it carefully so that they notice some words which are specified.	Learners observe the video provided.
<ul> <li>Learning by Doing</li> <li>The teacher asks the learners to join the given sentences meaningfully in the following way.</li> <li>This is Arjun. He's my best friend. This is Arjun who is my best friend. </li> <li>I live at Kochi. My parents live there.</li> <li>I live at Kochi where my parents live.</li> </ul>	Learners exhibit active participation.

<ul><li>a. This is the man. The man has made the happiness machine.</li><li>b. The new student has come. You wanted to meet the new student.</li><li>c. Mani wanted to maintain his status in the class. He had lost his status in the class.</li></ul>	
Learning by Recalling	
The teacher asks some questions to the learners.	
Tr: What are the words that are specified in all these class activities?	
Tr: Do they serve the purpose of question words?	
Tr: What function do they perform in these contexts?	Learners answer the question.
Tr: Do you know what do we call them?	
The teacher summarises the ideas.	
A relative pronoun is both a pronoun and a joining word. It is used to join	
two sentences. Who, whose, whom, which, where, and that etc. are relative	
pronouns	They remain attentive.
(table)	



# **Learning by Playing**

The teacher divides the whole class into two groups and conducts a quiz based on the topic discussed. She announces a prize to the winner.

1. This is the place .....we met.

Learners eagerly participate.

2. The cyclist won the race trained hard.	
3. The pants I bought yesterday are already stained.	
4. Susan is the girl I was talking about.	
5. This is the cake Mary baked.	
Learning by Practicing	
The teacher provides some tasks to the learners as home activity.	
<ol> <li>Ellaman street was ten minutes walk from river Sarayu was always crowded. (which/where)</li> <li>The municipal resident was proud of the beauty of river Sarayu showed it to all the distinguished visitors. (who/whom)</li> <li>Swami was a friend Mani could trust. (whom/whose)</li> <li>Mani, anger towards Rajam knew no bounds wanted to harm him. (whom/whose)</li> <li>The banks of the river people could enjoy the evening were very beautiful. (when/where)</li> </ol>	