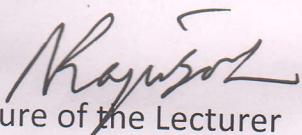


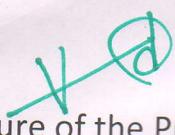
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Mrs/Kumari AMARESH KU. BHOOI student of Emmanuel College of Education, has completed **MICRO TEACHING** in Emmanuel at College and submitted the same as **Record** of the Course Social as a part of his / her I/ II/ III/ IV Semester in B.Ed., Programme.

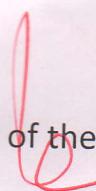
ROLL.NO. 34

REG.NO. 21512450 2016.


Signature of the Lecturer


Signature of the Principal

— PRINCIPAL
Emmanuel College of Education
Tamaram (V), Makavarapalem (Md)
Visakhapatnam, Pin-531 113


Initial of the member of
Moderation Board

College Seal



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I	Micro-teaching skills. i) Micro-teaching procedure Advantage Micro teaching Limitations of micro-teaching.		
II	Micro teaching lesson plan. i) Micro-teaching lesson plan - I skill of (Introducing lesson.) ii) Micro-teaching lesson plan - II (Explaining) iii) Micro-teaching lesson plan - III skill of (Questioning) iv) Micro-teaching lesson plan - IV (Black Board) v) Micro-teaching lesson plan - V (Demo)		

MICROTEACHING

Introduction :- Micro teaching is a part of B.Ed. Programme of nearly all the Indian universities now-a-days.

Meaning and definitions of microteaching:

The B.Ed. programme consists of two parts

1. Theoretical course and
2. The Practical course.

Theoretical course consists of all the theory papers like philosophy, psychology, technology etc. and methodology of teaching, whereas practical course consists of practice teaching in the two methodologies. The student teachers are taught about the theoretical courses and are given orientation regarding the teaching by demonstration by the teacher educators. By these demonstrations the student teachers practice the lessons through trial and error procedure in order to rectify the problems in actual teaching process. micro teaching procedure was introduced.

Allen and Eve (1968) defined as 'a system of controlled practice that makes it possible to concentrate on specific teaching behaviors and to practice teaching under controlled conditions'.

Characteristics Features of micro teaching:

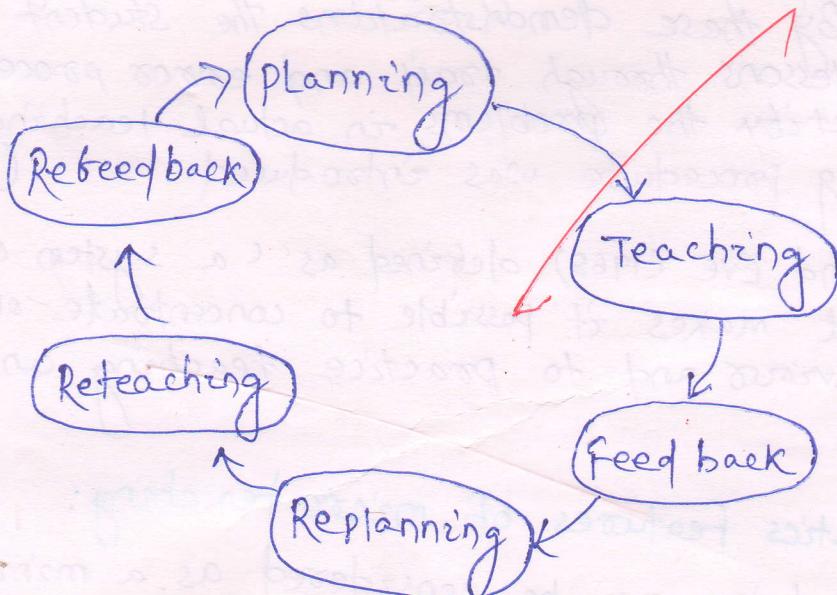
Micro teaching may be considered as a miniaturized classroom teaching. It may be described as a 'scaled down' teaching encounter.

1. Micro teaching is an experiment in the field of teacher education which has been incorporated in the

Teaching practice programme.

2. Micro teaching is a training technique and not a teaching technique or Method.
3. It is micro or miniaturized teaching with the provisions like
 - i - Practising one skill at a time.
 - ii - Reducing the class size to 5-10 pupils.
 - iii - Reducing duration of the Lesson to 5-10 minutes.
4. In micro teaching there is a provision of feedback like due information about their performances immediately after completion of their teaching.

MICRO TEACHING CYCLE



1. Planning:

Under this step, student teachers are required to plan and prepare micro lesson plans by selecting proper concept for the practice of demonstrated skill under the guidance of teacher-educator. The standard setting for a micro class is as below:

- a) Number of pupils : 5-10
- b) Type of pupils : School pupils or peer student teachers
- c) Type of supervisor : Teacher educator or peers.
- d) Time duration of a micro lesson : 36 minutes.

Time duration (36 minutes) is divided as.

Teaching session : 6 minutes.

Feedback session : 6 minutes.

Replan session : 12 minutes.

Reteach session : 6 minutes.

Refedback session : 6 minutes.

~~2. Teaching:~~ Under this steps, the student teacher teaches his prepared micro lesson for 6 minutes in a micro class consisting of 5-10 pupils. It is supervised by the teacher-educator with the help of appropriate observation schedule. The student teacher should make arrangements to have his lesson taped on a video or audio system.

3. Feed back:

The greatest advantage of microteaching lies in providing immediate feedback to the student teacher on

his teaching performance demonstrated in his micro lesson. The feed back is provided in terms of his use of the component teaching behaviours emphasizing the skill under practice so that he may be able to modify them in the desired direction. This feed back can be provided from observations on video tape, audio tape etc.

4. Replanning:

In view of the feed back received from the different sources, the student teacher tries to re-plan his micro lesson. He is given 12 minutes time to re-plan his lesson.

5. Reteaching:

In this session of 6 minutes, the student teacher reteaches his micro lesson on the basis of the represented plan and rearranged setting.

6. Re feed back:-

On the basis of his performance in the retaught micro lesson, the student teacher is provided refeed back in the way same as in feed back session.

This micro teaching cycle consists of planning, teaching, feed back, replan, reteach and feed back is repeated till the student teacher attains mastery over the skill which is under practice.

Lastly the task of integrating various teaching skills individually mastered by the student teacher. This task helps in bridging gap between training in isolated teaching skills and the real teaching situation faced by a student teacher.

Phases of micro teaching :

- According to J.C. Clift (1976) Micro teaching comprise three phases, They are :-
- Knowledge Acquisition Phase (pre active phase)
 - Skill Acquisition Phase (inter active phase)
 - Transfer phase (post active phase)

i. Knowledge acquisition phase :-

In this phase the student teacher gains knowledge about the skills. Thus, he gains knowledge through literature, survey, observing demonstration, lesson mode of skill presentation, etc. Skill not rationale (need) its role in class room and its component behavior, modeling is the main components in this phase.

ii - Skill acquisition phase :-

In this phase, the student teacher plans and prepares a micro lesson plan and practices the skill and proceeds as per the micro-teaching cycle. micro teaching setting and feed back are the two components in this phase.

iii - Transfer phase :-

~~In this phase the student teacher integrates the different skills practised and teaches in a real classroom setting.~~

ADVANTAGE OF MICRO TEACHING :-

1. Micro teaching helps in making the complexities of normal classroom teaching easy.
2. Micro teaching is more manageable than classroom teaching due to small class size and reduced class time.

Phases of micro teaching:

- According to J.C. Clift (1976) Micro teaching comprise three phases, They are :-
- Knowledge Aquisition Phase (pre active phase)
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 - Transfer phase (post active phase)

i. Knowledge aquizition phase :-

In this phase the student teacher gains knowledge about the skills. Thus, He gains knowledge through literature, survey, observing demonstration, Lesson mode of skill presentation, etc. Skill (or rationale (need) its role in class room and its component behavior, modeling is the main components in this phase.

ii - Skill aquizition phase :-

In this phase, the student teacher plans and prepares a micro lesson plan and practices the skill and proceeds as per the micro-teaching cycle. micro teaching setting and feed back are the two components in this phase.

iii - Transfer phase :-

~~In this phase the student teacher integrates the different skills practised and teaches in a real classroom setting.~~

ADVANTAGE OF MICRO TEACHING :-

1. Micro teaching helps in making the complexities of normal classroom teaching easy.
2. Micro teaching is more manageable than classroom teaching due to small class size and reduced class time.

3. Microteaching focus on particular skill to be demonstrated. All observable, demonstrable, quantifiable skills are within the scope of micro teaching.
4. It provides immediate feedback to the student teacher enabling critical self analysis.
5. mobilization of teacher behaviour and learning of specific tasks are the main outcomes of micro teaching.

SKILLS OF MICRO TEACHING:-

1. Writing instructional objectives.
2. Introducing the lesson.
3. Skill of explanation.
4. Structuring classroom questions.
5. Stimulus variations.
6. Illustration with examples.
7. Reinforcement
8. using blackboard.

MICROTEACHING LESSON PLAN - I TEACH

Preliminary Information :

Name of the student teacher : Amresh Kumar Bhador

Roll no

In 34

Subject

Social studies.

Class

VII

Topic

Rain and river / water conservation.

skill

Teach / Re-teach

Motivation

Name of the college : Emmanuel college of education.

No. of students :

5-10

Duration :

5-10 minute.

Name of the supervisor : Dr. S. N. D.

Teaching Step

Teacher Activity

Pupils Activity

Black board.

Introduction

Good morning student's

1. What is your name?
2. In which class do you

want to be?

Good morning teacher

Lalitha

I am studying in the
class 4th.

3. Where from are you

coming?

4. In which month

rain come?

5. Where do the rain
bearing clouds come

from?

6. Do you know
rain and the

causes off rains?

=

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Rain and

Rivers.

Clouds.

Clouds and Rivers \ Rain and Rivers.

Yes, water vapour
rises up to the sky

and transformed into
droplets. When these droplet
became bigger, unable
to remain in the air, so

Clouds are formed.

Formation of clouds:

To SAVE RAIN WATER
For shortage of water
in future?

Announcement
The topic

By conservation of rain
water by making ponds.

Rain and
Rivers.

The title of the
Lesson is "Rain
and Rivers"

MOTIVATION

when water vapours
rises up to the sky.
it gets cool because
it's above the surface
of the earth. and
transformed droplets
and begin to fall as
rain.

- we have to create
pond's and tanks
to conserve the rain
water and secure
our future.

MICRO TEACHING LESSON PLAN - I RE TEACH

Preliminary information:

Name of the Student teacher : Amoresh Kumar Bhotū

Roll no 34

Subject : Social Studies.

class : VII

Topic : Rain and river / water conservation.
Skill : Motivation.
Teach / Re-teach : Reteach

~~Teach / reteach: Reteach~~

Name of the college : Emmanuel college of education
No of students : 5-10
Duration : 5-10 months

Name of the supervisor:

Teaching Step

Teacher's Activity

Introduction

Good morning students

1. What's your name
Lalitha
2. Which class do you
read in
class VII.

3. By which way we
could save the rain
and rivers?

Rain and
rivers /
conservation
of rain and
rivers
water.

By making ponds
and By making Dams.

4. Why we have to
save the water?

Because water is an
important element
to survival of all
life.

5. Why the water
problems come's out?

Because of lack
of awareness to save
and conserve water

6. Who is programmed
to conserve rain
water in our country?

Government.

Pupil's Activity

Black board

Good morning teacher

1. What's your name
Lalitha
2. Which class do you
read in
class VII.

Rain and
rivers /
conservation
of rain and
rivers
water.

By making ponds
and By making Dams.

4. Why we have to
save the water?

Because of lack
of awareness to save
and conserve water

6. Who is programmed
to conserve rain
water in our country?

Announce-
ment of
the topic

The title of the
lesson is "Rain
water conservation".

M O T - > A T I O N

conservat-
ion of
rain water.

We all are responsible
for the lack of ground
water. We are not
conscious for saving
water. It is necessary
to conserve the rain
and river water for
future.

The Government also
taking steps to conserv-
e water by different
programmes.

Announce-
ment of
the topic

The title of the
lesson is "rain
water conservation".

conservat-
ion of
rain water.

We all are responsible
for the lack of ground
water. We are not
conscious for saving
water. It is necessary
to conserve the rain
and river water for
future.

The Government also
taking steps to conserv.
water by different
programmes.

M O T -> AT - O N

MICRO TEACHING LESSON PLAN - II TEACH

Preliminary Information :

Name of the Student Teacher : Amresh Kumar Broi

Roll no	: 34
Subject	: Social Studies
Class	: VII
Topic	: Water conservation.
Skill	: Questioning.
Teach / Reteach	: Teach

Name of the College : Emmanuel college of education

No of Students : 5 - 10

Duration : 5 - 10 minute

Name of the Supervisor:

Teaching Step	Teacher's activity	Pupil's activity	Black board.
Introduction	Good morning student's	Good morning teacher.	
Q	1. What is your name	M. Kondababu.	
K.	2. In which class you read?	class <u>VII</u>	
L	3. Where from are you coming?	Grandipakalur	
O	4. How can we conserve the rain water?	By making pond and planting trees.	
G	5. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By utilizing it on the purpose of agriculture.	
S	6. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
T	7. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
E	8. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
C	9. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
A	10. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
D	11. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
R	12. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
O	13. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
N	14. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
G	15. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
O	16. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
G	17. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
D	18. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
A	19. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
S	20. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
T	21. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
O	22. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
G	23. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
D	24. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
A	25. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
S	26. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
T	27. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
O	28. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
G	29. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
D	30. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
A	31. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
S	32. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
T	33. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
O	34. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
G	35. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
D	36. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
A	37. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
S	38. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
T	39. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
O	40. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
G	41. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
D	42. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
A	43. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
S	44. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
T	45. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
O	46. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
G	47. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
D	48. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
A	49. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	
S	50. How can we will be able to utilize the rain water.	By making dam.	

Q. Have you ever
seen any water
conservation project

Yes,

Q. Name the three
water conservation
Projects.

rain
water
Chiplima, Hirakud.
and Kondal.

Q. Why rain water
conservation is an
important point
for saving water.

Without conservation
projects we can't
be able to save
rain water.

Ques - ing

MICRO TEACHING LESSON PLAN - II RE TEACH

Preliminary information :

Name of the student teacher: Amresh Kumar Bhoi
Roll no : 34
Subject : social studies.
Class : vii
Topic : water conservation/Rain water.
Skill : Questioning.
Do / Don't Teach / Reteach : Reteach
Name of the college : Emmanuel college of education
No of students : 5 - 10
Duration : 5 - 10 minute

Teaching step	Teacher's Activity	Pupil's Activity	Black board
Introduction	<p>Good morning students</p> <p>Good morning Teachers.</p> <p>what is your Name</p> <p>where you are from</p> <p>which class do you need.</p>	<p>Good morning students</p> <p>Good morning Teachers.</p> <p>Name P. noori</p> <p>where you are from</p> <p>Anakapalem.</p> <p>in Class 7th</p>	<p>Good morning students</p> <p>Good morning Teachers.</p> <p>Name P. noori</p> <p>where you are from</p> <p>Anakapalem.</p> <p>in Class 7th</p>

What is your Name
Sooda.

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Q) What is rain?
and why rivess are
formed?

~~Rain is water vapour from the sky. And it comes to the earth in a heavy amount then it goes to woods down. and rivers are took placed.~~

Q) How can you
Save water?

To save rain water
is being utilized.

By conserving
rain water.
By proper management of
water. and
digging wells.

MICRO TEACHING LESSON PLAN VII TEACH

Preliminary Information:

Name of the student teacher: Amresh Kumar Bhow

Roll no : 34

Subject : Social studies

Class : VII

Topic : ~~Clouds~~

Skill : ~~Introduction~~

Project code: HUG

Teach / Re-teach : Teach

Name of the college : Emmanuel college of education.

No. of students : 5 - 10

Duration : 5 - 10 minute.

Name of the supervisor:

Teaching step

Teacher's activity

Pupil's activity

Black board

Introduction

Good morning students

what is your name

which class do you

read or do you belong to
class 7th

Good morning teacher
T. Suresh

Have you any
idea why clouds
are created
by evaporation
of ground waters.

Clouds

what are the
types of cloud. which
rains.

Low clouds

Clouds

Clouds

Clouds

Clouds

Moving on the subject teacher:

Moving on the subject teacher:

Moving on the subject teacher:

Page No.

Skill
of

(1) Do you know how
clouds are formed?

When evaporation
takes place all
over the earth's
surface. clouds
are formed.

(2) In which sphere
of the atmosphere
are formed?

Clouds

(3) Why do you
think it is
necessary for the
clouds to rise in
order to cause
rain?

Because there is
a water cycle
without the proper
function it didn't
rain.

INTRODUCTION

Skills
of

INTRODUCTION

(1) Do you know how clouds are formed?

When evaporation takes places ~~at~~
over the earth's surface. Clouds are formed.

(2) In which sphere of the atmosphere are clouds formed?

Clouds

(3) Why do you think it is necessary for the clouds to rise in order to cause rain?

Because there is a water cycle without the proper function it did not rain.

Preliminary Information:

Name of the student teacher: Amresh Kumar Bhat

Roll no.: 34

Subject: Social Studies

Class: VII

Topic: Cloud

Skill: Introduction.

Teach/Reteach: Re-teach

Name of the college: Emmanuel college of education. Gond

No of Students: 5-10

Duration: 15-10 minutes.

Name of the supervisor:

Chetan Patel

Designation: Class Teacher

Address: Home Drawing and Design Teacher.

Phone No.: 9895000000

Qualification: Group A
Work experience: Group A
Work experience: Group A
Work experience: Group A

Teaching Step

Teacher's activity

Student's activity

Black
board.

Introduction

Good morning student! Good morning student!

What is your name? my name Shankar.

In which class do you class - seven.

read?

Answered: 12:15 answer for:

Do you any idea

about clouds? Answer for:

Yes, clouds are cloud caused for rain.

why clouds are responsible for rain?

~~Clouds are the component of water vapours.~~

Ques 1: What is rain?

Ans 1: Rain is water droplets falling from clouds.

Ques 2: What is cloud?

Ans 2: Cloud is a mass of tiny water droplets or ice crystals suspended in air.

Ques 3: What is rainwater?

Ans 3: Rainwater is water that falls from clouds.

Ques 4: What is humidity?

Ans 4: Humidity is the amount of water vapor in the air.

Ques 5: What is dew?

Ans 5: Dew is small drops of water that form on cool surfaces at night.

Ques 6: What is fog?

Ans 6: Fog is a cloud near the ground.

Ques 7: What is mist?

Ans 7: Mist is a cloud of tiny water droplets in the air.

Ques 8: What is raindrop?

Ans 8: Raindrop is a drop of water that falls from a cloud.

Ques 9: What is rain?

Ans 9: Rain is water droplets falling from clouds.

Ques 10: What is cloud?

Ans 10: Cloud is a mass of tiny water droplets or ice crystals suspended in air.

Ques 11: What is rainwater?

Ans 11: Rainwater is water that falls from clouds.

Ques 12: What is humidity?

Ans 12: Humidity is the amount of water vapor in the air.

Ques 13: What is dew?

Ans 13: Dew is small drops of water that form on cool surfaces at night.

Ques 14: What is fog?

Ans 14: Fog is a cloud near the ground.

Ques 15: What is mist?

Ans 15: Mist is a cloud of tiny water droplets in the air.

Ques 16: What is raindrop?

Ans 16: Raindrop is a drop of water that falls from a cloud.

Ques 17: What is rain?

Ans 17: Rain is water droplets falling from clouds.

Ques 18: What is cloud?

Ans 18: Cloud is a mass of tiny water droplets or ice crystals suspended in air.

Ques 19: What is rainwater?

Ans 19: Rainwater is water that falls from clouds.

Ques 20: What is humidity?

Ans 20: Humidity is the amount of water vapor in the air.

Ques 21: What is dew?

Ans 21: Dew is small drops of water that form on cool surfaces at night.

Ques 22: What is fog?

Ans 22: Fog is a cloud near the ground.

Ques 23: What is mist?

Ans 23: Mist is a cloud of tiny water droplets in the air.

Ques 24: What is raindrop?

Ans 24: Raindrop is a drop of water that falls from a cloud.

Ques 25: What is rain?

Ans 25: Rain is water droplets falling from clouds.

Ques 26: What is cloud?

Ans 26: Cloud is a mass of tiny water droplets or ice crystals suspended in air.

Ques 27: What is rainwater?

Ans 27: Rainwater is water that falls from clouds.

Ques 28: What is humidity?

Ans 28: Humidity is the amount of water vapor in the air.

Ques 29: What is dew?

Ans 29: Dew is small drops of water that form on cool surfaces at night.

Ques 30: What is fog?

Ans 30: Fog is a cloud near the ground.

Ques 31: What is mist?

Ans 31: Mist is a cloud of tiny water droplets in the air.

Ques 32: What is raindrop?

Ans 32: Raindrop is a drop of water that falls from a cloud.

Ques 33: What is rain?

Ans 33: Rain is water droplets falling from clouds.

Ques 34: What is cloud?

Ans 34: Cloud is a mass of tiny water droplets or ice crystals suspended in air.

Ques 35: What is rainwater?

Ans 35: Rainwater is water that falls from clouds.

Ques 36: What is humidity?

Ans 36: Humidity is the amount of water vapor in the air.

Ques 37: What is dew?

Ans 37: Dew is small drops of water that form on cool surfaces at night.

Ques 38: What is fog?

Ans 38: Fog is a cloud near the ground.

Ques 39: What is mist?

Ans 39: Mist is a cloud of tiny water droplets in the air.

Ques 40: What is raindrop?

Ans 40: Raindrop is a drop of water that falls from a cloud.

Ques 41: What is rain?

Ans 41: Rain is water droplets falling from clouds.

Ques 42: What is cloud?

Ans 42: Cloud is a mass of tiny water droplets or ice crystals suspended in air.

Ques 43: What is rainwater?

Ans 43: Rainwater is water that falls from clouds.

Ques 44: What is humidity?

Ans 44: Humidity is the amount of water vapor in the air.

Ques 45: What is dew?

Ans 45: Dew is small drops of water that form on cool surfaces at night.

Ques 46: What is fog?

Ans 46: Fog is a cloud near the ground.

Ques 47: What is mist?

Ans 47: Mist is a cloud of tiny water droplets in the air.

Ques 48: What is raindrop?

Ans 48: Raindrop is a drop of water that falls from a cloud.

Ques 49: What is rain?

Ans 49: Rain is water droplets falling from clouds.

Ques 50: What is cloud?

Ans 50: Cloud is a mass of tiny water droplets or ice crystals suspended in air.

Ques 51: What is rainwater?

Ans 51: Rainwater is water that falls from clouds.

Ques 52: What is humidity?

Ans 52: Humidity is the amount of water vapor in the air.

Ques 53: What is dew?

Ans 53: Dew is small drops of water that form on cool surfaces at night.

Ques 54: What is fog?

Ans 54: Fog is a cloud near the ground.

Ques 55: What is mist?

Ans 55: Mist is a cloud of tiny water droplets in the air.

Ques 56: What is raindrop?

Ans 56: Raindrop is a drop of water that falls from a cloud.

Ques 57: What is rain?

Ans 57: Rain is water droplets falling from clouds.

Ques 58: What is cloud?

Ans 58: Cloud is a mass of tiny water droplets or ice crystals suspended in air.

Ques 59: What is rainwater?

Ans 59: Rainwater is water that falls from clouds.

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Ques 61: What is dew?

Ans 61: Dew is small drops of water that form on cool surfaces at night.

Ques 62: What is fog?

Ans 62: Fog is a cloud near the ground.

Ques 63: What is mist?

Ans 63: Mist is a cloud of tiny water droplets in the air.

Ques 64: What is raindrop?

Ans 64: Raindrop is a drop of water that falls from a cloud.

Ques 65: What is rain?

Ans 65: Rain is water droplets falling from clouds.

Ques 66: What is cloud?

Ans 66: Cloud is a mass of tiny water droplets or ice crystals suspended in air.

Ques 67: What is rainwater?

Ans 67: Rainwater is water that falls from clouds.

Ques 68: What is humidity?

Ans 68: Humidity is the amount of water vapor in the air.

Ques 69: What is dew?

Ans 69: Dew is small drops of water that form on cool surfaces at night.

Ques 70: What is fog?

Ans 70: Fog is a cloud near the ground.

Ques 71: What is mist?

Ans 71: Mist is a cloud of tiny water droplets in the air.

Ques 72: What is raindrop?

Ans 72: Raindrop is a drop of water that falls from a cloud.

Ques 73: What is rain?

Ans 73: Rain is water droplets falling from clouds.

Ques 74: What is cloud?

Ans 74: Cloud is a mass of tiny water droplets or ice crystals suspended in air.

Ques 75: What is rainwater?

Ans 75: Rainwater is water that falls from clouds.

Ques 76: What is humidity?

Ans 76: Humidity is the amount of water vapor in the air.

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Ques 103: What is mist?

Ans 103: Mist is a cloud of tiny water droplets in the air.

Ques 104: What is raindrop?

Ans 104: Raindrop is a drop of water that falls from a cloud.

Ques 105: What is rain?

Ans 105: Rain is water droplets falling from clouds.

Ques 106: What is cloud?

Ans 106: Cloud is a mass of tiny water droplets or ice crystals suspended in air.

Ques 107: What is rainwater?

Ans 107: Rainwater is water that falls from clouds.

Ques 108: What is humidity?

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Ans 109: Dew is small drops of water that form on cool surfaces at night.

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Ans 110: Fog is a cloud near the ground.

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Ans 111: Mist is a cloud of tiny water droplets in the air.

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Ans 112: Raindrop is a drop of water that falls from a cloud.

Ques 113: What is rain?

Ans 113: Rain is water droplets falling from clouds.

Ques 114: What is cloud?

Ans 114: Cloud is a mass of tiny water droplets or ice crystals suspended in air

1. How vapours is

transformed into
clouds?

2. Why do you
think it is
necessary for the
clouds to rise in
order to cause
rain?

T R O D C T - O N S K - L

~~when water vapour
rises through the
process evaporation
and reached the high
up in the sky.
They formed as
clouds.~~

~~There is a water
cycle in which
clouds are the
factor through
condensation and
rain.~~

MICRO TEACHING LESSON PLAN IV TEACH

Preliminary information:

Name of the student teacher: Amritesh Kumar Bhoi

Roll no : 34

Subject : Social studies

Class : VII

Topic : Water cycle

Skill : Development of topic

Do / Don't Teach / Re-teach : Teach

Name of the college: Emmanuel college of education.

No of students : 5-10

Duration : 5-10 minutes

Name of the supervisor: Anil Kumar

Teaching | Teacher's activity

Student's activity

Black board.

Teaching step

Teacher's activity

Black board

Introduction

Good morning

Student's

Good morning

Teacher.

What is your name

V. Gurukha

which class do you

read?

in the class VII

Do you know about

the water cycle?

Yes, it was a

continuous process
in which water
changes to forms

a cycle.

Are you excited

to know the

accuracy

of

the

water

cycle

or

not

the

water

cycle

is

the

water

cycle</

WATER CYCLE

Student's water cycle
is a process in which, the water evaporating from the seas, forming clouds in the sky, coming down as rain. flowing down the slopes on land in the form of rivers and finally joining the sea, is called the water cycle.

DEVELOPMENT OF TOPIC

Preliminary Information:

Name of the student teacher: Amresh Kumar Bhoi

Roll no : 34

Subject : Social studies

Class : VII

Topic : Water cycle.

Skill : ~~Development of the topic~~

Teach / Reteach : Reteach

Name of the college: Emmanuel college of education.
No of students - 5-10

Duration - 5-10 minutes - 11

Name of the supervisor:

Mr. S. K. Dasgupta
Vice-principal
Academics
Emmanuel college of education
Ranipara
Mymensingh
Bengal
Bangladesh

Teaching

Teacher's activity

Student's activity

Black board.

Teaching step.

Teacher's active

Pupil's Activity

Black board.

Introduction

Good morning student's teacher.

P

Ashrita

C

which class do you read ?

T

Class - VII

R

what is your name.

E

do you have any

N

books about the

I

water cycle ?

G

what are the elements

S

of water cycle ?

H

process .

O

Evaporation ,

F

Condensation ,

N

Precipitation

A

cycle .

E

R

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Students'

The process of water evaporation from the seas, forming clouds in the sky, coming down as rain, flowing down the slopes on land in the form of rivers and finally joining the sea is called the water cycle.

draw
picture
of
water
cycle

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOPIC

preliminary information:

Name of the student: Amresh Kumar Bhoi

Roll no : 34

Subject : Social studies.

Class : VII

Topic: Ocean and fishing.

Skill : Black board

Teach / reteach : teach

Name of the college: Emmanuel college of education.

No of students : 5 - 10

Duration : 5 - 10 minutes

Name of the supervisor:

Mr. S. K. Deo reviewed

Source:

Blood vessels

blood vessels types?

blood vessels functions

blood vessels types

Teaching Teacher's activity

Student's activity

Black
board

Teaching step	Teacher's activity	Pupil's activity
Introduction	Good morning student's	Good morning student Teacher.

what is your name?
Where are you from.

my name is Akash.
I am from Nasipatam

- * Do you have any idea about sea and ocean?
- * Do you ever thought have any idea on ocean?
- * Do you ever thought about the ocean?

relief and place

features?

80000 340000

PICTURE
OF ocean
reliefs
and
features.

drawing
Showing
sea
and
ocean
relief.
Features.

The floor of the
Ocean is just
like the surface
of the earth.

The bottom of the
Sea is not a flat
surface.
It consists of hills
mountains, plateaus
plain's, trenches
etc.

USE OF BLACK BOARD

Preliminary information :

Name of the student teacher: Anand Kumar Bhoi

Roll no : 34

Subject : Social studies.
Class : VII

Topic : Ocean and Fishing
skill : Black board

Teach / Re-teach: Re-teach.

Name of the college: Emmanuel college of education.

No. of students : 5-10

Duration : 5 - 10 minutes

Name of the supervisor: ~~Appropriate Supervisor~~

Teaching step

Teacher's activity

Black board

Introduction

Good morning students
what is your name? S. Meena
where are you come from?
chittapalli

Good morning teacher.

which class do you
read?

VII

Do you ever

imagine about the
ocean relief?

Yeh, it will be
interesting.

Show the figure
on the black board.
watch and observe
the relief features
of the sea and
ocean.

(1) Share what you have seen or felt about what lies under the surface of water bodies?

The floor of the ocean relief feature is just like the surface of earth. It consists of hills, mountains, plateaus, plains, trenches etc. Many trenches on the ocean.

Q. How many meters deep are the major parts of the ocean floor you have seen?

It is about 3 - 6 Kms below the sea level.

S E
O F
D L A C K B O A R D

Figure of Relief Feature of Ocean.