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M.D.S. COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

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SKILL IN TEACHING
LESSON PLAN NOTE BOOK

For

B. Ed. CLASS

Session.....

1st year

Name.....College Roll No.....

University Roll No.....Teaching Subject.....

VIKSHI

SKILL IN TEACHING
LESSON NOTE-BOOK

For

B.Ed. Class

Session - 2022 - 2024

Name Manju **College Roll No.** 40

University Roll No. 22208[illegible]028 **Teaching Subject** Computer Science

Name of School: Shahid Ram Singh Govt. Girls High School Ganeri

Class: 9th

TIME - TABLE

Day	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Mon	Sci.	Hindi	Skt.	—	Math	Drawing	SoS	Computer
Tue	〃	〃	〃	—	〃	〃	〃	〃
Wed	〃	〃	〃	—	〃	〃	〃	〃
Thu	〃	〃	〃	—	〃	〃	Game	Game
Fri	〃	〃	〃	—	〃	〃	〃	〃
Sat	〃	〃	〃	—	〃	〃	〃	〃

Signature

ATTENDANCE CHART

School Shahid Ran Singh Govt. Girls High School Guriani

Class 8th. Subject : computer applications.

Name & Roll	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Nidhi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-		P	-	P	P	P	-	A	P
2. Priya	P	P	P		P	P	P	A	P	P			P		A	P	P		P	P
3. kusum	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P			P		P	P	P		P	P
4. vandana	P	P	A		A	P	P	P	P	P			P		P	P	P		P	P
5. varsha	P	P	P		P	P	A	P	A	P			P		P	P	P		P	P
6. Chanchal	A	P	P		P	P	P	A	P	P			P		P	P	P		P	P
7. Lunni	P	P	P		P	P	A	P	P	P			P		P	P	P		P	P
8. Divya	P	P	P		A	P	P	P	P	P			P		P		P		P	P
9. Sheetal	P	P	A		P	P	A	P	P	P			P		P	P	A		P	P
10. Kanika	P	P	P		A	P	P	P	P	P			P		A	A	P		P	P
11. Pooja	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	A	P			P		P	P	P		P	P
12. Bhumika	A	P	A		P	P	P	A	P	P			P		P	P	P		P	P
13. Sakshi	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P			P		P	A	P		P	P
14. Sandhya	P	A	P		P	P	P	A	P	P			P		P	P	P		P	P
15. Priyanka	P	P	A		P	P	P	P	P	P			P		P	P	P		P	P
16. Sneha	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P			A		P	P	P		P	P
17. Anshul	P	A	P		P	P	A	P	A	P			P		P	P	P		A	P
18. Neha	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P			P		P	P	P		P	P
19. Nidhi Yadav	P	P	P		P	A	P	P	A	P			P		P	P	A		P	P
20. Muskan	P	P	P		P	P	P	A	P	P			P		P	A	P		P	P
21. Payal	A	P	P		P	P	A	P	P	A			P		P	P	P		P	P
22. Ritu	P	A	A		P	P	P	A	P	A			P		P	A	P		P	P
23. Reena	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	A			P		P	P	A		P	P
24. Ankita	P	P	P		A	P	P	P	P	A			P		A	P	A		P	P
25. Pari	P	A	P		P	P	P	A	P	A			P		P	A	P		A	P A
26. Komal	P	P	P		P	A	P	P	P	A			A		A	P	A		P	P.

INDEX

Sr. No.	Date	Lesson No.	Topic	Pages	Sign. of the Supervisor
		Skills			
1.	02/02/24	1.	Basics of computer		
2.	03/02/24	2.	Components of computer		
3.	05/02/24	3.	Keyboard		
4.	06/2/24	4.	Agents of computer		
5.	07/02/24	5.	Parts of computer		
		Mega Lessons.			
6.	07/02/24	1.	Computer and its applicati-ons		
7	09/02/24	2.	Types of computer		
8.	10/02/24	3.	Input devices		
9.	12/02/24	4.	Output devices		
10.	16/02/24	5.	components of a computer		
		Read lesson teaching			
11	17/02/24	1.	Software and its type		
12	19/02/24	2.	The network		
13	20/02/24	3.	MS word		
14	21/02/24	4.	Menus of MS word		
15	22/02/24	5.	Editing text in MS word		
16	23/02/24	6.	Memory and its types		

INDEX

Sr. No.	Date	Lesson No.	Topic	Pages	Sign. of the Supervisor
17	26/02/24	7.	Secondary storage devices		
18	27/02/24	8.	Binary digits.		
19.	29/02/24	9.	Data and its types		
20.	1/03/24	10.	Data processing		
21	2/03/24	11.	Database and its components		
22	4/03/24	12.	operating system		
23.	07/03/24	13.	Network topology		
		Discussion lesson			
24.	13/03/24	1.	Internet.		
25.	17/03/24	2.	Output devices.		
		Observation lesson.			
26.		1.	Desktop		
27.		2.	Input unit		
28		3.	MS word		
29		4	Multimedia		
30.		5.	E-mail		

Micro Lessons

LESSON PLAN No....1.....

Date....02-02-2024..... Duration of the period.....6 minutes.....

Pupil Teacher's Name..... Pupil Teacher's Roll No. .....

Class.....8th..... Average Age of the pupils.....14-15 yrs.....

Subject..Computer Science.. Topic....Basics of computer

Introduction Skill

S.No.	Pupil Teacher activities	Pupil Activities	Components
•	Good Morning Students	Good morning ma'am.	
1.	What is computer?	A computer is an electronic device that accepts data, and gives output	Praise words Use of gesture
2.	What are the characteristics of a computer?	1. It never gets tired. 2. Fast speed 3. Accuracy	Previous Knowledge testing
3.	Which are the major devices of a computer system	Input, output devices, and CPU	Use of appropriate Devices.
4.	What are input devices?	Input devices are used to enter data to computer.	

5. Give examples of input devices?	keyboard, mouse light pen etc.	Maintainence of continuity
6. What are output devices?	Devices used to display information on screen.	Relevancy in verbal and non verbal behaviour.
7. What is C.P.U?	Central processing unit. It is called 'Brain of computer'.	
8. What are the units of C.P.U?	No Response	

Announcement of the topic :-

Well students, Today we will study about

'The Units of C.P.U'.

Observation cum Rating Scale :-

S.No	Components	Rating						
1.	Pre-Liminary attention	0	1	2	3	4	(5)	
2.	Utilisation of previous knowledge	0	1	2	(3)	4	5	
3.	Use of appropriate devices	0	1	2	3	(4)	5	
4.	Maintainence of continuity	0	1	(2)	3	4	5	
5.	Relevancy in verbal and non verbal behaviour.	0	1	2	3	4	(5)	

LESSON PLAN No. 2

Date 03-02-2024 | Duration of the period 6 minutes

Pupil Teacher's Name | Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class 8th | Average Age of the pupils 14-15 yrs

Subject Computer Science | Topic Components of a computer

Skill of Probing Question

S.No.	Pupil Teacher Activities	Pupil Activities	Components
1.	Which are the major components of computer system?		
2.	Tell the name of the units of comp-uter system?	Inputs, Output units	Refocusing
3.	Tell the name of the another components of computer system?	No Response	Seeking further information
4.	Between input and output units which components ~~disk~~ work?	C.P.U works	Prompting
5.	So which is the another computer of computer system?	C.P.U	

6.	So, except input and output units which is the other major components of computer system?	C.P.U	Redirection.
7.	Tell the examples of input units?	input devices, are keyboard, mouse, light-pen etc.	Seeking further information.
8.	What is the difference between keyboard and mouse?	keyboard is used for used for typing and mouse is a pointing device.	Refocusing.
9.	Why C.P.U is known as the brain of the computer?	Because all the processing is done by it. It is C.P.U.	Critical awareness.

Observation cum Rating Scale :-

S.No.	COMPONENTS	RATING					
1.	Prompting	0	1	2	3	(4)	5
2.	Seeking further information	0	1	2	3	4	(5)
3.	Refocusing	0	1	2	3	(4)	5
4.	Redirection	0	1	2	(3)	4	5
5.	Increasing critical awarness.	0	1	2	3	4	(5)

LESSON PLAN No. 3

Date 05-02-2024 | Duration of the period 6 minutes

Pupil Teacher's Name | Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class 8th | Average Age of the pupils 14-15 yrs.

Subject Computer Science | Topic keyboard

Skill OF Illustration With Example

S.No.	Pupil Teacher Activities	Pupil Activities	Components
1.	Pupil Teacher tells about inputs devices that these are those devices which are used to enter data to the computer. Example - keyboard, Mouse.	Students will listen carefully	Deductive approach.
2.	(Showing keyboard) Pupil teacher asks what is it?	Keyboard	Use of appropriate media
3.	Students, have you seen whatever we are typing with the help of keys of keyboard, that is displayed on the screen. For example - I want to print on the screen "God is one".	Students are listening and watching carefully at the keyboard.	Inductive Approach.

	It is keyboard which is connected to a computer through the cable. This cable establishes the relationship between computer and keyboard, means data is displayed on the screen.		
4.	Now, tell me what are alphabets? So, the keys from (A-Z) are known as alphabetical keys. what are Numbers? The keys from 0-9 are known as Number keys.	A-Z 0-9.	Formulating Simple Examples.
5.	Arithmetic keys include (+, -, *, /, =, .) symbols, Suppose we want to perform addition of two decimal numbers then (0-9), (+), (.), (-) keys are used.	Students will listen carefully and write down in their note-books.	

For example To add (2.52 +3.20=5.72) is acquired on the screen.		
6. P.T. creates the interest of pupils by saying, all of you have you seen invitation marriage cards. Have you noticed about printing of these cards? This printing is possible with special keys like enter key (↵); caps lock, space bar key and arrow key (→↑↓←) etc.		Formulating interesting examples

Observation cum Rating Scale :-

S.No.	COMPONENTS	RATING					
		0	1	2	3	4	5
1.	S.No. Formulating simple examples.	0	1	2	3	(4)	5
2.	Formulating appropriate examples.	0	1	2	3	(4)	5
3.	Formulating interesting examples.	0	1	(2)	3	4	5
4.	Use of appropriate media.	0	1	2	(3)	4	5
5.	Inductive approach	0	1	2	3	4	(5)
6.	Deductive approach.	0	1	2	3	(4)	5

LESSON PLAN No.....4.....

Date.....06-02-2024..... Duration of the period.....6 minutes.....

Pupil Teacher's Name..... Pupil Teacher's Roll No. .....

Class.....8th..... Average Age of the pupils.....14-15 Yrs.

Subject...Computer Science Topic.....Agents of computer

Skill of Stimulus Variation

S.No.	Pupil Teacher activities	Pupil activities	Components
	P.T's Statement: The main work of computer is to analysis the information and provide reliable results after processing. In this different agents are helpful to operate the computer.	Student will listen carefully.	Gestures/ change in voice/ pausing/ focusing
	Devices of computer: i) Hardware ii) Software		
i)	Hardware :- All those components of computer, that can be touched and seen are called hardware. All internal and external parts of computer, I/o devices	Students will listen carefully	Oral/ visual switching/ Focusing/ movement

LESSON PLAN No.....4.....

Date.....06-02-2024..... Duration of the period.....6 minutes.....

Pupil Teacher's Name..... Pupil Teacher's Roll No. .....

Class.....8th..... Average Age of the pupils.....14-15 Yrs.

Subject...Computer Science Topic.....Agents of computer

Skill of Stimulus Variation

S.No.	Pupil Teacher activities	Pupil activities	Components
	P.T's Statement: The main work of computer is to analysis the information and provide reliable results after processing In this different agents are helpful to operate the computer.	Student will listen carefully.	Gestures/ change in voice/ pausing/ focusing
	Devices of computer: i) Hardware ii) Software		
i)	Hardware :- All those components of computer, that can be touched and seen are called Hardware. All internal and external parts of computer, I/o devices	Students will listen carefully	Oral/ visual switching/ Focusing/ movement

	are the examples of hardware. The devices necessary to operate the computer are called computer standard devices. E.g.- keyboard, Hard disk etc. Devices that are connected to the computer. E.g.- Mouse, printer etc. are called 'Peripheral devices'. The collecting form of standard and peripheral devices is called hardware.		
1.	What are standard devices?	No Response	change in interaction style.
2.	(Asking from other students) what are standard devices? Yes, Report the answer now.	keyboard, Hard disk.	
3.	(Showing Mouse) What is it?	Hardware	change in interaction style.

ii) **Software** :- It is compulsory to give instructions to the computer to operate. These instructions are written serially in computer language. It is known as software. Eg. - Unix, LINUX, O.S etc. Yes, come here and write the difference between hardware and Software.	Students will listen carefully and give response.	Gesture / pausing / change in voice / oral visual switching

Observation cum Rating Scale

S.No.	COMPONENTS	RATING					
1.	Movements	0	1	2	3	(4)	5
2.	Gestures	0	1	2	(3)	4	5
3.	change in voice	0	1	2	3	(4)	5
4.	Pausing	0	1	2	(3)	4	5
5.	change in interaction style	0	1	2	3	(4)	5
6.	Oral - Visual switching	0	1	2	3	4	(5)
7.	Focusing	0	1	2	3	(4)	5
8.	Physical involvement of Student.	0	1	2	(3)	4	5

LESSON PLAN No. 5

Date 7-02-2024 Duration of the period 6 minutes

Pupil Teacher's Name ..... Pupil Teacher's Roll No. .....

Class 8th Average Age of the pupils 14-15 yrs.

Subject Computer Science Topic Parts of computer

Skill OF Reinforcement

S.No	Pupil Teacher activities	Pupil activities	Components
1.	What is computer? (Good)	A computer is an electronic machine that accepts data, process it and gives output.	Use of positive verbal reinforcement.
2.	Which are the parts of a computer system? (very good)	Input units, output units, C.P.U	Use of positive verbal reinforcement.
3.	What are output devices? (Smiling)	Through which data is displayed on screen.	Use of positive non-verbal Reinforcement.
4.	Give any example of input devices? (Wrong)	Monitor	Use of negative verbal reinforcement.
5.	Tell me about the input devices? Good.	keyboard, Mouse	Use of positive verbal reinforcement.

6.	What is C.P.U? (Nodding the Head)	It is central processing unit.	Use of positive verbal reinforcement.
7.	Why C.P.U is known as brain of computer? (Very Good)	Because all the processing done by C.P.U.	Use of positive verbal reinforcement.
8.	What are the components of central processing unit? (Excellent)	A.L.U and C.U. A.L.U stands for arithmatic logical unit. and C.U. - central unit.	Use of extra verbal reinforcement.
9.	What is the work of A.L.U? (Excellent)	A.L.U does arithmatic and logical operations such as - addition, division, comparison etc.	Use of extra verbal reinforcement.

Observation cum Rating Scale :-

S.No	COMPONENTS	RATING					
1.	Use of positive verbal reinforcement.	0	1	2	3	(4)	5
2.	Use of positive non-verbal reinforcement.	0	1	2	(3)	4	5
3.	Use of entral verbal reinforcement.	0	1	2	(3)	4	5
4.	Use of negative verbal reinforcement	0	1	2	3	4	(5)

Mega Lessons

LESSON PLAN No..1.....

Date 07-02-2024 Duration of the period 30-35 minutes.

Pupil Teacher's Name ..... Pupil Teacher's Roll No. .....

Class 8th Average Age of the pupils 14-15 yrs.

Subject Computer Science Topic Computer and its applications

Instructional Material

General Material:

Chalk, Duster, Blackboard, Pointer etc.

Specific Material:

A chart showing characteristics of a computer and IPO cycle.

Instructional objectives:-

Understanding:-

i) The student will be able to know about computer and its functioning.

ii) The student will be able to recognize different areas where computer is used.

Applications:-

i) The student will be able to classify the area where computer is used.

ii) The student will be able to discriminate between data and information.

iii) The student will be able to use computer in their daily life.

Skill :-

The student will be able to draw chart showing organization of computer system.

Previous knowledge Testing :

1) what is computer's Part ?
2) Give some names of electronic Device?
3) which machine is used for typing text?
4) In early times which equipment was used mainly for fast calculations?

Announcement of the Topic :

Well students, Today we will study about " computer and its applications".

Presentation :-

T.P	P.T.A	P.A	B.B.W
origin of word	Pupil Teacher explains that the computer get its name from 'compute' word which means 'to calculate'.		computer word has been originated from the word 'compute' which means 'to calculate'
Meaning of computer	A computer is a group of electronic and mec-		

	-hanical devices that can perform various operations on data in accordance to produce useful results.
Data	The unprocessed or raw facts.
Data Processor	Processed and meaningful facts are termed as information
Characteristics of computer	A computer process data which is done by CPU, so it is known as data processor. A computer has various characteristics such as :- **Speed:-** A computer is very fast device. Extremely complex on the data can be carried out in seconds. **Storage capacity:-** A large volume of data can be stored.

Characteristics of computer -

* Speed
* Accuracy
* Storage capacity
* Diligence
* Manipulation

in the memory of a computer.

Area's of applications. There is a wide area where computer can be used.

In Bussiness In bussiness houses and organizations the computer acts as ware houses for storing data, performing calculations preparing presentations

At home Now a day computer are a part of many household activities. They can be used entertainment.

In Education The computer can be effectively used as teaching aids. Internet has become an excellent source of gathering information about any topic.

In Research Scientists were the initial users of computers. Since then, it has become an indispensable tool to carry out exp. and records

Areas of computer Application –

* In Bussiness
* At home
* In Education
* In Research
* communicatio
* Across the world

Evaluation:-

1) What is computer and what are its characteristics?
2) Describe different areas of applications of computer?

Homework:-

1) Write and learn about computer, its uses and characteristics.

LESSON PLAN No. 2

Date 09-02-24 | Duration of the period 30-35 minutes

Pupil Teacher's Name | Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class 8th | Average Age of the pupils 14-15 Yrs.

Subject Computer Science | Topic Types of computer

Instructional Objectives

Knowledge :-

The student will be able to know about types of computer.

Understanding :-

The student will be able to classify different types of computer. The student will be able to discriminate among different types of computer.

Instructional Material

General Material :-

Chalk, Duster, Blackboard, Pointer etc

Specific Material :-

A chart having different types of computer.

Application :-

The student will be able to use different types of computer in their daily life.

Skill:-

The student will be to draw chart showing different types of computer.

Previous knowledge Testing:-

1) what is a computer?
2) what are the characteristics of computer?
3) what is data?
4) what are the parts of computer?
5) what are the types of computer?

Announcement of the Topic:

Well students, Today we will learn about "Types of Computer on the basis of size."

Presentation:-

T.P.	P.T.A	P.A	B.B.W
Meaning	P.T explains that a computer is a group of electronic and mechanical devices that can perform various operations on data in accordance with a given set of instructions to produce useful results.		A computer is an electronic machine device that can perform various operations on data in accordance with a given set of instruction to produce useful results.

Parts of computer

There are many parts of computer like input units, output units, control units, storage devices.

Types of computer

computer can be classified according to size and storage capcity such as microcomputers, mini computers, mainframe and Super computer

Micro computers

Micro computers were developed in early 1980's. A microcomputer is a completely computer on a small scale and is generally a synonym for the more common term, personal computer or PC. It contains a microprocessor, memory in the form of Rom and Read/write memory I/o ports housed in a unit called as motherboard.

Mini computers

Minicomputer are large size computers have greater size and

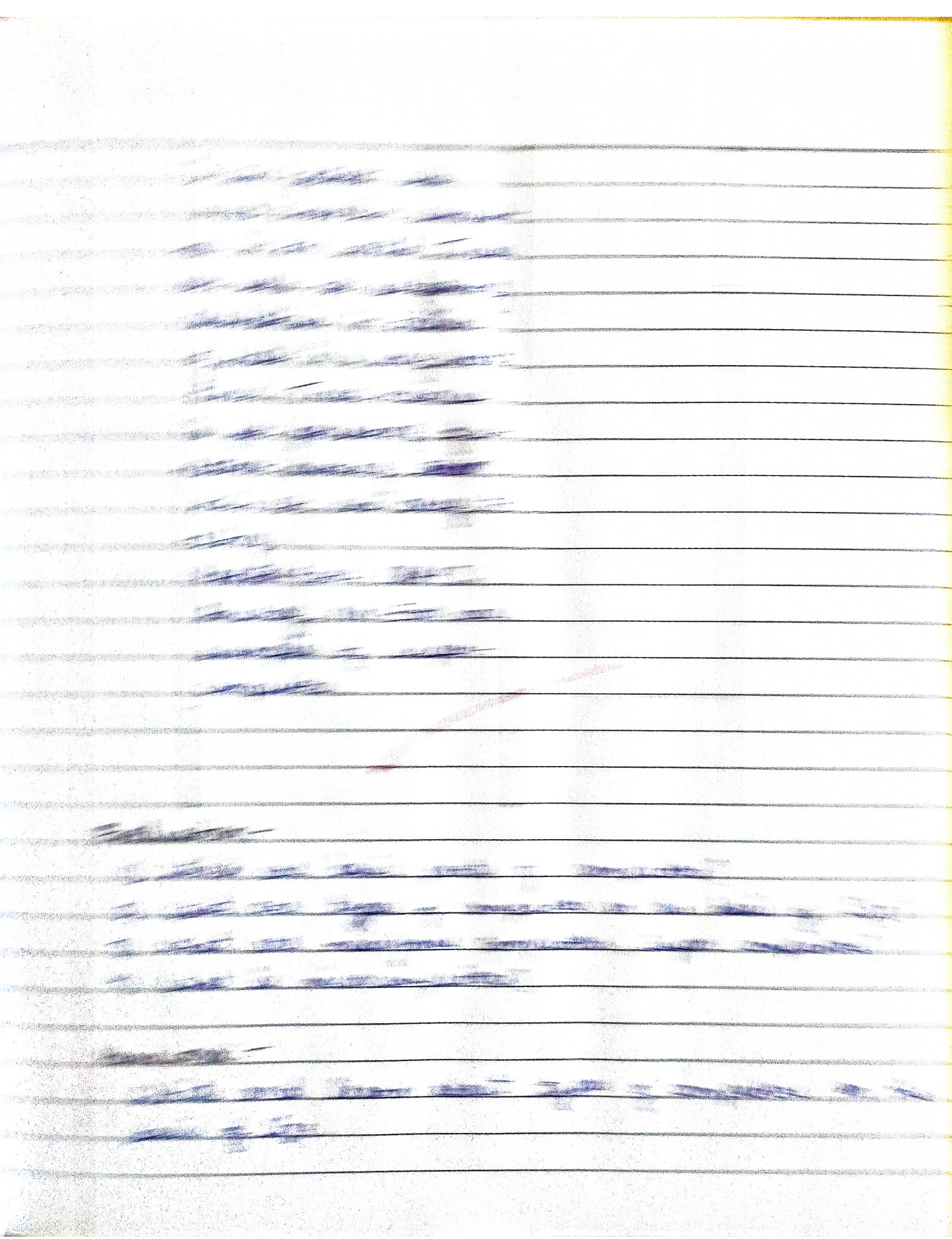
Types of computer –

1) Micro computer
2) Mini computer
3) Mainframe
4) Super computer

and greater storage capacity and operate at a high speed. Mini computer is a computer of an intermediate size b/w the size of microcomputer and a mainframe. Microcomputer stand alone computer used for general bussiness applications. They costless than a main frame computer. PDP-1 and IBM.

Mainframe Mainframe is an industry term for a large computer, typically manfactured for the commerical applications of large scale bussiness. They are very expensive. They are usually connected to a large number of peripherals. e.g - printers, Disk Drivers, terminals etc. IBM 3090, cyber 170, IBM 4318 etc. are eg. of mainframe.

Super computers. Super computers, formerly used a synoym for 'cray Supercomputer'



LESSON PLAN No. 3

Date 10-02-24 | Duration of the period 30-35 minutes.

Pupil Teacher's Name | Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class 8th | Average Age of the pupils 14-15 Yrs.

Subject Computer Science | Topic Components of a computer.

Instructional objectives:

Knowledge:

i) The students will be able to know about components of a component computer.

ii) The students will be able to recognize different components of computer.

Understanding:-

The students will be able to classify different components of a computer.

Instructional Material

General Material:

Chalk, Duster, Black Board, Pointer etc.

Specific Material:

A chart showing components of a computer.

Application: The students will be able to use computer in their daily life.

Skill: The students will be able to draw chart showing components of a computer.

Previous knowledge Testing:

i) what is a computer?
ii) what are the characteristics of computer?
iii) what is data?
iv) what are the components of a computer?

Announcement of the Topic:

Well students, Today we will study about, "components of a computer".

Presentation:-

T.P	P.T.A	P.A	B.BW
Meaning	P.T explains that a computer is a group of electronic and mechanical devices that can perform various operations on data in accordance with a given set of instructions to produce useful results.		

Major components of a computer	The major components of a computer are :- 1. central processing unit. 2. Input unit 3. Output unit 4. Memory unit 5. Arithmetic and logic unit. 6. Control unit.
Central Processing unit	CPU is termed as central processing unit - it is brain of computer as each and every activity of computer is controlled by it. The CPU consists of the arithmetic and logical unit, the control unit and the central memory. It is CPU that manipulates operations - number and symbols. In computer, all calculations and comparisons are made inside the CPU.
Arithmetic and logical unit	Arithmetic and logical unit is responsible for

Components of computer -

1) Central processing unit
2) Input unit
3) Output unit
4) Memory unit
5) Arithmetic and logic unit
6) control unit

	performing all arithmetic and logical operations on data selected from the memory i.e. it perform addition, substraction, multiplication division and logical comparison on the data, sent it from the memory.
Control unit	It determines the sequence in which the computer programs and instruction are executed things like processing of programs stored in the main memory interpretation of the instruction and issuing of signals for other units of the computer to execute them.
Memory unit	The process of saving data and instructions permanently is known as storage. All the data and instructions are stored here before and after processing.

Input unit	This unit is responsible for handling all the input to the computer. The input device include the keyboard, Mouse, joystick, and optical character reader. The input takes data from us, to the computer in an organised manner for processing.
Output unit	This unit is responsible for representing the output to user of the computer, It perform the reverse of an input unit. It send information obtained from memory to the user. It links the computer with external enviornment. Eg:- Printer, Monitor etc

Evaluation:

i) What are the major components of a computer.
ii) What is CPU? Explain.
iii) What is output unit and give example of output devices?
iv) What is memory unit? Explain.

Home Work:

Write and learn about components of a computer?

LESSON PLAN No. 4

Date 12-02-24 | Duration of the period 30-35 minutes

Pupil Teacher's Name | Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class 8th | Average Age of the pupils 14-15 yrs.

Subject Computer Science | Topic Input devices

Instructional Objectives :

Knowledge :

The student will be able to know about the input devices.

Understanding :

The student will be able to classify different input devices.

Instruction Material :

General Material :

Chalk, Duster, Black-Board, Printer etc.

Specific Material :

A chart showing different input devices.

Application :

The student will be able to use Computer in daily life.

Skill : The students will be able to draw chart showing different input devices.

Previous knowledge Testing :-

i) What is a computer?
ii) What is data?
iii) What are the parts of a computer?
iv) What are input devices?

Announcement of The topic :-

Well students, Today we will study about "Input devices."

Presentation :-

T.P	P.T.A	P.A	B.B.W
Meaning of Input Devices.	The devices used to fed data into computer is known as input devices. A good input devices provide timely, accurate and useful data to the main memory of the computer processing.		
Input Devices	These are some input devices such as Punched cards, keyboard, mouse, trackball, Joystick, Touch screen.		
Punched cards.	Punched cards has been used as a input devices from earliest days of computer history. It was		

considered as very important medium for storing and data medium for storing and entering data.

Keyboard

Keyboard is the standard input devices attached to all computers. The layout of the standard keyboard can be divided into the following:

* Typing sets
* Numeric keypad
* Function keys.
* Control keys.
* Special keys

Mouse

Mouse is an object used as a pointing and drawing devices. The Mouse is an input device, that is used with personal computer. It usually has a ball and buttons and is connected to the system unit through serial part. It rolls on a small ball.

Trackball

Trackball is another pointing devices that works on the rolling of a small box. It has a ball which

Input Devices-

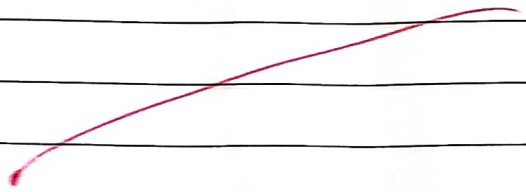
* Keyboard
* Punched card
* Mouse
* Trackball
* Joystick
* Touch Screen

Evaluation:-

1) What is input device?
2) Give some names of input device?
3) Give example where touch screen is used?

Homework:

Write and learn about input device?



LESSON PLAN No. 9

Date 16-02-2024 Duration of the period 35 minutes

Pupil Teacher's Name Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class 8th Average Age of the pupils 14-15 yrs

Subject Computer Science Topic Output Devices

Instructional objectives:

Knowledge:

The students will be able to know about different output devices.

Understanding:

The student will be able to classify diff-erent output devices, and also able to discriminate among different printers.

Instructional Material:

General Material: Chalk, Duster, Black-Board, Pointer etc.

Specific Material: A chart related to the output devices.

Application:- The student will be able to use these output devices in their daily life.

Skill:-

The students will be able to use different kind of printers.

Previous knowledge Testing:

i) What is Basics of a computer?
ii) How can we enter the data to the comp...
iii) Name some input devices?
iv) What do you mean by output devices?
v) Give some examples of output devices?

Announcement of the Topic:

Well students, Today we will study about "Output Devices".

Presentation:-

T.P	P.T.A	P.A	B.B.W
Meaning of output Devices.	Output Devices are those Devices that help to us to produce output as result data on the computer screen or on the paper.		
Output Devices.	These are some output devices such as printer, Platter, Linker, Visual Display unit (VDU), speakers.		
Types of output devices.	The output on the screen is referred to as the soft output as it is not permanent. In order to preserve the output. We produce it		

on paper. Using a printer. This output on paper is referred as the hard copy.

Visual Display unit

A VDU is most common and infact, a very essential output device used with every computer system. It is like a television set with only differences. Hadj it receives its signal from CPU. It is also called a monitor. The quality of image produced by a monitor is termed as Resolution. The screen divided into tiny dots called Pixels.

Printer

Printers are the most common output devices. They are used to produce output on the paper called printout or hardcopy. A printer has following features:

* Speed is measured in terms of character per second and time per minutes.
* It implies the total number of characters recognizedby the printer.

Output Devices-

* Printer
* Plotter
* Speakers
* Visual Display unit

Platter	These output devices are used to print graphs, maps, mechanical drawing etc. The drawing can be multicoloured or black and white depending upon the ink used.
Speakers	In order to get audio output, speakers are used. Sound cards are used to convert the digital signals into analog signals which are then feed to the speakers. Speakers produce the sound from the electrical signals received.

Evaluation:-

i) What is output device?
ii) What do you mean by soft copy?
iii) What do you mean by VDU?
iv) What do you mean by speakers?

Homework:-

Write and learn about output devices?

1st Discussion Lesson

LESSON PLAN No. 1

Date 17-02-24 Duration of the period 40 minutes

Pupil Teacher's Name Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class 8th Average Age of the pupils 14-15 yrs.

Subject Computer Science Topic Internet

Instructional objectives in Behavioural Terms:-

Knowledge:- The students will be able to know about internet.

The students will be able to recognise different prog-rams downloaded on internet.

Understanding:-

The student will be able to classify different terms related to internet.

The student will be able to discriminate b/w different search engines.

Application:-

The student will be able to use a search engine for individual searches.

The student will be able to chat in chatroom.

Skill:-

The student will be able to make an account on a free email site.

Teaching aids:-

General aids:- Chalk, Duster, Black Board, Pointer etc.

Specific Material:-

A chart showing about internet, web browsing, E-mail.

Previous Knowledge Testing:-

	P.T.A	P.A
Q.	What is computer?	It is an electronic device, that accepts, data, process it and gives output.
Q.	What are input devices?	Through which data is entered to the computer.
Q.	Give any example of input device?	keyboard, Mouse, Light pen, etc.
Q.	Can different computers be connect with each other?	Yes.
Q.	What does this connectivity called?	No Response.

Announcement of The topic:-

Well students, Today we will study about 'Internet', web-browsing, email, chating, etc.

Presentation:-

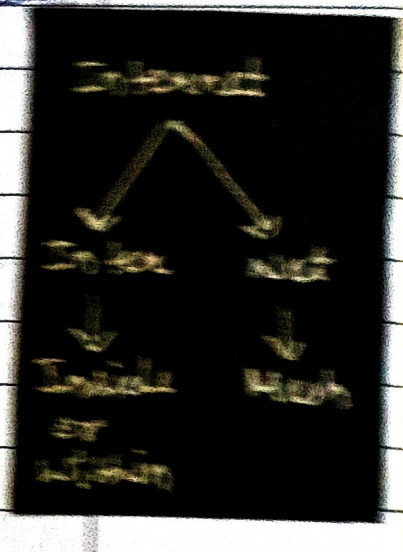
T2 | 27/8 | F2 | 28/8

Meaning of Internet

The word internet splits into two words that is "inter" + "net". Inter means between or inside the net means work. Combination means "inter work" Technically internet is a work of computers.

Internet is a network of computers from all over the world, that allow user to share information and communicate with each other.

A set of computer networks made up of large number of smaller networks, using the internet networking protocol is called internet.



Students will Enter Internet

Getting connected to internet is very easy and usually inexpensive. To access internet you must have a PC, a modem and an internet service provider (ISP).

An internet is a network of computers, the first thing you need to access it is a PC.

Modem	The next thing you need is a modem. A modem is a piece of equipment, a part of hardware that enables your PC to link to the internet.
ISP	An ISP is the company that provides you with access to the internet. They sell houses package. to us and such a package is usually called a internet account.
WWW	WWW is known as world wide web, is the public face of internet. The text and images we see on the internet are the part of a web page. Websites are made of numbers of web pages and WWW is the result of all these web-sites. Web pages are written in HTML language.
Email	Electronic mail, commonly called E-mail is another feature of internet used to keep in touch with people from distant

WWW

Webpage + Webpage + Webpage

↓

Website + Web-site + Website

lands. A message can reach a computer on the other side of the world in minutes at the cost of a local call. An email address or account takes the form of <mail to : name @ somewhere.com> 'Name' refers to sender name and 'somewhere' refers to the site or host that provide you with this email account. For eg:- yahoo.com, hotmail.com etc.

Email address :-
Email to :-
<name @ somewhere.com>.

Recapitulation :-

P.T.A	P.A
Q. What is internet?	Internet is a network of computers from all over the world, that allows user to share information and communicate with each other.
Q. How do we connect with internet?	To access internet, we need a PC, a modem and a internet service provider.
Q. What is an ISP?	An ISP is the company that provides you with access to internet.

Summarization:-

Well Students, today we studied about 'Internet', and 'how we connect with internet'.

Evaluation:-

Q. What is internet?
Q. How we can get connected with internet?
Q. What is ISP?
Q. What is email?

Homework :-

Write and learn about Internet and how we can access it?

School Teaching Practice

LESSON PLAN No...1:.....

Date 19-02-24 Duration of the period 30-35 minutes

Pupil Teacher's Name..... Pupil Teacher's Roll No. .....

Class 8th Average Age of the pupils 14-15 yrs.

Subject Computer Science Topic Software and its type

Instructional objectives:-

Knowledge:- Students will be able to recognise different types of software, and also know to software.

Understanding:- The students will be able to classify different softwares.

The students will be able to discriminate b/w system and application software.

Application:- The students will be able to use soft-ware in their day to day life.

Skill:- The students will be abled to draw chart by showing different softwares.

The student will be able to install different softwares.

Instructional Material :-

General Material :-

chalk, duster, board, Pointer etc.

Specific Material :-

A chart showing different types of software.

Previous knowledge Testing:-

	P.T.A	P.A
Q.	In which form data is shared into computer?	In bit form - 0 or 1
Q.	What are the agents of computer?	Hardware, Software.
Q.	What is hardware?	which can be seen or touched.
Q.	What are software?	Set of programmes.
Q.	How many types of softwares?	No Response.

Announcement of the Topic:-

Well students, Today we will study about 'Software and its types.'

Presentation:-

T.P	P.T.A	P.A	B.B.W
Meaning of Software	Software is a set of programmes which intruct the computer to perform various operations on the data.		

Types of Software

There are two types of software
i) System Software
ii) Application Software

System Software

System Software controls the overall operations of a computer system.

Types of System Software

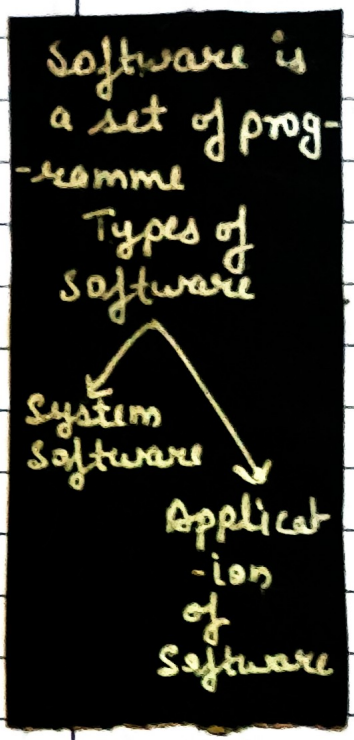
The various types of system software are -
i) operating System ii) Loaders
iii) Linkers iv) Language Translators

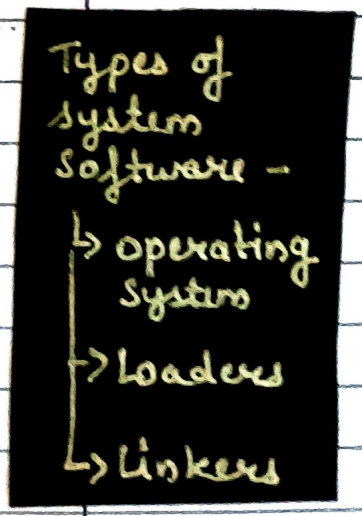
Operating System

In order to make a computer user-friendly and to manage the resources of a system effectively, a collection of programs known as the operating system manage the resources i.e. input, output and memory devices.

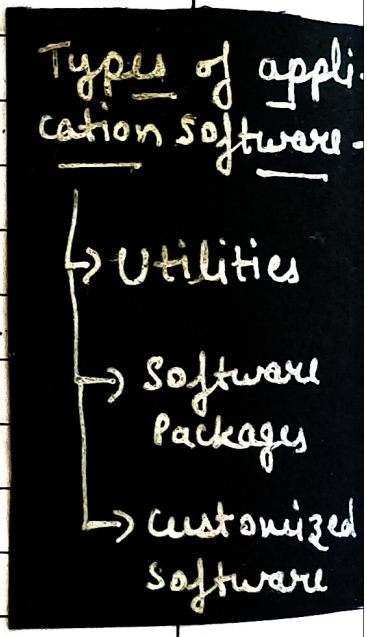
Loaders

The CPU can process the data or the program present in the main memory. The programs kept in secondary memory must be loaded into it so that they can be processed. The software which is helpful is called loader.





Linker	A Linker is used to link the various modules of a software package.
Application Software	The application software is a set of program which is developed to offer solution to a specific problem of the user.
Types of application Software.	various types of application software are :- utilities, Software packages, customized software.
Utilities	These software are used to perform the maintainence and housekeeping functions of a computer like checking, and removing virus, recovering detecting file.
Software Packages	These perform specific function for the user, Ex - Software word processing software, Desktop publishing software.
Customized Software	These software are made on demand of user to solve his problem as per his requirement.



Summerization :-

Well students, Today we have studied 'System and application software'.

Evaluation :-

Q. What is Software?
Q. What are different types of Software?
Q. Explain Loader Software?
Q. What is application Software?

Homework :-

Write and learn about Software and its types.

Date 29-02-24 **LESSON PLAN No. 2**

Duration of the period 40 minutes

Pupil Teacher's Name

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class 8th

Average Age of the pupils 14-15 yrs.

Subject Computer Science

Topic The Network

Introductional objectives :-

knowledge :-

i) The student will be able to know about the internet.

ii) The students will be able to recognise the parts of network.

Understanding :-

i) The student will be able to see relationship among the different types of network.

ii) The student will be able to discriminate among different types of network.

Application :-

The student will be able to use different types of network in their daily life.

Skill :-

The student will be able to draw charts showing different types of network.

The student will be able to prepare model of different types of network.

Teaching aids:-

General aids:-

chalk, duster, Pointer, Black Board.

Specific aids:-

A chart showing different types of Network.

Previous knowledge Testing:-

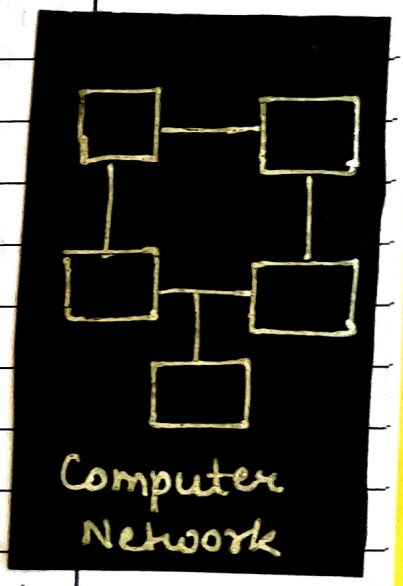
	P.T.A	P.A
Q.	In ancient time, how we send information to others?	By letters.
Q.	Now, how we communicate with peoples who are far from us?	Through telephone, Mobile.
Q.	How we acquire the information of the country?	Through T.V.
Q.	What is the process of sharing information is called?	Communication.
Q.	What is Network?	No Response.

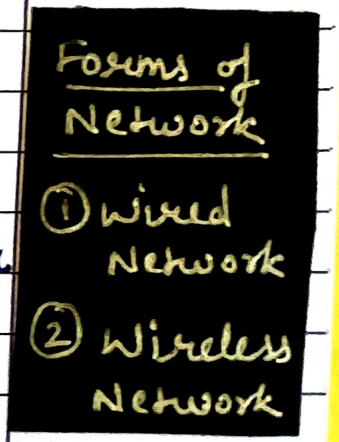
Announcement of The Topic:-

Well students, Today we will study about "Network and its types".

Presentation :-

T.P	P.T.A	P.A	B.B.W
Meaning of Computer Network	A 'computer Network' is defined as an 'interconnection of computers that are able to exchange information.		
Defination	A computer network is an interconnection of computers that are able to share their resources.		
Forms of Network	There are two forms of network i) Wired Network ii) Wireless Network	Student will write in their Note books.	
Components of computer Network.	There are mainly three types of computer Network 1. The sender 2. The receiever 3. The medium or channel of information transfer.		





Types of Network

Networks are classified into three types :-
LAN, MAN and WAN

LAN

LAN stands for local area network. Network confined to a local area such as an office, building or in a school. A computer called the server usually manages the administration of the network. The data transmission speed is not very fast.

WAN

The interconnections of computers spread over the entire world is called a WAN, means wide area network. Generally WAN use satellites for transmission.

MAN

It stands for metropolitan area network. It is a network that links computer spread over a city. Cabel internet connection is an example of MAN.

Student will note it in their Notebooks

Component of compute

1. The send
2. The recei
3. The medi
or channel
Information
transfer

Types of Network –

- LAN
- MAN
- WAN

Recapitulation:-

P.T.A	P.A
Q. What is computer Network?	Interconnection of computers that are able to exchange information.
Q. How many types of network are there? Name them.	Three types of Network. 1) LAN 2) MAN 3) WAN.
Q. Write the components of computer Network.	Three components of computer Network.

Summarization:-

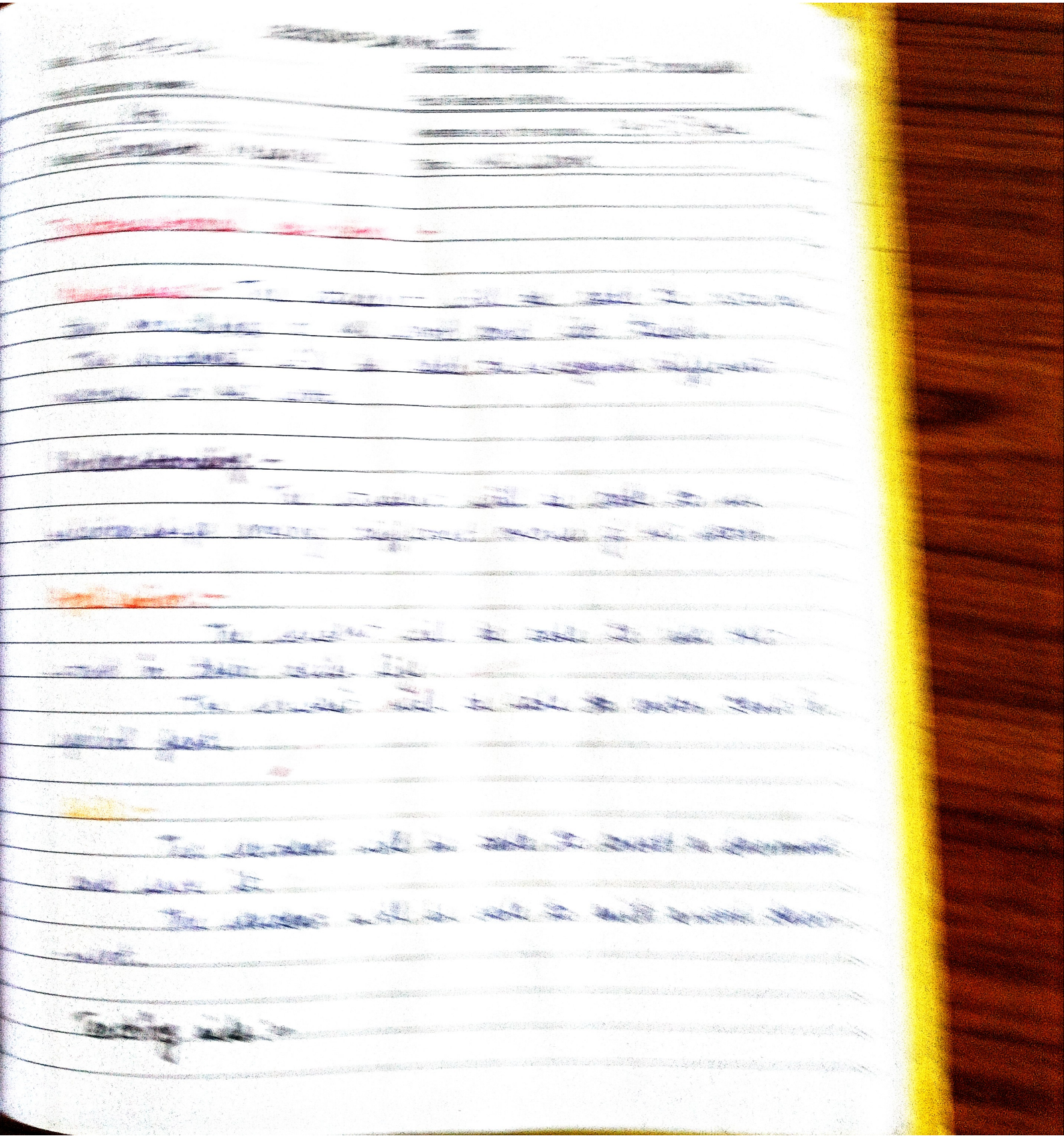
Well students, Today we have studied about 'Network and its types'.

Evaluation:-

Q. What is computer Network?
Q. How many types of Networking are there?
Q. What is full form of MAN?

Home work:-

Write and learn about Network and its types.



General aids:-

chalk, duster, Black board, Pointer etc

Specific Material:-

A chart showing different menus of MS-word.

Previous Knowledge Testing:-

	P.T.A	P.A
Q.	What is data?	Raw facts
Q.	What is information?	Processed form of data.
Q.	How we enter data in computer?	Through keyboard.
Q.	Name any software.	Operating system.
Q.	What is word processor?	No Response.

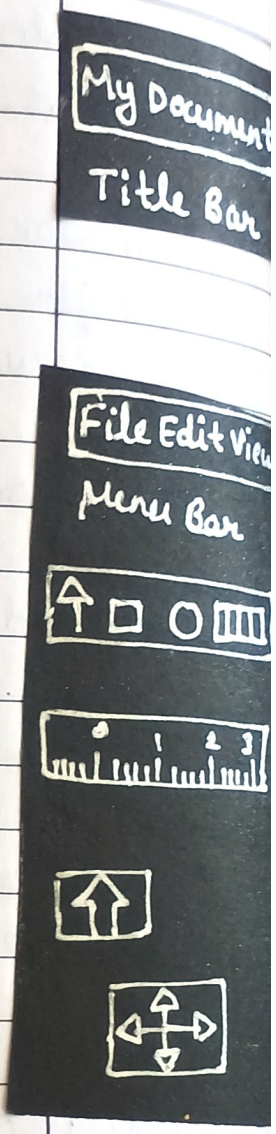
Announcement of the Topic:-

Well students, Today we will discuss about MS word in microsoft office.

Presentation :-

T.P	P.T.A	P.A	Activities
Defination of word processor	Word processor is a software used for creating and manipulating documents inside the computer		Word processor is a software used for creating and manipulating document inside the computer
MS-word.	Microsoft word commonly known as word, is the most popular word processor software package. It is a part of MS-office		
Versions.	MS-word has different versions like word.95, word 97, word 2000, word XP.		Versions Word.95, Word 97, Word 2000, XP
Starting MS-word	Steps to execute MS word- 1) click on start button. 2) Select programs option. 3) select MS office option. 4) click on MS word.		
Document Editing area	After executing word program screen will be displayed and the blank area where the typed matter is displayed is known as the Document editing area.		

Title Bar	In any window, the top bar displaying the current document name and software name as MS word is known as Title Bar.
Menu Bar	It lies that below the title bar displaying a list of drop down menus such as file, Edit view, insert, Format tools etc.
Tool Bar.	These are present right under the menu bar. Tool bar displays a list of commonly used commands in the form of icons.
Ruler	The Ruler displays the left and right margins and tab settings.
Pointer and Cursor	There is a pointer denoting the positions of the mouse A cursor also be blinking in the middle of the screen that is the document editing area.



Summarization:-

Well students, Today we have discussed and studied about "MS-word and different bars".

Evaluation:-

Q.- What is word Processor?
Q. Name different versions of MS word?
Q. What is menu Bar?

Home Work:-

Write and learn about MS word.

LESSON PLAN No. 4

Date 22-02-24

Duration of the period 30-35 minutes

Pupil Teacher's Name

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class 8th

Average Age of the pupils 14-15 yrs

Subject Computer Science.

Topic Menus of MS word

Instructional objectives:-

Knowledge:- i) The student will be able to acquire the knowledge of MS word and its menus.

ii) The students will be able to recognise different menus of MS word.

Understanding:- i) The student will be able to see relationships among different menus of MS word.

ii) The student will be able to discriminate among different applications of MS office.

Application:- The student will be able to use different menus of MS word in their daily life.

Skill:-

i) The student will be able to creat a document and save it.

ii) The student will be able to draw tables using MS word.

Teaching aids:-

General Material:-

Chalk, Duster, Blackboard, Pointer etc.

Specific Material:-

A chart showing different menus.

Previous knowledge Testing:-

	P.T.A	P.A
Q.	what is full form of MS	Microsoft.
Q.	What is word processor?	The software that deals with text based information is known as word processor.
Q.	What is Ruler?	which displays the left-hand right margins is, ruler.
Q.	What is menu bar?	Unsatisfactory Response.

Announcement of the Topic:-

Well students, Today we will study about different "menus of MS-word".

Presentation:-

T.P	P.T.A	P.A	activity
Menu Bar	The menu bar displays nine-drop-down menus on it. A menu displays a list of commands.		

File Menu

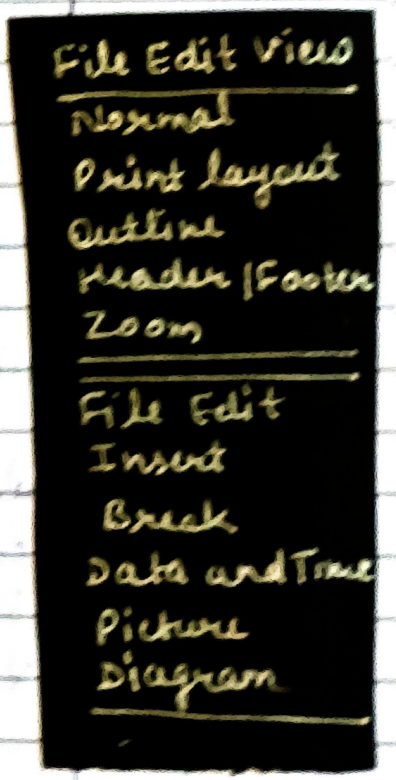
To creat a new document or open an already existing one, saving a document or printing any document, the file menu gives you a set of options to access creat, save and print document.

Edit Menu

The edit menu contains commands for editing the text file like undo, cut, copy, paste. It also has option like find, Replace and To find and make changes in the text. Replace and go offers you help to replace certain words sentences in the text.

View Menu

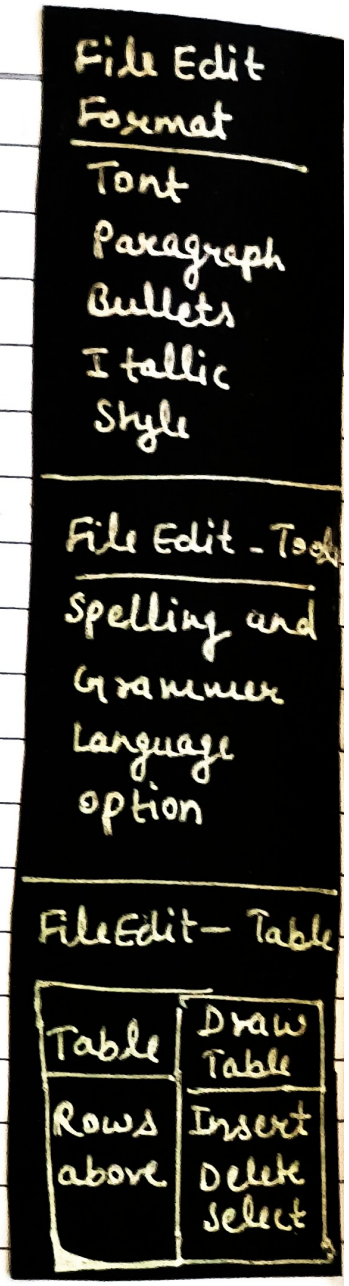
The view menu enables functions related to layout of your document like the way you want to view it, the appearance including the ruler, the header and the footer etc.



Insert menu

This menu contains the options for inserting page breakers, data, time pictures, drawings etc. into your text document.

Format menu.	The format menu has the options like formatting the document like font, size, colour, bold, italic, style etc. Paragraphs, bullets etc.
Tools.	This menu has tools like spell check for checking any incorrect spelling and grammer.
Table.	This menu is meant for drawing tables. It has every option for inserting table to adding, deleting, merging rows and colums etc.



Summarization :-

Well students, today we have studied about 'MS word's menus'.

Evaluation :-

Q. - How many menus in MS word?
Q. What is file menu?
Q. With the help of which menu spelling can be checked?

Home work:-

Write and learn about different types of menus in MS word.

LESSON PLAN No. 5

Date 25-02-24

Duration of the period 30-35 minutes

Pupil Teacher's Name

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class 8th

Average Age of the pupils 14-15 Yrs

Subject Computer Science

Topic Editing text in MS word

Instructional objectives:-

Knowledge:- The students will be able to recall the menues of MS-word,

The students will be able to recognize different functions to edit the text,

Understanding:- The student will able to add and remove text. I

The students will be able to discriminate among different functions to edit text.

Applications:-

The student will be able to draw charts and use cut copy and paste options.

Skill :-

The student will be able to draw charts and we can do different functions.

Inststructional Material :-

General Material :-

Chalk, Duster, Blackboard, Painter etc.

Specific Material :-

A chart showing functions to edit the text.

Previous knowledge Testing :-

	P.T.A	P.A
Q.	What is word Processor?	The software that deals with text based information is known as word processor.
Q.	How can we change one case with which the help of which menu?	Format Menu
Q.	What is Ruler	which displays the left and right margins in the text.
Q.	Changing the text, in the computer language what it is known as?	Editing the text.
Q.	How can we edit the text?	Unsatisfactory.

Announcement of the Topic :-

Well students, today we will study about MS word - Editing text.

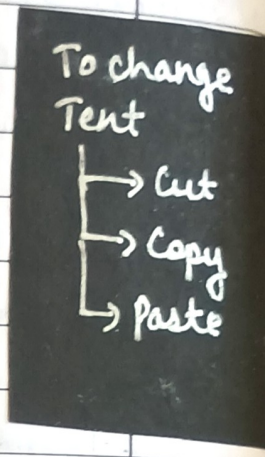
Presentation:-

T.P	P.T.A	P.A	Activities
Meaning of Editing text	While typing the text in a document in words you may make grammatical errors, once you are through with your work, you might wish to add few words or sentences to your text. Thus to add, remove, or change the text is known as editing the text.		Editing the text means adding, removing and changing the text.
To add text	If you want to add an alphabet a word or a sentence bring the cursor to the desired place where you want to add text. * click the mouse pointer on the desired place. or * Move the cursor with the help of arrow keys.		Arrow keys ↑↓ → ← Delete - Del Backspace ←
To Remove Text.	The delete and the Backspace keys are used to remove a character or a space at a time. Delete Delete key removes the cursor character to the right of the cursor.		

[←Backspace] Backspace key removes the characters to the left of the cursor and hence the name Backspace i.e. [←] Space.

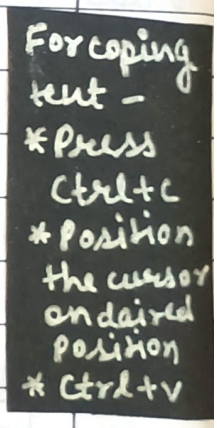
To change text

To change the text, delete the old text, Besides adding, removing and changing text, you can move or duplicate any text or character for which MS word has the cut, copy and paste options in the edit Menu.



Coping text

For copying text first of all select the text area you want to copy then,
*click on Edit menu and select copy option, position the cursor on your desired point of positions. From the edit menu select paste option and then click on mouse.
* Press Ctrl+C, Position the cursor on desired position then press Ctrl+V together.



Moving text

For moving text select the text area you want to move.
*click on Edit menu and click on

Cut Icon and position the cursor and click on paste icon.
* Press ctrl + X, Position the cursor the press ctrl + V.

For moving text -
* Press ctrl + X
* Position the cursor
* Press ctrl + N

Summarization:-

Well students, today we have studied about MS word - Editing text with cut, copy, paste, delete, Backspace options.

Evaluation:-

Q. How can text be removed?
Q. How can be text changed?
Q. Can we move text from one place to another place?

Home Work:-

Write and learn about MS word - Editing text.

LESSON PLAN No. 6

Date 26-02-24

Duration of the period 30-35 minutes

Pupil Teacher's Name

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class 8th

Average Age of the pupils 14-15 Yrs

Subject Computer Science

Topic Memory and its types.

Instructional objectives :-

Knowledge:- The students will be able to know about memory.

The students will be able to recognise different types of memory.

Understanding:- The student will be able to classify different types of memory.

The student will be able to discriminate between primary and secondary memory.

Application:- The student will be able to use computer memory in their daily life.

Skill:- The students will be able to creat chart showing difference b/w types of memory.

The students will be able to measure the computer memory.

Instructional Material :-

General Material :-

Chalk, Blackboard, Duster, Printer etc.

Specific Material:

A chart showing different types of memory.

Previous knowledge Testing:-

	P.T.A	P.A
Q.	What is data?	Raw facts
Q.	What is memory?	which allows a person to remember things
Q.	Do machines also have memory	Yes
Q.	How can we define computer memory	No Response.

Announcement of the Topic:-

Well students Today we will study about 'memory and its types'.

Presentation:-

P.T will develop their lesson with lecture demonstration method.

T.P	P.T.A	P.A	Activities
computer Memory	The memory is an ability to store or retain data for any period of time, short or long. Memory is a measurement of an individual's capacity to remember.		
Measurement of chart of memory	As we know computers can understand only electrical signals 'on' or 'off' and bit form '0' and '1', one byte is equal to one character. Bit is the smallest unit of memory. Standard measurement. 1 Byte = 8 Bit. 4 Bit = 1 Nibble 1 kiloByte = 1024 bytes 1 MB = 1024 KB 1 GB = 1024 MB (giga byte) 1 TB = 1024 GB (Tera byte)		
Requirement of computer memory	computer memory is required for two purpose - one for the immediate use that is during working of computer and other is used to store various programmes for long term.		

Standard For Measurement –

1 Byte = 8 Bit
4 Bit = 1 Nibble
1 KB = 1024 Byte
1 MB = 1024 KB
1 GB = 1024 MB
1 TB = 1024 GB
(KB - kilo Byte)
(MB - Mega Byte)
(GB - Giga Byte)
(TB - Tera Byte)

Types of Memory

computer memory can be classified as –

i) Primary Memory (internal)
ii) Cache Memory
iii) Secondary memory (external)

Primary Memory

The main memory of computer is known as primary memory. It is important for the immediate processing when the computer is switched on. It is of two types.

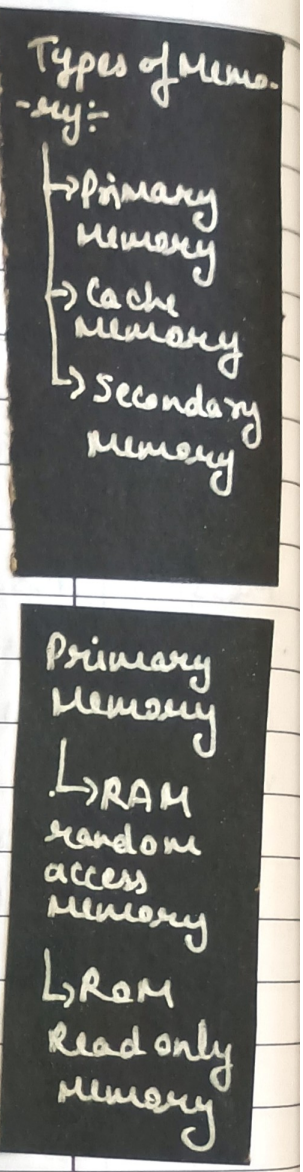
* Random access memory (RAM)
* Read only memory (ROM)

RAM

It is temporary memory. Its contents get deleted when the computer is switched off. Size of RAM size are – 32 MB, 64MB, 128PB, 256 MB. e.g. of RAM calculator.

ROM

It is the permanent memory. ROM does not allow anything to be written on it. It contains programs that are permanently "coded" on in a form, which is understand by computer.



Cache memory	Cache memory, supplementary memory system that temporarily stores frequently used instructions and data for quicker processing by the central processing unit (CPU) of a computer. The cache augments, and is an extension of, a computer's main memory.
Secondary Memory	The memory helps the user to store data in programs for later use. It is found outside the CPU box, so, it is called external memory. Storage device such as floppy disk, Hard disk, CD are secondary memory storage devices.

Secondary Memory
Eg - Floppy Disk, Hard disk, CD (Compact Disk)

Summarization:-

Well students, Today we have studied 'memory and its types'. Types of memory are primary, cache and secondary memory.

Evaluation :-

Q. What is memory?
Q. what is requirement of computer memory?
Q. what are the types of memory?
Q. what is full form of RAM?
Q. what is secondary memory?

Home Work :-

Write and learn about memory and its types.

LESSON PLAN No. 7

Date 27-02-24 Duration of the period 30 - 35 minutes

Pupil Teacher's Name Pupil Teacher's Roll No

Class 8th Average Age of the pupils 14 - 15 Yrs

Subject Computer Science Topic Secondary Storage Devices

Instructional objectives :-

Knowledge :- The student will be able to know about secondary storage devices.
The students will be able to recognize different storage devices.

Understanding :- The student will be able to classify different secondary storage devices.
The student will be able to discriminate among different storage devices.

Application :-
The student will be able to use there storage devices in their day to day life.

Skill :-
The students will be able to store and copy data from one device to another.

Instructional Material :-

General Material :-
Chalk, Dusters, Blackboard, Pointer etc.

Specific Material:-

Showing some real storage devices.

Previous knowledge Testing :-

	P.T.A	P.A
Q.	What is computer?	It is an electronic machine that accepts data, process it, and give output.
Q.	What is memory?	Capacity to retain Data for short or long time period.
Q.	What are the types of memory?	Primary and secondary memory and cache memory
Q.	What is RAM?	Random access memory.
Q.	What is another name for external storage memory?	Secondary Memory.
Q.	Give any example of secondary storage device.	No Response.

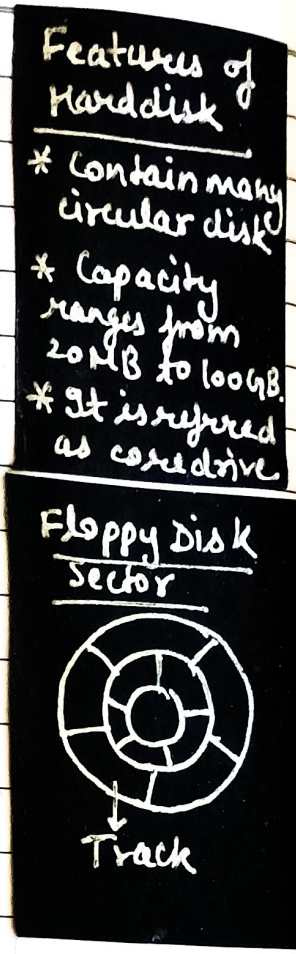
Announcement of the Topic:-

Well students, Today we will study about "Secondary Storage Devices".

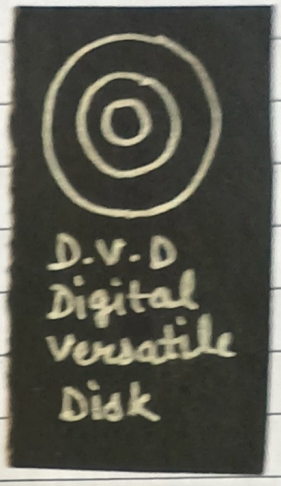
Presentation:-

T.P	P.T.A	Activities
Meaning of secondary Storage Devices	Computer needs external storage devices for storing the information permanently. The external storage media is called secondary memory of the computer.	External Devices – ↳ Hard Disk ↳ Floppy Disk ↳ optical Disk (CD-ROM, DVD)
Secondary Storage devices	commonly storage devices are 1) Hard disk 2) Floppy device 3) optical disk 4) CD-ROM 5) DVD.	
Disk Drivers	Disk Drivers help in recording and writing from/to the storage media. For eg:- to use floppy disk, we need a floppy drive.	
Hard disk	It is the storage media which resides the system unit of the computer. Every computer has its own hard disk. Hard disks have a large memory and the capacity to store large amount of data. They consists of a number of disks with the read/write heads inside a fixed pack. Read/write heads are connected with access arms which are used to move heads.	

Features	* contains many circular disks. * capacity ranges from 20MB to 100GB. * It is referred as core drive.
Floppy disk.	These are individually packed, disks. These are plastic disks packed to square plastic jackets. It is portable and can be used to copy data from one computer to another. Floppy disk is divided into tracks and sectors.
Features	* Floppy disk also called portable disk. * It is referred as A: A drive. * Maximum capcity is 1.44MB, available in $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
optional disk	These disks are circular disk made up of plastic material and coated with aluminium layer. These are of types:- CD and DVD.
CD	CD - stands for compact disk It is storage, capacity with 700 MB (480 floppy disk).



	Data stored on it can only be read. It is used to store games, movie, E-books etc.
DVD	DVD stands for digital versatile disk. It is similar to CD, but it has larger data storage capacity. A standard DVD holds about 7 times more data than CD.
Pendrive.	It is compact memory device, which can support upto 2GB disk space, i.e. 1400 times > 1.44MB floppy disk.



Summerization:-

Well students, Today we have studied about "Secondary Storage devices".

Evaluation:-

Q. What is secondary memory?
Q. What is Hard disk?
Q. What are types of optical disk?
Q. What is pen drive?

Home work:-

Write and learn about secondary storage devices.

Date 29-02-24 **LESSON PLAN No. 8**

Pupil Teacher's Name

Duration of the period 30-35 mints.

Class 8th

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Subject computer Science.

Average Age of the pupils 14-15 yrs.

Topic Binary digits

Instructional objectives:-

Knowledge:- The students will be able to know about the number system.

The students will be able to recognize about the binary number system.

Understanding:- The student will be able to discriminate between decimal and binary number system.

Applications:- The student will be able to use number system in their daily life.

Skill:- The student will be able to analyse briefly the number system and its conversion.

Instructional Material:-

General Material:-

Chalk, Duster, Black Board, Pointer.

Specific Material:-

A chart showing different number systems and its conversion.

Previous knowledge Testing :-

	P.T.A	P.A
Q.	What are numbers?	Numbers - 1, 2, 3 ...
Q.	How data is entered in computer?	Through input devices.
Q.	In which form data is stored in computer?	In 0 and 1 form.
Q.	What is role of numbers in mathematics?	To perform calculations.
Q.	What is Binary no. system?	No Response.

Announcement of the Topic :-

Well students, Today we will discuss about 'Binary Number System'.

Presentation :-

Using Lecture cum demonstration method.

T.P	P.T.A	Activities
Meaning of decimal Number System	The number that we use for counting is known as decimal numbers. These are 10 digits 0 to 9, that are used to represent quantity. Any quantity greater than 9 is represted as with the combination of two or more decimal numbers. Ex. - If we add 2 and 8 then it is 10, means 1 and 0.	Decimal number system mean base 10. Number System used for counting is known as Decimal Number System.
other types of Number system.	Besides decimal number system there are the other number system also. They are - 1) Binary number system. 2) Octal Number System. 3) Hexadecimal No. System.	Number System * Binary Num. System * Octal number system * Hexadecimal number System
Binary No. System.	Binary no. system is widely used in computers. It has only two digits 0 and 1. So, its base is 2. It is used in computers, because computer know only bit language.	
State System.	The computer has two state system. - ON and OFF.	State System ON OFF

Representation of ON and OFF

In computer ON state is represented as 1 and OFF state is 0. So digits 1 and 0 are used, it is called Binary units, which is composed of two.

Conversion from binary to decimal.

Binary has base 2, as it is based on 0 and 1. Eg:- 01011.

0 1 0 1 1

4th 3rd 2nd 1st 0th these are written as.

So, to convert binary to decimal, we multiply binary digit code with 2^n from 0th position in increasing order with power start from 0. and add them.

$(0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 1)_2 = (?)_{10}$

$0\times2^4+1\times2^3+0\times2^2+1\times2^1+2\times1 = 0+8+0+2+1$

$= 11$

11 is decimal number.

Conversion from decimal to binary.

To convert decimal to binary number, continuously divides the decimal number with 2 and remainder written as binary number, each division time remainder noted, and then written from bottom to top.

Eg:- $(7)_{10}$ to $(?)_2$

2	7	
2	3	1 ↑
	1	1

$(7)_{10} = (111)_2$

Recapitulation:-

P.I.A	P.A
Q. What do you mean by Number system?	The number system where number are arranged. These are of different types.
Q. What is Binary Number system?	The Binary system have base 2 and it have 0 and 1 only two numbers.
Q. What is state system.	State system represents the state of system ON and OFF by 0 and 1. ON = 1, OFF = 0.

Summerization:-

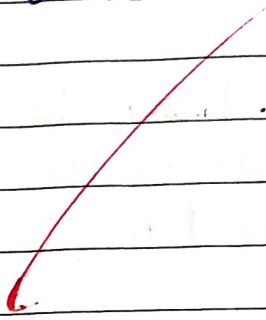
Today we have studied about 'Binary number system'. Binary number system have two numbers 0 and 1, its base is 2. The computer have two states 0 and 1. 0 is OFF state and 1 is ON state.

Evaluation:-

Q.- What is decimal Number system?
Q.- What is octal number system?
Q.- How we convert binary to decimal?

Home Work :-

Write and learn about Binary Number system.



LESSON PLAN No. 9

Date 1-03-24 Duration of the period 30-35 minutes

Pupil Teacher's Name Pupil Teacher's Roll No

Class 8th Average Age of the pupils 14-15 yrs

Subject Computer Science. Topic Data and its types

Instructional Objectives :-

Knowledge :- i) The student will be able to know about data.

ii) The student will be able to know about different types of data.

Understanding :- i) The student will be able to classify different types of data.

ii) The student will be able to discriminate between analog and digital data.

Application :- Students will be able to use data day to day in their life.

Skill :- The student will be able to analyse the data briefly and will be able to draw chart of analog and digital data.

Instructional Material :-

General Material :- Chalk, Duster, Blackboard, Pointer.

Specific Material :- A chart showing different types of data.

Previous knowledge Testing :-

	P.T.A	P.A
Q.1.	What is computer?	A computer is an electronic machine that accepts data and process it and gives output.
Q.2.	What is input device?	Through which data is entered to the computer.
Q.3.	Give examples of input device?	keyboard, Mouse.
Q.4.	What is data?	Raw facts.
Q.5.	How many types of data are?	No Response.

Announcement of the Topic :-

Well, students, Today we will study about data and its types.

Presentation :-

T.P	P.T.A	Activities
Meaning of Data	Data is a collection of raw facts, about any entity.	Data → collection of raw facts

Types of Data	Data is of two types:- ① Analog ② Digital
Analog data	In analog data, it is put in analog computers, there are continuous stream of electrical signals. It is monitored and processed continuously
Digital Data	In digital computers, all the inputs are broken down into discrete steps, a count of steps is kept and processed. This processing is done in terms of binary representation of data ie. 0 and 1, which is known as digital data.
Types of digital data	Digital data is of two types :- ① Numeric data. ② Non Numeric data.
Numeric data	The data which use the value between 0 to 9, and arithmetic signs as +, −, *, /, ÷ etc.
Non Numeric data	The data which cannot be used for arithmetic calculations is known as non numeric.

Digital data means in the form of 0 and 1.

Types of digital data —
① Numeric data
② Non numeric data

Types of Numeric data.	Numeric data is of two types: (1) Alphabetic data (2) Alphanumeric data.
Alphabetic data.	Data in which only alphabets are used.
Alphanumeric data.	Data in which contains, alphabets, special symbols and no digits.

Types of numeric data -
(1) Alphabetic data
(2) Alphanumeric data.

Recapitulation:-

	P.T.A	P.A
Q.1.	What is data?	collection of raw facts.
Q.2.	How many types of data?	Two types of data.
Q.3.	What is digital data?	Digital data in which all the inputs are broken into discrete steps, a count of steps are kept and processed.

Summarization:-

Today we have studied about data and its types. Data is a collection of raw facts about any entity. Data is of two types - analog and digital data.

Evaluation:-

Q.1. What is types of data?
Q.2. What is analog data?
Q.3. What is numeric data?
Q.4. What is alphabetic data?

Home Work:-

Write and learn about data and its types?

Types of Non numeric data	Non numeric data is of two types :- ① Alphabetic data. ② Alphanumeric data.
Alphabetic data.	It is type of non numeric, in which only alphabets are used.
Alphanumeric data.	Data which contains alphabets, special symbols and no digits. is known as alphanumeric data.

Recapitulation :-

	P.T.A	P.A
Q.1.	What is data?	Raw facts.
Q.2.	How many types of data?	Two types of data.
Q.3.	What is digital data?	

Instructional Material :-

Knowledge :- It is the student will be able to recall what they have learned.

Comprehension :- It is the student will be able to explain what they have learned.

Application :- It is the student will be able to use the knowledge in different situations.

Analysis :- It is the student will be able to examine and break information into parts.

Skill :- It is the student will be able to demonstrate their learning.

Instructional Material :-

Visual material :- Video, Photo, Slideshow, Poster.

Audio material :-

It is the sound or music.

Previous knowledge Testing:-

	P.T.A	P.A
Q.1.	What is data?	Raw facts of a figure is known as data.
Q.2.	What are data forms?	Number, alphabets, image, or combination of all.
Q.3.	What is information?	In the form of numbers alphabets, images and sound, and processed form of all these.
Q.4.	What are the operations that are involved in data processing?	No Response.

Announcement of the Topic:-

Well students, Today we will study about "Data Processing".

Presentation:-

T.P	P.T.A	Activities
Meaning of data and information.	Data refers to raw facts and figures. These may be in form of number, alphabets, image and sound, and all. Data needs	Data - Raw Facts Information - Processed form of data.

processing to make it meaningful and useful when data is processed for some meaning it become information.

operations in data processing

Data processing includes following operations :-

1. Data capture
2. Data manipulation
3. information management.

operations in data processing

1. Data capture
2. Data manipulation
3. Information Management

Data Capture

It is process of collecting or capturing data, from a site or source. There are many methods of capturing data.

Data Manipulation.

Captured data, needs manipulation. to produce information. Data can be manipulated in following ways:

* Calculation
* classification
* Sorting.

Classification

Captured data are classified into different categories such as alphabetic, numeric or alphanumeric.

Sorting	Captured data are arranged in a particular order ascending or decending known as sorting.
Calculations	Calculations are performed on data to manipulate it.
(2) Information Management.	It is a very important aspect of data processing. Information is processed form of data which is stored for future use, ~~xxxxxx~~ so, management of information is important.
Data processing systems	The various data processing methods are:- * Batch processing * Time sharing * Online processing.
Batch processing	In batch processing, data is collected for a predetermined time period after which it is processed.
Online processing.	Online processing is used when delay in data handling is not applicable. Eg:- Banking System

Data processing system —
* Batch processing
* Time sharing
* Online processing

Time Sharing	It is form of online data processing where a computer is used by many users at the same time. Eg:- School, college computer labs.	

Partial Recapitulation

	P.T.A	P.A
Q.1	What is information?	Arranged or processed form of data.
Q.2.	Which operations are involved in data processing?	Data capture Data manipulations Information management.
Q.3.	What is information management?	Information is processed form of data which is stored for future use. It is important aspect of data processing

Summarization:-

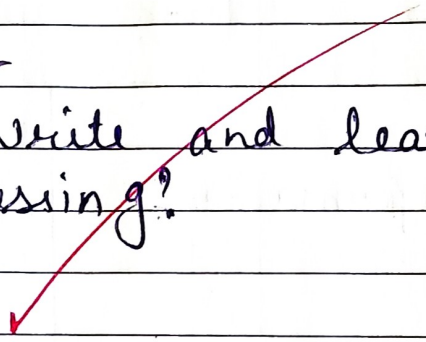
Well, Today we have studied about "Data processing". Different operations are involved in data processing, such as data capture, Data manipulation, Information management.

Evaluation :-

Q.1. What is data processing?
Q.2. What are different operations involved in data processing?
Q.3. What is online processing system?
Q.4. What is time sharing system?

Home Work :-

Write and learn about 'Data Processing'.



LESSON PLAN No. 1

Date 04-03-24 Duration of the period 30-35 minutes

Pupil Teacher's Name Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class 8th Average Age of the pupils 13-15 Yrs

Subject Computer Science Topic Data Base and its components

Instructional objectives:-

Knowledge:- Students will be able to know about the database.
The students will be able to recognise different components of a database.

Understanding:- The students will be able to find out reason why computer is useful for handling a database.

Applications:- The students will be able to use databases in their day to day life.

Skill:- The student will be able to create data-bases.

Instructional objectives Material:-

General Material:- Chalk, Duster, Blackboard, Pointer etc.

Specific Material:- A chart showing components of a database.

Previous Knowledge Testing :-

	P.T.A	P.A
Q.1.	What is data?	Raw facts and materi
Q.2.	What is information?	Processed form of data.
Q.3.	What are different operations in data processing?	Data capture, Data manipulation, Information management.
Q.4.	What are data processing systems?	Batch processing, Time sharing, Online process
Q.5	What is database?	No Response.

Announcement of the Topic :-

Well students, Today, we will study about "Database and its components".

Presentation :-

T.P	P.T.A	Activities
Meaning of Data Base.	Database is a collection of inter-related data. The data remains in an organized order in a database.	Database - collection of inter related data.

A database is a computer term for a collection of related information about a certain topic. Database helps you to organize related information in a logical manner for any access and retrieval.

Example of a database

Example of a database is the attendence register for any class maintained by the teacher. A personal telephone directory is also an example of a simple database.

Advantage of database

* Retrieving desired information
* Talking meaningful decision.
* Re-organising information.
* Processing information.
* Data security.

Utility of a computer of a database.

Computer is ideal for maintaining database because:-

* It holds large amount of data.
* It can operate data quickly.
* It can update data quickly.
* It can arrange data and search data.

Advantage of database –

* Data security
* Meaningful decision
* Re-organising Information
* Processing Information
* Retriving desired information.

Components of a database field.	Data may be arranged in tables. related to one another. Table contains various field of information and records. A field is a place where different types of information are stored. Each field has unique name. Eg:- name of all the students can be stored within one field, with a "name" field name.
Record	A collection of related fields form a record. Data entered in related field are grouped together to form a record. Eg:- all the field names, age address etc. form the record of a student.
Table	A collection of related records form a table. A table is made up of rows and columns.

Record –
collection of related fields form a record.
Eg - Field names, Age address.

Table –
collection of related records form a table.
A table is made of rows and columns

Partial Recapitulation:-

P.T.A	P.A
Q.1. What is database?	Database is a collection of interrelated data.

Q.2	Give any example of database?	Attendence register of any class maintained by class teacher.
Q.3	State two advantage of database.	* Taking meaningful decision. * Re-organising information * Data Security.

Summarization:-

Well students, today we have studied about "Databases and its components". Database is collection of interrelated data.

Evaluation:-

Q.1. What is database?
Q.2. What are the advantage of database?
Q.3. What are the different components of a database?
Q.4. What is a table?

Homework:-

Write and learn about data base and its components?

LESSON PLAN No....12....

Date 7-03-24 Duration of the period 30-35 minutes.

Pupil Teacher's Name..... Pupil Teacher's Roll No. .....

Class 8th Average Age of the pupils 14-15 yrs.

Subject Computer System Topic Operating System

Instructional Objectives:-

Knowledge:- i) The students will be able to know about the operating system.
ii) The students will be able to know about types of operating system.

Understanding:- i) The students will be able to classify about operating system.
ii) The students will be able to discriminate among different types of operating system.

Applications:- The students will be able to use operating system in their day to day life.

Skill:- The students will be able to prepare chart.

Instructional Material:-

General Material:- chalk, Duster, Blackboard, Pointer etc.

Specific Material:- A chart showing about operating system.

Previous knowledge Testing :-

	P.T.A	P.A
Q.1.	What is computer?	computer is an electro machine which accepts data and process it and gives output.
Q.2	What is software?	A set of programs that performs a variety of functions.
Q.3	What is operating system?	No Response.

Announcement of the Topic :-

Well students, Today we will discuss about and study about "operating System."

Presentation :-

T.P	P.T.A	Activities
operating System	An operating System acts as an interface between user and the computer hardware. It manage all the resources of the computer. It also controls the execution of application programs. It reduces the burden of the programmers by	Operating System - An operating system acts as an interface between user and the computer hardware. It manages all the resources of the computer.

managing all the resources like input, output, memory and CPU. Also it provides useful services to the users.

Duties of operating system
The operating system performs the following duties :-
① It manages all the resources and also allocate and deallocate the resources.
② It records different processes which is to execute next or required.
③ It does process management.
④ Interpretation of instructions and commands.

Classification of operating system
① single user
② multiple user

Classification of operating system
① Single user operating system
② Multi user operating system.

Single user operating system
It is simplest of all the operating systems. It has a single processor, runs a single program, and interact with a single user at a time.

Multiuser operating system

It supports multiple users to work simultaneously. There may be single processor, or more processor to run multiple user program.

Types of operating system

① Multiprogramming operating system
② Time sharing O.S.
③ Multiprocessing O.S.
④ Multitasking O.S.
⑤ Real time O.S.

Types of operating system –
① Multiprogramming
② Time sharing
③ Multiprocessing
④ Multitasking
⑤ Real time.

Multiprogramming O.S

In this type, multiple programs are executed simultaneously. This type of operating system allows concurrent residency of many programs in the main memory of computer. This leads the best utilisation of CPU.

Time sharing O.S.

In this CPU time is divided into small slots and each process is provided a slot for processing CPU. In this type, a large number of user has direct access to computer.

Multiprocessing O.S

Multiprocessing systems are the systems with more than one CPU. The operating system that support multiple CPU in one computer is called

	multiprocessor operating system.
Multitask ing O.S.	In this O.S, a single job may contain two or more independent tasks that can execute concurrently, in multi-programming mode.
Real time O.S.	Real time operating system are used for process controls in manu--facturing plants, assembly lines, robotics and complex physical systems such as the space station, Real time system have severe timing constra--ints.

Summarization:-

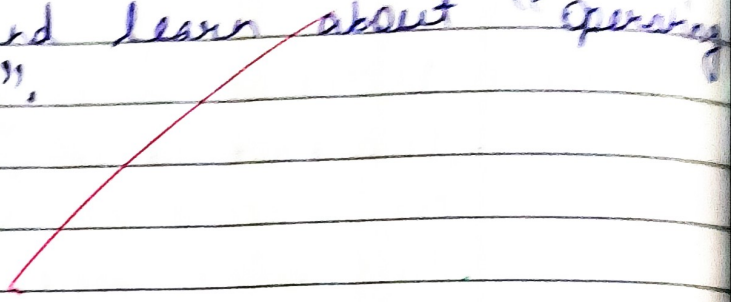
Well students, Today we have studied about "Operating system and its types", with their explanation.

Evaluation:-

Q.1. What is operating system?
Q.2. Explain types of operating system?
Q.3. What is multiprogramming operating system?

Home Work:-

Write and learn about "Operating System and its types".



LESSON PLAN No. 13

Date 9-03-24 Duration of the period 30-35 minutes

Pupil Teacher's Name Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class 8th Average Age of the pupils 14-15 yrs.

Subject Computer Science. Topic Network topology

Instructional Objectives :-

Knowledge :- i) The students will be able to know about Network topologies.

ii) The students will be able to recognize different types of topologies.

Understanding :- i) The student will be able to classify different network topologies.

ii) The students will be able to discriminate among different network topologies.

Application :- The student will be able to use different network topologies in their day to day life.

Skill :- The students will be able to analyse different network topologies.

Instructional Material :-

General Material :- Chalk, Duster, Black Board, Pointer etc.

Specific Material :- A chart showing different Network topologies.

Previous knowledge Testing :-

	P.T.A	P.A
Q.1.	What is the process of sharing information is called?	communication
Q.2.	What is Network?	A computer network is an interconnection of computers that are able to share their resources.
Q.3.	What are the types of Network?	LAN, MAN, WAN
Q.4.	What is Network topologies?	No Response.

Announcement of the topic :-

Well students, Today we will study about "Network topologies".

Presentation :-

T.P	P.T.A.	Activities
Network	A computer network is a collection of computers and devices connecting together by a communication	

system with main objectives of communication system with and sharing of various hardware and software resources like printers, file, programs and so on.

Network — collection of computers and devices connecting together by a communication.

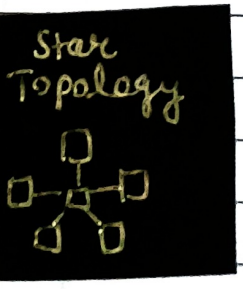
Topologies — Topologies is the geometric arrangement of the computers in a work. Common topologies include star, ring and bus.

Topologies — Geometric arrangement of the computers in a work.

Star topology — Star Network is frequently used to connect one or more small computers or devices to a large host computer or CPU. Star Network is frequently used in a LAN to connect several microcomputers to a central unit that works as a communications controller.

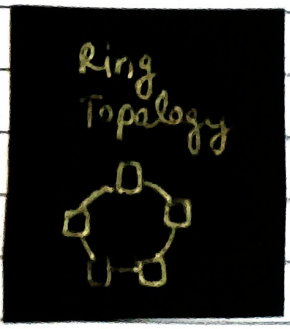
Topology —
1. Star Topology
2. Ring Topology
3. Bus topology

Advantages ① Easy to use ② centralized control. ③ Simple access protocols.



Disadvantages ① Long cable length ② difficult to expand ③ central node dependency.

Ring topology — The ring Network is a LAN, whose topology is a ring can be a simple as circle or point to point connections of computer at dispersed locations.



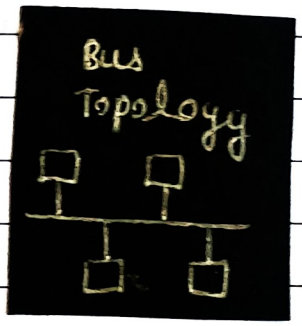
with no central host computers or communications controller.

Advantages. ① Short cable length ② No wiring closet space required ③ Suitable for optical fibre.

Disadvantage ① Node failure causes network failure ② Network reconfiguration is difficult.

Bus topology

This consists of a single length of the transmission medium onto which the various nodes are attached. The topology is used in traditional data communication network where the host at one end of the bus communication with several terminals attached a long its length Bus topology is one of most popular topology.



Advantages ① Short cable length
② Easy to expand
③ Resilient architecture.

Disadvantage ① Fault diagnosis is difficult
② Fault isolation is difficult
③ Repeater configuration.
④ Nodes must be intelligent.

Summarization :-

Well students, Today we have studied about "Network Topologies".

Evaluation :-

Q.1 What is topologies?
Q.2 What are common topologies?
Q.3 Explain Bus topology?
Q.4 Explain Ring Network topology?

Home Work :-

Write and learn about Network topologies.

LESSON PLAN No. 2

Date 13-03-24 Duration of the period 40 minutes.

Pupil Teacher's Name Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class 8th Average Age of the pupils 14-15 Yrs

Subject Computer Science. Topic Output devices.

Instructional objectives :-

Knowledge :- i) The students will be able to know about different output devices.

ii) The students will be able to recognize all the output devices.

Understanding :- i) The students will be able to classify different output devices.

ii) The students will be able to discriminate among different printers.

Applications :- The students will be able to use these output devices in their daily life.

Skill :- The students will be able to use different printers.

Instructional Material :-

General Material :- chalk, Duster, BlackBoard, Printer etc.

Specific Material :- A chart related to the output devices.

Previous knowledge Testing :-

	P.T.A	P.A
Q.1.	What is computer?	A computer is an electronic device that accepts data process it and gives output.
Q.2.	How can we enter data to the computer?	Through input devices.
Q.3.	Name some input devices?	Keyboard, Mouse etc.
Q.4.	What do you mean by output devices?	Output devices are those through which data is displayed as result.
Q.5.	Give some examples of output devices.	No Response.

Announcement of the Topic :-

Well students, Today we will study about "output devices".

Presentation:-

T.P.	Pupil teacher activity	Activity
Meaning of output devices	Output devices are those devices that help us to produce output as result data on the computer screen or on the paper.	Output Devices — Produce output as result data
Examples of output devices	These are some output devices such as printer, plotter, linker, visual display unit (VDU), speakers	
Types of output devices	The output on the screen is referred to as the soft output as it is not permanent. In order to preserve the output we produce it on paper using a printer. This output is referred as hardcopy.	Types of output Devices — ① that produce software output ② that produce hardware output on paper
VDU	VDU is the most common and infact a very essential output used with every computer system. It is like a television set with the only difference that it receives its signals from the CPU. It is also called a monitor. The quality of image produced by a monitor is termed as resolution. The screen	

is divided into tiny dots called pixel.

Printer

Printers are the most common output devices. They are used to produce output on the paper is called Printout or hard copy. A printer has following features :-

* Speed is measured in terms of character per second & line per minute.
* It implies the total number of character recognized by the printer.

Examples of Output Devices

Printer, plotter, Linkure, Visual Display unit (VDU), Speaker

Plotters

These output devices are used to print graphs, maps, mechanical drawing etc. The drawings are multicoloured or black and white depending upon the link used. These are useful in CAD.

Speakers

In order to get audio output, speakers are used. Sound cards are used to convert the digital signals into analog signals which are then fed to the speakers. Speakers produce the sound from the electrical signals received.

Recapitulation:-

P.T.A	P.A
Q.1. What do you mean by output devices?	Output devices are those devices that help us to produce output as result data on the computer screen or on the paper.
Q.2. What is softcopy?	The copy of document that present in soft form in computer which we only see.
Q.3. What is monitor.	Monitor is screen on which we see our softcopy of output.

Summarization:-

Well, Today we have studied about "output devices". Output devices can be classified into two types:- Softcopy and Hardcopy.
Softcopy devices - Monitor, ~~Scanner~~
Hardcopy devices - Printer, Plotter.

Evaluation:-

Q.1 - What is output device?
Q.2 What do you mean by softcopy output?
Q.3. What do you mean by VDU?

Observation & Criticism Lessons

LESSON PLAN No...1.....

Date..... Duration of the period.....25-minute.....

Pupil Teacher's Name..... Pupil Teacher's Roll No. .....

Class.....7th..... Average Age of the pupils.....13-14 yrs.

Subject.....Computer Science..... Topic.....Desktop.....

1. Pupil teacher has asked some questions to the students to check the previous knowledge of the students. Pupil knowledge testing was good.
2. Announcement of the topic was done at the right time.
3. Lesson was delivered to the students with the help of lecture method and with the help of different skills using chart.
4. Pupil teacher usually confident.
5. Pupil teacher's voice was loud and clear.
6. Explanation of the topic was appropriate.
7. Students were taking interest in the topic.
8. Movement and gestures are according to the situation.
9. Blackboard work and chart activities were appropriate.
10. Class was fully controlled by pupil teacher.
11. Recapitulation was not done by pupil teacher.
12. Summarization and evaluation was made.
13. Home work was assigned to the students.

LESSON PLAN No. 2

Date ..... Duration of the period 25 minutes

Pupil Teacher's Name ..... Pupil Teacher's Roll No. .....

Class 6th Average Age of the pupils 12 - 13 yrs.

Subject Computer Science. Topic Input unit

1. Pupil teacher asked some questions to the students, Students gave responses and previous knowledge testing was appropriate.
2. Announcement of the topic at right time.
3. Lesson was delivered with the inductive deductive method and with the help of different skills.
4. Pupil teacher was fully confident.
5. Pupil teacher's voice was audiable in the class.
6. Explanation of the topic was appropriate.
7. Movement and gestures was according to the situation.
8. Chart used by pupil teacher was very effective.
9. Partial interaction with class was made.
10. Recapitulation by pupil teacher was done, appropriately.
11. Homework was given to the students.

LESSON PLAN No. 3

Date..... Duration of the period..... 25 minute.....

Pupil Teacher's Name..... Pupil Teacher's Roll No. .....

Class..... 8th..... Average Age of the pupils..... 14-15 yrs.

Subject..... Computer Science..... Topic..... M.S word.....

1. Pupil teacher has asked some questions to the students to check their previous knowledge, and previous knowledge testing was appropriate.
2. Announcement of the topic was done at proper time.
3. Lesson was delivered with lecture method and with the help of different skills.
4. Pupil teacher was fully confident.
5. Pupil' teacher's voice was very clear and audiable to every student.
6. Interaction with the whole class was very good.
7. Class was under control.
8. Movement and gestures were according to the situation.
9. Chart and practical work was appropriately done.
10. Blackboard was not used by teacher.
11. Homework was given to the student.

LESSON PLAN No...4.....

Date..... Duration of the period.....25 minutes.....

Pupil Teacher's Name..... Pupil Teacher's Roll No. .....

Class.....8th..... Average Age of the pupils.....14-15 yrs.

Subject.....Computer Science..... Topic.....Multimedia.....

1. Pupil teacher has asked some questions to the students, students gave responses. Previous knowledge was appropriate.
2. Announcement of the topic was at the proper time.
3. Lesson was delivered at the proper time with the help of lecture method and with the help of different skills, and chart.
4. Pupil teacher's voice was audiable.
5. class was under control.
6. Pupil's interaction was very good.
7. Movements and gestures were according to the situation.
8. Explanation of the topic was appropriate.
9. Blackboard work was not appropriate.
10. Home work was given to the students.

LESSON PLAN No. 5

Date ..... Duration of the period 25 minutes

Pupil Teacher's Name ..... Pupil Teacher's Roll No. .....

Class 8th Average Age of the pupils 14-15yrs

Subject computer Science. Topic E-mail

1. Pupil teacher has asked some questions to the students to check their previous knowledge. Previous knowledge testing was good.
2. Announcement of the topic was at the right time.
3. Lesson was delivered with the help of lecture method only.
4. Pupil teacher was fully confident.
5. Pupil teacher's voice was very clear.
6. Explanation of the topic was appropriate.
7. Movements and gestures were according to the situation.
8. Black board work was good.
9. Class was fully controlled by pupil teacher.
10. Recapitulation was done by pupil teacher.
11. Homework was assigned to the students.