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**MICRO TEACHING  
LESSONS**

Lesson No : 1 : .....

Date 14 Dec 2011 ✓

Duration of the period 6 Minute ✓

Pupil Teacher's Name Karnlesh ✓

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....

Class Self class

Average Age of the pupils.....

Subject English

Topic Sentence ✓

## Introduction Skill.

### \* Criteria of the Skill :->

1. Getting pupils attention.
2. Creating interest among students.
3. Making student ready to learn.
4. Clarification of the contents
5. Maximum involvement of students.

### \* Presentation :->

<u>Pupil Teacher's Activity</u>	<u>Student's Activity</u>	<u>Components</u>
1. What is the smallest unit of Language?	The smallest unit of language is alphabet.	Use of the previous knowledge.
2. What are these?	A, B, C - - - - - X, Y, Z	
3. What does it makes after combination of two or more alphabets?	After combination of two or more then two alphabet makes 'word'.	Relation amongs questions.
4. Give some examples of words?	cat, Dog, ball.	Simple question.
5. What is this? (writing a sentence on the blackboard)	It is a 'Sentence'?	

5. Pupil Teachers Activity - Student's  
 What are the kinds of sentence. Silent

Activity Components  
 Use of proper language

\* Announcement of Topic :-> "Well students, today we are going to study about - "The sentence and its type."

\* Observation Schedule \*

<u>Components</u>		<u>Rating Scale</u>						
1.	Use of previous knowledge	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Relation among questions	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Use of proper language	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Time of Introduction	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Creating affecting - presentation.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

Signature of observer.

Lesson No : 2.....

Date... 16 Dec 2011.....

Pupil Teacher's Name... Kamlesh.....

Class.....

Subject... English.....

Duration of the period... 6 Minute.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....

Average Age of the pupils.....

Topic... The Noun.....

## \* Explaining Skill \*

### \* Criteria of the Skill :->

1. Introducing an Idea of the topic of the students.
2. Keeping normal speed of explaining.
3. Maintaining their interest and attention.
4. Complete explaining.
5. Highlight of points.

### \* Announcement of topic :-

"Well Students,  
today we are going to study about -  
'The Noun'."

### \* Presentation :->

Pupil Teacher's Activity

Student's Activity

Component

The Noun :-

A noun is a word is used to name a person, an animal, a place or a thing.

Ex - Our army man the battle.

The students listen carefully and try to understand.

Proper starting statement.

## P. Teacher's Activity

## Student's Activity Components

### Kinds of Noun:-

There are five kinds of noun.

The students taking attention in language.

(i) Proper Noun

(ii) Common Noun

(iii) Collective Noun

(iv) Material Noun

(v) Abstract Noun.

### (i) Proper Noun :-

Proper Noun is the name of some particular person, place or thing.  
e.g - Sheela sings a song.

Making notes.

Grammatically Correct.

### (ii) Common Noun :-

Common Noun is the name given in common to every person, place or thing of same class.

e.g - My mother cooks food.

Writing down

Use of examples.

### (iii) Collective Noun :-

collective noun is the name given in group of persons, things etc.

e.g → Team, Committee, Assembly

Listening Carefully.

Conversing Main points.

Lesson No : .....

Date.....

Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Name.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....

Class.....

Average Age of the pupils.....

Subject.....

Topic.....

P. Teacher's Activity

Student's Activity

Components.

(i) What is a noun?

A noun is a word which is used to name a person, an animal, a place or a thing.

(ii) How many kinds of noun are there?

There are five kinds of noun.

Conclusive :- Well students, today we have learnt about the 'Noun and its kinds'

\*. Observation Schedule \*.

Components		Rating Scale							
1.	Simple	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
2.	Grammatically correct	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
3.	Proper Use of Linking word	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
4.	Coverage of all points.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
5.	Fluency	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
6.	Duration	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
7.	Closing statement	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	

Signature of observer.

Lesson No : 3.....

Date 14 Dec 2011.....

Duration of the period 6 Minute.....

Pupil Teacher's Name Kamlesh.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....

Class.....

Average Age of the pupils.....

Subject English.....

Topic Sentence.....

## \* Questioning Skill \*

### \* Criteria of the Skill :-

1. Removing hesitation of students.
2. Skill development to constructing questions.
3. Development critical awareness.
4. Making alert students during class.
5. Making attention of students.

### \* Announcement of the topic :-

"Dear students  
today we are going to study about -  
Sentences."

### \* Presentation :-

Pupil Teacher's Activity	Student's Activity	Components
1. What do you mean by a <del>sto</del> sentence?	1. A sentence is a group of words which gives a complete sense.	Indication.

P. Teacher's Activity	Student's Activity	Components
2. How many types are there of a sentence?	There are five types of sentence	Relevant
3. Name the types of sentence?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I Assertive Sentence</li> <li>II Interrogative Sentence</li> <li>III Imperative Sentence</li> <li>IV Exclamatory Sentence</li> <li>V optative Sentence</li> </ul>	Well Distribution
4. What do you mean by a simple sentence?	Which express or makes a statement.	fluency.
5. Why do you mean by Interrogative sentence?	A sentence in which a question is asked by any person.	Reception more knowledge
6. Why do you mean by Imperative - sentence?	A sentence which expresses a request Command, an advise order is called Imperative sentence.	Critical awareness.

Lesson No : .....

Date .....

Duration of the period .....

Pupil Teacher's Name .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No .....

Class .....

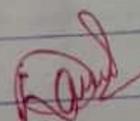
Average Age of the pupils .....

Subject .....

Topic .....

\*. Observation Schedule \*.

Components	Rating Scale							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Indication	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Relevant	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Well Distribution	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Fluency	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Reception more knowledge	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Critical Awareness.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

 Signature of observer.

Lesson No : 4.....

Date 21 Dec 2011.....

Duration of the period 6 Minute.....

Pupil Teacher's Name Kamlesh.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....

Class.....

Average Age of the pupils.....

Subject English.....

Topic Story - Union is Strength

### \* Skill of Stimulus Variation \*

#### \* Criteria of the Skill :-

1. Getting students attention.
2. Creating interest among the students.
3. Classification of the content.
4. Maximum involvement of the students.

#### \* Announcement of the topic :-

Dear students  
today we are going to study about -  
Story - Union is Strength.

#### \* Presentation :- \*

<u>Pupil Teacher's Activity</u>	<u>Student's Activities</u>	<u>Component</u>
1. The P. T will show the model related to the story. 'Union is Strength' and ask, "What is this?"	This is Model	Movement of the teacher

## P.T Activity

## Student's Activity

## Components

- |    |   |  |                                   |
|----|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| 2. | What does this model show?  | The picture related to the story 'Union is Strength'.                                      | Change in Interaction.            |
| 3. | She will point towards the first picture with a pointer and ask, "What do you see in this picture?"                 | The farmer's sons are fighting with one another.   | Gestures of the teacher.          |
| 4. | What do you see in the next picture? (She gives a bundle of sticks to one of the students and ask him to break it.) | The farmer gives them a bundle of sticks to break it but none of them is able to break it. | Teacher's physical participation. |
| 5. | What do you see in the third picture?   | The farmer gives one stick to each of his sons.  | <del>focusing</del>               |
| 6. | What do you see in the last picture? (She gives a single stick to one of his students and ask him to break it.)     | His sons break that stick very easily.   | change in the speech pattern.     |

Lesson No : .....

Date.....

Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Name.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....

Class.....

Average Age of the pupils.....

Subject.....

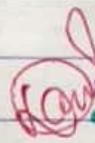
Topic.....

\*. Observation Schedule \*.

Components

Rating Scale

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Movement	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Change in voice	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Focusing	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Change in interaction	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Pausing	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Gesture	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Physical participation	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

 Signature of observer.

Lesson No : 5

Date 23 Dec 2011

Duration of the period 6 Minute

Pupil Teacher's Name Kamlesh

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....

Class.....

Average Age of the pupils.....

Subject English

Topic The Noun and its kinds

## \* Skill of Illustration \*

### \* Criteria of the skill :-

1. Using different teaching aids for explaining the concept.
2. Making illustration - interesting and effective.
3. Highlighting the main points.
4. Highlighting differences and similarities.
5. Making and giving the power of imagination learning.

### \* Announcement of the topic :- "

Students ✓ today we are going to study about " The Noun and its kinds ". Dear

### \* Presentation \*

Lesson No : .....

Date : ..... Duration of the period : .....

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

Class : ..... Average Age of the pupils : .....

Subject : ..... Topic : .....

**P. Teacher's**

**Activity**

**The Noun :-** (Writing on the blackboard)

A noun is a word which is used to name a person, an animal, a place or a thing.

**EX :-** The teacher is teaching the class.

**Kind's of the noun :-**

These are five kinds of noun.

**Student's**

**Activity**

The Students listen care fully.

**Components**

Simple

Relevant.

Taking interest.

**1. Proper Noun :-**

Proper noun is the name of some particular person, place or thing.

**EX :-** Taj Mahal (showing a picture of Taj Mahal)

(The students listen carefully and understand more carefully with the help of example.)

Audio - Visual - Aids.

Interesting

**2. Common Noun :-**

Common noun is the name given in common to every person, place or thing

Demonstration

**P. T Activity**

of the same class or kind.

**EX :-** Boy (showing a picture of a boy)

**Student's**

**Activity**

The students listen carefully and understand more clearly with the help of example

**Components**

Relevant

**3. Collective Noun ->**

Collective noun is the name of a person or things of the same class taken together

and spoken of as whole

**EX :-** Team (showing a picture of cricket team).

One another example of this part :-

**EX :-** The jury is dining on the dining table tonight.

Raying attention. Interesting.

Understandable

Students involvement.

\*. Observation Schedule \*.

Components

Rating Scale

1.	Simple	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Relevant	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Understandable	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Interesting	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Audio - Visual aids	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Demonstration	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Students involvement	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

Signature of observer



# MEGA TEACHING LESSONS

4

Lesson No : ..... 1 .....

Date ..... 11 Jan 2012 .....

Duration of the period ..... 20 Minute .....

Pupil Teacher's Name ..... Kamlesh .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. ....

Class .....

Average Age of the pupils .....

Subject ..... English .....

Topic ..... Sentence .....

### \* Instructional Aids :-

Chalk, Chalkboard, duster etc.

### \* General Aims :-

1. To increase their Vocabulary.
2. To enable the students to speak fluently.
3. To develop the four linguistic skills :-  
i.e :- Speaking, Reading, Writing and Listening.
4. To enable them to speak English at normal speed.
5. To enable the students of English language without memorization.
6. To develop a scientific insight about the language.

### \* Behavioural objectives :-

1. Recall the sentence.
2. Use word in a sequence and order.
3. Recognize the sentences and where they are used.
4. Learn about structure of the sentence.
5. New sentence will be added to know about the sentences and how they are made.

Lesson No : .....

Date : .....

Duration of the period : .....

Pupil Teacher's Name : .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. : .....

Class : .....

Average Age of the pupils : .....

Subject : .....

Topic : .....

Answers - Methods will be adopted.

\* **Assumed previous Knowledge** :- It is assumed that students have general knowledge about the topic.

\* **Previous Knowledge Testing** :- The pupil

teachers will ask the following questions to the students to test their previous knowledge about the topic :-

1. What is the word ?
2. What is the sentence ?
3. How many types of sentence are there ?

\* **Announcement of the topic** :- Having

unsatisfied with the answers by the students the Pupil Teacher will announce his topic as :- "Well students

today, we are going to study about Sentence, "

\* **Presentation** :-

The lesson will be developed with active participation of the students.

<b>Teaching points</b>	<b>Pupil's Teacher's Activity</b> (P.T will explain about sentence)	<b>Student's Activity</b> (Students listen carefully)	<b>C.B.W.</b>
------------------------	--	--	---------------

**Sentence** :- A sentence is a group of words which is arranged in a proper sequence and which implies a complete sense. It is a chief unit of written and speech language. eg:- Ram is playing

**The students are listening carefully**

**P.T's Activities** :-

What do you mean by a sentence? It is a group of words which give complete sense.

**Kinds of Sentence** :- There are five types of sentence. Give types of sentences.

Content

P. Teacher is Activity

Student's Activity

C.B.U.

1. **Assertive**

(i) Affirmative

(ii) Negative

2. Interrogative

3. Imperative

4. Exclamatory

5. Optative

Sentence.

**Assertive**

A simple and negative statement

is called assertive sentence.

Sentence

**Interrogative**

A sentence which ask a question is called an interrogative sentence.

Eg: What is your name?

Notes:

Which ask questions? What is your name?

There are Interrogative Sentence.

P.T's Activity

What is this? Who knock at the door?

The Students are listening carefully and makes

Notes.

Which ask questions? What is your name?

There are Interrogative Sentence.

P.T's Activity

What is this? Who knock at the door?

Lesson No : .....

Date .....

Duration of the period .....

Pupil Teacher's Name .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No .....

Average Age of the pupils .....

Class .....

Subject .....

Topic .....

Teaching points P.T's Activity

S's Activity

C.B.U.

**Imperative**

A sentence which expresses, a request, an order, a command or an advise is called an Imperative Sentence.

Eg - Always help the needy.

= Please bring me a glass of water.

Request, an order, or an advise.

The Students are listening carefully and makes

Notes.

Which ask questions? What is your name?

There are Imperative Sentence.

P.T's Activity

What is this? Who knock at the door?

The Students are listening carefully and makes

Notes.

Which ask questions? What is your name?

There are Imperative Sentence.

P.T's Activity

What is this? Who knock at the door?

The Students are listening carefully and makes

Notes.

Which ask questions? What is your name?

There are Imperative Sentence.

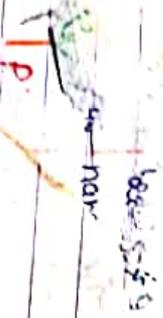
P.T's Activity

## \* Recapitulation → For the recapitulation

of the lesson the pupil teacher will ask the following question :-

1. What do you mean by sentence?
2. How many types of sentence?
3. What do you mean by imperative sentence?
4. What is this -  
Ram was not eating.
5. What do you mean by imperative sentence?  
Ram was not eating.

## \* Home Work :-



Date: 13 Jan 2012

Lesson No: 2

Pupil Teacher's Name: Kamlesh

Duration of the period

Class:

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Subject: English

Average Age of the pupils

## \* Instructional Aids :-

poster, chart etc.

Chalk, Chalkboard,

## \* General Aims :-

1. To enable the students to read properly.
2. To increase their vocabulary.
3. To enable the students to speak fluently.
4. To enable them to speak English at normal speed.

## \* Behavioural objectives :-

1. The students will be able to understand present tense.
2. New sentence will be added the active voice.
3. The students will be able to know about the present tense and where they are used.
4. The students will be able use the present tense.

## \* Assumed Previous Knowledge :-

It is assumed that students know general knowledge about the topic.

**\* Previous Knowledge Testing ->** The pupil

Teacher ask the following question to the students to test their previous knowledge about the topic :-

1. Where uses 'Present tense' in the sentence?
2. Make sequence of the present perfect tense?

**\* Announcement of the topic ->**

Having unsatisfied with the answers given by the students, the pupil teacher will announce his topic :-

"Well students, today we are going to study about 'Present tense'."

**\* Presentation ->**

The lesson will be developed with active participation of the students. Lecture methods will be adopted.

**Teaching points**

**Pupil Teacher 1s Activity**

**Student 1s Activity**

C.B.W.

**Tense :-**

(The pupil-teacher will explain about the topic)

(The student listening carefully and makes notes.)

Tense is the form of a verb which shows the time of an action and its degree of completeness. There are three types of tense in English

1. Present tense
2. Past tense
3. Future tense

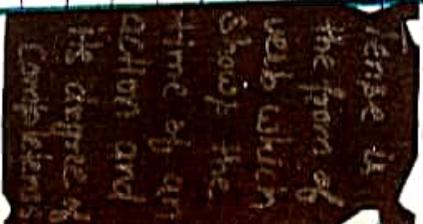
**Present tense**

**Teacher is explanation :-**

Four forms of present tense are there :-

- (i) P. Indefinite tense
- (ii) P. Continuous tense.

The students are listening carefully and makes Notes.



Content

PT's Activity

S's Activity

C.B.M.

(iii) Perfect tense  
(iv) Perfect

Continuous tense  
We are learning  
them one by one

1 Present

Indefinite Tense :-

(i) In the affirmative sentence use

use v1+s/es

(ii) With I, we, you and plural nouns use use v1

only.  
(iii) with He, she, it, name and singular nouns use use v1+s/es.

(iv) if words last alphabet is s, es, sh, ch, o, x then use es else use only s.

Negative Sentence

Teacher's Explanation

on ->

(i) In the negative sentence use use do, does helping verbs.

The Students are listening carefully and makes notes

Sub + Es  
from + s/es  
+ object

do  
does

do / does  
helping  
verbs.

Lesson No : .....

Date : .....

Duration of the period

Pupil Teacher's Name : .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. : .....

Class : .....

Average Age of the pupils : .....

Subject : .....

Topic : .....

\* Recapitulation ->

For the recapitulation of the lesson the Pupil Teacher will ask the following questions :-

1. What do you mean by a Present Tense?
2. Where uses do or does helping verbs?
3. Where uses of am helping verb?
4. Tells about helping verb of Present Perfect Tense?

\* Home Work ->

Do Examples of Present Tense in your Pupil Notebook

Lesson No : 3

Date: 16 Jan 2012 Duration of the period: 20 Minute

Pupil Teacher's Name: Kamlesh Pupil Teacher's Roll No:

Class: Average Age of the pupils:

Subject: English Topic: The Independence Day

\*. Instructional Aids :->

Chalk, chalkboard, duster etc

\*. Helping Aids :-

Having some written matter on 'The Independence Day'.

\*. General Aims :-

1. To enable the students to get sufficient learning practice.
2. To enable the students to read properly.
3. To develop sense of expression.
4. To make students familiar with English literature.

\*. Behavioural objectives :-

1. The students will be able to understand 'The Independence Day'.
2. New sentence will be added to the active verb.
3. The students will be able to know importance of 'The Independence Day'.
4. Students will be able to apply the 'The Independence Day' whenever the need.

Date: .....

Duration of the period: .....

Pupil Teacher's Name: .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. ....

Class: .....

Average Age of the pupils: .....

Subject: .....

Topic: .....

\* Assumed Previous Knowledge :-

It is assumed that students know general knowledge about the topic.

\* Previous Knowledge Testing :-

The Pupil

Teacher will ask following questions to the students to their previous knowledge about the topic :-

1. What is the name of our country?
2. When did our country get independence?
3. Who unfurled the National Flag?

\* Announcement of the topic :-

Having Unsatisfied with the answers given by the students the pupil teacher will announce his topic as :-

"Well Students today we are going to study about the essay 'The Independence Day'.

\* Presentation :-

The lesson will be developed with participation of the students. Lecture methods will be adopted.

Content

Pupil Teacher 15 Activity

(The pupil teacher will explain about The Independence Day)

Student 15 Activity

(The students are listening carefully and makes notes)

C. B. V.

\* 1st Passage our Country

Country

Our Country got independence from British Empire on 15th August, 1947. From that time Independence with great enthusiasm in every part of the country.

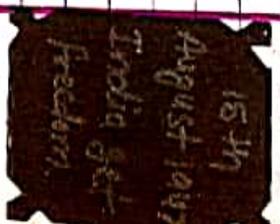
\* 2nd Passage

This is a Red Fort

This is a Red Fort in the history of India. Delhi being the capital city, special function is held here. The main

The Students are listening carefully and Main Note and Carefully points.

Delhi being the capital city special functions is held here.



Lesson No : .....

Date .....

Pupil Teacher's Name .....

Class .....

Subject .....

Duration of the period .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No .....

Average Age of the pupils .....

Topic .....

Content	<p>P.T.'s Activity function is held at the Red fort. Prime Minister of Country unfurls the National flag from the Ram part of the Red fort.</p>	S/S Activity	C.B.W
<p>III<sup>rd</sup> - Passage Loud Spea- kers, ----- to end.</p>	<p>Loud Speakers are installed at various place. Police arrangement is made to control the public. A good reading arrangement for setting of VIPs &amp; is also made on the arrival of the prime Minister the whole place resounds with the Slogan "Bharat Mata ki Jai" then the Prime Minister unfurls the National flag. It is followed by National Anthem</p>	<p>The Students are listening attentively</p>	<p>Prime Ministers of Country unfurls the National flag.</p>
	<p>Main Note and points.</p>		
	<p>Slogan - Bharat Mata ki Jai</p>		
	<p>National Anthem</p>		

Content	<p>P.T.'s Activity 21 guns salute is also given after these ceremonies. Prime Ministers delivered his speech. He highlights the achievement and progress made by the country in different fields. He also cautions the people against communal forces and terrorist activities. After the speech Prime Ministers repeat "Jai Hind" three time each time followed by the large crowd gathered to catch the function from Delhi and near places. Then school children sing National Anthem and function comes to end. In this way National Festival is celebrated.</p>	S/S Activity	C.B.W
	<p>The Students are listening attentively and carefully</p>		
	<p>P.M. repeats Jai Hind Speech</p>		
	<p>Makes Notes.</p>		

## Recapitulation

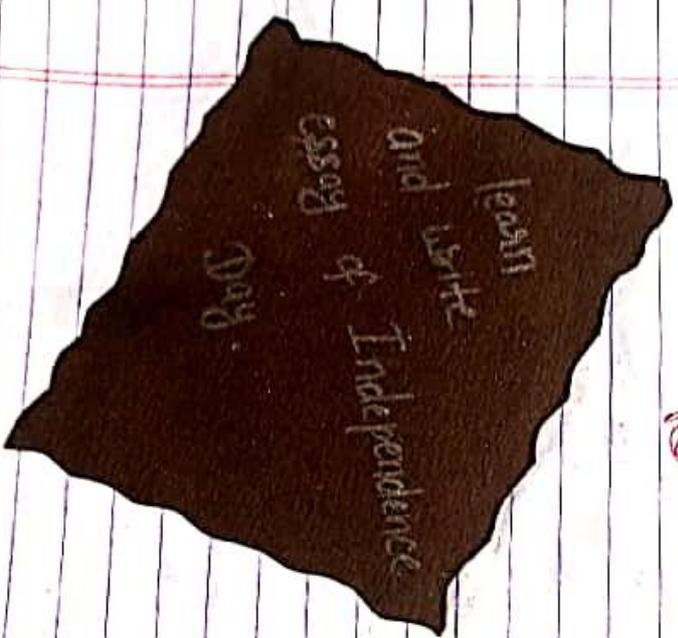
For the recapitulation

of the Pupil teacher will ask

following questions :-

1. Who unfurls the national flag?
2. How much time does National Anthem take?
3. Where unfurls the National Flag?

## \* Home Work :-



Date: 18 Jan 2012

Pupil Teacher's Name: Kamlesh

Class:

Subject: English

Lesson No: 4

Duration of the period: 20 Minute

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.:

Average Age of the pupils:

Topic: At Home and At Home

## \* Instructional Aids :-

Desk, Etc.

Chalk, Chalkboard,

## \* Helping Aids :-

Having a picture of a Home

## \* General Aims :-

1. To enable the students to get sufficient learning practise.
2. To make the students appreciate beauty, style and rhyme.
3. To make the students enjoy its music and rhyme.
4. To enable the students to understand philosophy of the poem.

## \* Assumed Previous Knowledge :-

It is assumed that the students have general knowledge about the topic.

## \* Behavioural objectives :-

1. The student will be able to understand the

1. poem 'A House, A Home.'
2. New sentence will be added to the active vocab.
3. Students will be able to know about the poem.
4. Students will be able to apply the poem whenever they need.

**\* Previous Knowledge Testing :-**

- The pupil teachers ask the following questions to the students to test their previous knowledge about the topic:-
1. What is house?
  2. Describe some parts of a house?
  3. Where do you prepare your food?
  4. What is a home?

**\* Announcement to the topic :-**

Having unsatisfied with the answers given by the students the pupil teacher will announce his topic as:-  
Well, students today we are going to study about 'A House, A Home.'

Lesson No : .....

Date .....  
 Pupil Teacher's Name .....  
 Class .....  
 Subject .....  
 Duration of the period .....  
 Pupil Teacher's Roll No .....  
 Average Age of the pupils .....  
 Topic .....

**\* Presentation :-**

The lesson will be developed with active participation of the students.  
 Lecture methods will be adopted.

Content	P. Teacher's Activity	Student's Activity	C.B.M.
<p>The P.T will explain about the topic)</p> <p>In this poem the poet bring out the difference between a house and a home. A house is made of bricks and stones and wood.</p>	<p>(The P.T will explain about the topic)</p>	<p>(The students are listening casually and makes notes)</p> <p>The students are listening carefully</p>	<p>A House And A Home:-</p>

Content

P. Teacher's Activity

If has eaves and chimneys It has a yard, little floor. There are lots of windows and door in a house.

Students' Activity

The Students are listening attentively

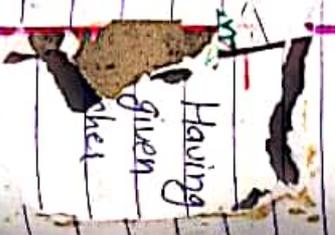
C. B. M.

Chimneys, a yard, little floor, windows and doors.

End Stanzas  
What is --  
--- Carving

On the other hand, a home is made of loving members of a family. It has brothers, sisters, father and mother. They share each other a joy and sorrow. They love each other. Every member has care for other members. In fact home is a cradle of life.

Main Note and points



Cradle of our

Lesson No. ....

Date .....  
Duration of the period .....  
Pupil Teacher's Name .....  
Pupil Teacher's Roll No .....  
Class .....  
Average Age of the pupils .....  
Subject .....  
Topic .....

\* Recapitulation :-

For the recapitulation of the lesson the pupil teacher will ask the following questions :-

1. What is a home ?
2. What is the difference between a House and a home ?
3. What is Cradle of all virtues ?

\* Home Work :-

Copy Section of the lesson

ask the literature practise for

Aims :-

The



Lesson No : 1

Date: 23/04/2012

Duration of the period: 20 Minute

Pupil Teacher's Name: Kamlesh

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. ....

Class: .....

Average Age of the pupils: .....

Subject: English

Topic: Noun

### \* Instructional Aids :-

duster, flash card, pointer etc. chalk, chalkboard,

### \* General Aims :-

1. To enable the students to read, write and speak better English.
- To create interest in the English.
- To increase their vocabulary.
- To provide knowledge about English Grammar.

### \* Behavioural objectives :-

1. The students will be able to understand the noun.
2. The students will be able to know about the noun and where the noun used.
3. The students will be able to use the noun whenever they need.

### \* Assumed Previous Knowledge :-

It is assumed that students know general knowledge about 'Noun'.

**\* Previous Knowledge Testing :-**

The P.T will ask the following questions to the students to test their previous knowledge about the noun:-

1. Nehru is going to Delhi. What is it?
2. Delhi is our Capital City.
3. What do you mean by Noun?

**\* Arrangement of the topic :-**

associated with the answers given by the students the P.T will announce his topic :-  
 "Well students today we are going to study about The Noun."

**\* Presentation :-**

The lesson will be development with active participation of the students.

Explaining method will be used.  
 Blackboard will be used by side.  
 Blackboard work done by side.

Lesson No : .....

Date .....

Page Teacher's Name .....

Class .....

Subject .....

Duration of one period .....

Page Teacher's Post No .....

Average Age of the pupils .....

Topic .....

**Content P.T's Activity S's Activity (C.R.M)**

(The P.T will explain noun and its type)

A noun is the name of a person, place, thing, thought or feeling.

**Types :-**

1. Proper Noun
2. Common Noun
3. Collective Noun
4. Material Noun
5. Abstract Noun

**1. Proper Noun :-**

Proper noun is the name of some particular person, place or thing.

The students will listen name of person, place, thing, thought

Carefully and Note Main points.

Lesson No : .....

Date: .....  
 Duration of the period: .....  
 Pupil Teacher's Name: .....  
 Pupil Teacher's Roll No: .....  
 Class: .....  
 Average Age of the pupils: .....  
 Subject: .....  
 Topic: .....

Content	P.T's Activity	S's Activity	C.B.M.
<p><b>Examples:-</b></p> <p>(i) Ram is my friend.</p> <p>(ii) I live in Delhi.</p> <p>(iii) Sheela sings a song.</p>	<p><b>Examples:-</b></p> <p>(i) Boys play in the ground.</p> <p>(ii) The cat's grass.</p> <p>(iii) Water is necessary.</p>	<p>The Students will listen carefully and note the main points</p>	<p>Ram is my friend.</p> <p>Sheela sing a song</p>

Content	P.T's Activity	S's Activity	C.B.M.
<p><b>Examples:-</b></p> <p>(iii) <b>Collective Noun:-</b></p> <p>A collective noun is the name of a group of persons or things taken together and spoken of as a whole as unit.</p>	<p><b>Examples:-</b></p> <p>→ Team, Herd</p> <p>→ Committee</p> <p>→ Army, Assembly</p> <p>(i) our class is very intelligent.</p> <p>(ii) The jury is dining on the dining table tonight.</p> <p>(iii)</p>	<p>The Students listen carefully and note the main points</p>	<p>Collective Noun</p> <p>group of persons or things taken together.</p> <p>Examples:-        Team        Herd        Committee        Assembly        Army</p> <p>our class is very intelligent.</p>

Content P.T.'s Activity S/S Activity C.B.L.

**8. Material Noun:-**

A Material Noun is the name of metal or substance of which things are made of.  
 eg -> Silver, Gold, Iron, wood etc.

**Examples:-**

- (i) The ring is made of gold.
- (ii) She has purchased a tea set of Silver.
- (iii) This chair is made by wood.
- (iv) The window is made by Iron.

The Students will listen carefully and note Main points

Name of metal or substance of which things are made of

The ring is made of gold.

The window is made by Iron.

Lesson No : .....

Date: .....  
 Pupil Teacher's Name: .....  
 Class: .....  
 Subject: .....  
 Duration of the period: .....  
 Pupil Teacher's Roll No: .....  
 Average Age of the pupils: .....  
 Topic: .....

Content P.T.'s Activity S/S Activity C.B.L.

**5. Abstract Noun:-**

Abstract noun in general refer to the name of quality, action or state.

- eg ->
- kindness
  - Honesty, love
  - Beauty, Poverty.

**Examples:-**

- Examples:-
- (i) Poverty is the greatest curse
  - (ii) Honesty is the best policy.
  - (iii) Laughter is the best medicine.
  - (iv) Beauty is only a nine days wonder.

The Students will listen carefully and note Main points

Kindness, Honesty, Beauty, Poverty

Poverty is the greatest curse.

Laughter is the best medicine.

\* Recapitulation :-

for the recapitulation the topic the PT will ask the following question :-

1. What do you mean by Proper Noun?
2. What is Abstract Noun?
3. Give any two examples of abstract nouns.

\* Homework :-

Q. Lesson was interesting and pupil was good. All students were interested in teaching. P.T. teacher was good. All students were interested in teaching. P.T. teacher was good. All students were interested in teaching.



**SCHOOL TEACHING PRACTICE LESSONS**

Lesson No : 1

Date: 25/04/2012

Duration of the period: 20 minute

Pupil Teacher's Name: Kamlesh

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.:

Class:

Average Age of the pupils:

Subject: English

Topic: Narration

### Instructional Aids:

a chart of Narration.  
Chalk, Duster, blackboard.

### General Aims:

1. To make students familiar with English literature.
2. To enable the students to get sufficient listening practice.
3. To enable the students to read properly.
4. To develop the imagination power.

### Behavioural objective: →

1. The students will be able to understand about the narration.
2. New students will be added to the active vocabulary.
3. Students will be able to change Narration and indirect.
4. The learner will be discriminate direct and indirect.
5. The students will be able to know about the narration.

\* Assumed Previous Knowledge :- It is assumed that students know general previous knowledge about the topic.

\* Previous knowledge testing :- The PT will ask the following questions to the students to test their previous knowledge about the narration.

1. What is Subject?
2. What is Pronoun?
3. How many forms are there of verb?
4. What is object?
5. How the direct speech is changed into indirect speech?

\* Announcement of topic :-

Unsatisfied with the answers given by the students, The PT will announce this topic as "Well students today we are going to study about, 'The ...'"

Lesson No : .....

Date: .....  
 Pupil Teacher's Name: .....  
 Class: .....  
 Subject: .....  
 Duration of the period: .....  
 Pupil Teacher's Roll No.: .....  
 Average Age of the pupils: .....  
 Topic: .....

\* Presentation :- The lesson will be developed with active participation of the students. Lecture deductive methods will be adopted.

Contents

P. Teacher's Activity

Student's Activity

C.B.W

(The PT tell about the parts of narrations)

The Students

\* Narration :-

There are two parts of narration:-

- (i) Reporting verb
- (ii) Reported speech

e.g.:-  
 He says "I am in eighth class."  
 (R.V) He says  
 (R.S) I am in eighth class.

Students listen Carefully and Makes Notes.

\* Rules of Change Narration.

Rule No. 1 :-  
 If the R.V is in future or

Contents P.T.'s Activity

S's Activity C.B.W.

Present tense  
it will not be

changed. eg -

She says "I am  
in eight class."

→ She says that  
she is in eight  
class.

\* Rule No. 2

→ of the R.V. is in  
past tense it will  
be changed as:-

Said to - told

(in simple sentences)

Said to - asked

(in interrogative

sentences) Said to -

requested (in

imperative sentences)

eg - He said to me,  
"I am a clever boy."

→ He told me that  
he is clever boy.

\* Rule No. 3

Conjunction will be  
used as:- of R.S  
in alternative ->  
that (H.V)

The

Students

are

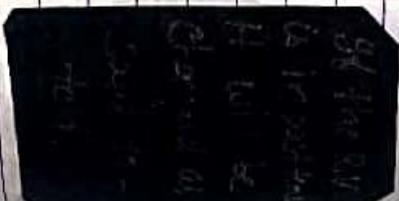
listening

carefully

and

Note

main



Example:-

She says  
that she is  
in eight class

Lesson No. ....

Date .....

Pupil Teacher's Name .....

Class .....

Subject .....

Duration of the period .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. ....

Average Age of the pupils .....

Topic .....

Contents

P.T.'s Activity

S's Activity C.B.W.

\* Rule No.

4. :-

Change of R.S. subject  
as according to R.V. as:-

(a) If R.S. subject in  
first person it will  
be changed according  
to R.V. subject.

b) If R.V. subject in  
second person it will  
be changed according  
to R.V. object.

c) If R.V. subject  
in third person it  
will be not changed.

eg -  
She said to me, "I  
shall play now."

She told me that  
I should play then.

\* Rule No.

5. :-

Change of R.S. tense  
if R.V. in past tense

R.V. tense changed as:-  
(a) If R.S. in present

The

Students

listen

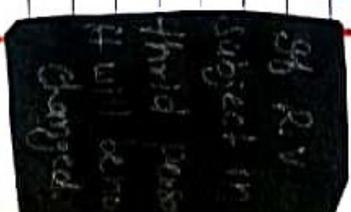
care-

fully

and

Note

Main



Example ->

She said  
to me, "I  
shall play  
now."

She told  
me that  
I should play  
then.

Content

P.T's Activity

S's Activity

C.B.II.

\* Rule No

6 :-

Change of RV tense if RV in past tense RS tense changed as :-

(a) If R.S in present indefinite tense it will be changed in past indefinite tense.

(b) If R.S in present continuous tense, it will be changed in past continuous tense.

(c) If R.S in present perfect tense it will be changed in past perfect tense.

(d) If R.S in present perfect continuous tense it will be changed in past perfect continuous tense.

(E) If P.S in future tense or will, shall, V Pt It will be changed in would, should, I V Pt

The

Students

listen

carefully

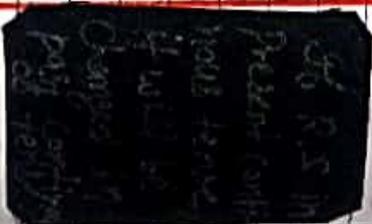
and

Note

Main

points

T.V RV in past tense RS tense



Present Perfect Continuous Tense Change Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Lesson No : .....

Date .....

Pupil Teacher's Name .....

Class .....

Subject .....

Duration of the period .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No .....

Average Age of the pupils .....

Topic .....

\*. Recapitulation \*. For the recapitulation of the lesson the P.T will ask the following question :-

Change the following sentence in Indirect Speech.

1. She said to me, "I have been studying since morning."
2. They said to us, "We shall help you tomorrow."
3. The teacher said to the students, "You were making a noise during the lesson."

\*. Homework \*. 



\* Instructional Aids :->

Blackboard, 1 Chart of voice, Chalk, Poster, Chart of voice.

\* General Aims :->

- 1. To develop the imagination power.
- 2. To develop the sense of expression.
- 3. To enable the students to get sufficient listening practice.
- 4. To increase their vocabulary.
- 5. To enable the students to read with good speed.

\* Behavioural objectives :->

- 1. The students will be able to understand 'The Voice'.
- 2. The students will be able to change voice.
- 3. The learner will be discriminate between the voice and passive voice.
- 4. The learner will be to example of voice.

\* Assumed Previous knowledge :->

It is assumed that students know general knowledge about the topic.

\* Previous knowledge testing :-> The

present teacher will ask the following questions to the students to test their previous knowledge about the topic-

1. What is subject?
2. What is object?
3. How many verbs forms are there?
4. How the active voice changed in passive voice?

\* Announcement of the topic :->

Unidentified with the answers given by the student's the PT will announcement his topic as:- " Well

student, today we are going to study about "The voice".

The lesson will be developed with active participation of students lecture and deductive methods will be adopted.

Lesson No : .....

Date.....  
 Pupil Teacher's Name.....  
 Class.....  
 Subject.....  
 Duration of the period.....  
 Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....  
 Average Age of the pupils.....  
 Topic.....

Content	Pupil Teacher 1's Activity	Student's Activity
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\* The Voice:-

The pupil teacher tell about the types of voice.

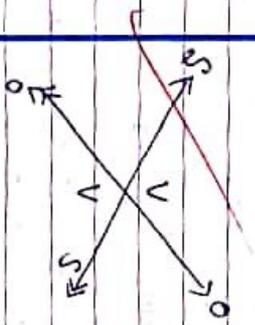
There are two type of voice ->

- (i) Active Voice (AV)
- (ii) Passive Voice (PV)

\* Rule No.1.

Rules change to voice ->

- (a) Object change into subject.
- (b) Subject change into object.
- (c) Use the 'by' before the object.



\* Rule No.2.

Always use of Third

The students will listen carefully and note main points

Object change into Subject.

Content

PT's Activity

S's Activity

C.B.M.

from in Passive voice

eg:-

Av I teach English.

PV -> English is taught by me.

\* Rule No

3.

I active voice is in Present indefinite Tense.

In Passive voice are used helping verb is,

am, are. eg ->

He helps me.

I am helped by him.

When the active voice is in Present continuous tense. In Passive voice helping verb is used is / am / are + being.

\* Rule No

4.

eg -> He is playing cricket.

Cricket is being played by him.

When the Active voice is in Present Perfect tense, then in passive voice helping verb ->

is / am / are + being.

eg -> I have finished my homework.

My homework has been finished by me.

When the Active voice is in Present Perfect tense, then in passive voice helping verb ->

is / am / are + being.

eg -> I have finished my homework.

My homework has been finished by me.

When the Active voice is in Present Perfect tense, then in passive voice helping verb ->

is / am / are + being.

eg -> I have finished my homework.

The

Students

Will

listen

and

Carefully

Note

Main

points

Example

Active Voice

I teach

English.

Passive Voice

English is

taught by

me.

Date .....

Pupil Teacher's Name .....

Class .....

Subject .....

Duration of the period .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No .....

Average Age of the pupils .....

Topic .....

Lesson No : .....

Content

PT's Activity

S's Activity

I has / have been

are used. eg ->

Apple is stolen my

purse.

PV -> My purse has been

stolen by him.

When the Active voice is in past indefinite tense. In passive voice helping verb was, were are used. eg ->

I take tea yesterday.

Tea was taken by me yesterday.

When the Active voice is in past continuous tense. In passive voice helping verb was / were are used. eg ->

I were they teaching us?

eg -> I were they teaching us?

eg -> I were they teaching us?

eg -> I were they teaching us?

eg -> I were they teaching us?

eg -> I were they teaching us?

eg -> I were they teaching us?

eg -> I were they teaching us?

eg -> I were they teaching us?

eg -> I were they teaching us?

eg -> I were they teaching us?

eg -> I were they teaching us?

eg -> I were they teaching us?

eg -> I were they teaching us?

eg -> I were they teaching us?

Rule No. 8.	When the active voice is in Past - Perfect tense. Then the passive voice has been used. eg - The teacher had called the rolls.	The Students listen Carefully.	Active voice The Teacher had called the rolls. Passive voice The rolls had been called by the teacher.
-------------	--	--------------------------------	--

\* Recapitulation :-

For the recapitulation of the lesson. The PT will ask the following questions:

1. Change the voice -  
I will help the poor.
2. Does he buy a book?
3. The cat drank all the milk.

\* Home work :-



Date 27/04/2012 Lesson No: 3

Pupil Teacher's Name Kamlesh

Class

Subject English

Duration of the period 20 Minute

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Topic Sentence

\* Instructional Aids :-

chalk, blackboard, duster, a dust etc.

\* General aims :-

1. To increase their vocabulary.
2. To enable the students to speak fluently.
3. To develop the four linguistic skills. eg - speaking, reading, writing, understanding.
4. To enable them to speak English at normal speed.

\* Behavioural objectives :-

1. The students will be able to understand sentence and its type.
2. New sentence will be added to the active vocabulary.
3. Students will be able to know about the sentence and how they are made.
4. Students will be able use the sentence whenever they need.

\* Assumed Previous knowledge :-

It is

assumed that students know general knowledge about the topic.

Previous Knowledge Testing :->

The pupil

teacher will ask the following questions to the students to test their previous knowledge about the topic :-

What is a word ?

What is a sentence ?

How many types of sentence are there ?

Announcement of the topic :-

Having

instigated with the answer given by the students the P.T will announce his topic as :-

"Well students, today

we are going to study about 'sentence'

Presentation :->

The lesson will

be development with active participation of the students.

Date.....

Pupil Teacher's Name.....

Class.....

Subject.....

Lesson No : .....

Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....

Average Age of the pupils.....

Topic.....

Content

Pupil Teacher's Activity

(The pupil teacher will explain about the topic)

Students's Activity

The Students will

\* Sentence :-

It is a group of words, arranged to express a complete sense.

Two or more then two words are included in the sentence.

carefully listen

A group of words which gives a complete sense

\* Types of Sentence

Sentence

There are five parts of sentence

- eg ->
- (1) Nominative
- (2) Interrogative
- (3) Imperative
- (4) Exclamatory
- (5) Relative

Main points

Date: .....

Duration of the period: .....

Pupil Teacher's Name: .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No: .....

Class: .....

Average Age of the pupils: .....

Subject: .....

Topic: .....

Lesson No: .....

Content

(1)

\* Assertive Sentence

A simple sentence is called assertive sentence.

eg -> Ram is a good boy.

S's Activity

The

Students

will

listen

and

Attentively

C.B.M

Assertive

Ram is a good boy.

Interrogative

What is your name?

(2)

\* Interrogative Sentence

These types of sentence ask any question? is used at end of sentence

eg -> What is your name?

(3)

\* Exclamatory Sentence

In these types of sentences we show wonder, admiration, joy, admiration etc.

eg -> Hurray! we have passed.  
-> What a tragic end!

Note and Main Points

In these types of sentences we show wonder, admiration, joy, etc.

(4)

\* Imperative Sentences

In which includes any request, suggestion and advice, commands we use imperative sentence.

eg -> Sit on your home work.

-> Have a cup of tea, please.

(5)

\* Optative Sentence

When we need to express a wish/ prayer/ curse to some one, we use optative sentence. eg ->

-> May you live long.  
-> Wish you a Happy New Year!

The Students will listen Carefully and Note Main Points.

Imperative

Any request, suggestion, advice (command)

\* **Recapitulation :-**

For the Recapitulation of the lesson the pupil teacher will ask following questions:-

1. How many types of sentence are there?
2. What is interrogative sentence?
3. Give any example of the optative sentence.

\* **Home work :-**

Learn and write sentences and types with examples

Lesson No : 4  
 Date : 28/04/2012  
 Duration of the period : 20 Minute

Pupil Teacher's Name : Kamlesh  
 Pupil Teacher's Roll No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Class : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Subject : English  
 Average Age of the pupils : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Topic : Story - The Lion and The Mouse.

\* **Instructional aids :-**  
 duster, a chart etc.  
 Chalk, Chalkboard,

\* **General Aims :-**

1. To enable the student to get sufficient learning practice.
2. To enable the students to speak fluently.
3. To give practice of lead reading.
4. To develop the imagination power.

\* **Behavioural objectives :-**

1. The students will be able to understand the story.
2. New sentence will be added to active vocabulary.
3. Students will be able to know about the story 'The Lion and Mouse'.
4. Students will be able to use the story whenever they need.

\* **Assumed Previous knowledge :-**

Assumed that students know general knowledge about the topic.

\* Previous Knowledge Testing :-

P.T will ask the following questions to the students to test their previous knowledge about the topic :-

1. Who is the king of forest?
2. Describe the moral of story, 'The Lion and Mouse'.
3. Who lives in a hole?

\* Announcement of the topic :-

Unsatisfied with answers given by the students the pupil teacher announce this topic :-

" Well students today we are going to study about the story 'The Lion and Mouse' "

\* Presentation :->

The lesson will be developed with active participation of the students.

Date .....  
 Pupil Teacher's Name .....  
 Class .....  
 Subject .....  
 Duration of the period .....  
 Pupil Teacher's Roll No .....  
 Average Age of the pupil .....

Lesson No : .....

Content	P.T's Activity	S's Activity	C.R.M
The Lion and the Mouse :-	The pupil teacher will explain about the story -> "The Lion and the Mouse."	The students listen carefully and	Story
I	One there was a lion. He was sleeping under a tree. A mouse lived in a hole nearby. He came out of his hole. He began jumps on the lion's body. The lion looked up. The lion caught the mouse. The mouse begged	Note Main points.	The li and f Mous
			Sleepir hole
			Jump
			Caught
			begged

Date .....

Pupil Teacher's Name .....

Class .....

Subject .....

Lesson No. : .....

Duration of the period .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No .....

Average Age of the pupils .....

Topic .....

Content

P.T.'s Activity

S's Activity

C.B.M

for mercy.  
The lion  
track pity on  
him. He let  
go.  
After some  
days a hunter  
came here. He  
cast his net.  
The lion was  
caught in it.  
He tried to  
free himself  
but lion was  
unsuccess to  
free himself.  
The lion began  
to roar. The  
mouse heard  
his roar.  
The mouse  
reached the  
spot. It cut  
the ropes with  
its teeth.  
The lion was  
free.

The

PITY.

Students

hunter

Will

caught

Attentively

Unsuccess

and

roar

Note

Main

Spot.

Points

Teeth.

Content

P.T.'s Activity

S's Activity

C.B.M

He thanked  
the mouse.  
Moral :-  
Do good  
have good.  
After explain  
the story  
the teacher  
will solve the  
problem about  
story in mother  
tongue will be  
used difficult  
words or  
situation.  
The students  
understand the  
moral of the  
story and they  
used it in our  
real life.

The

Students

Will

listen

Carefully

and

Note

Main

Points

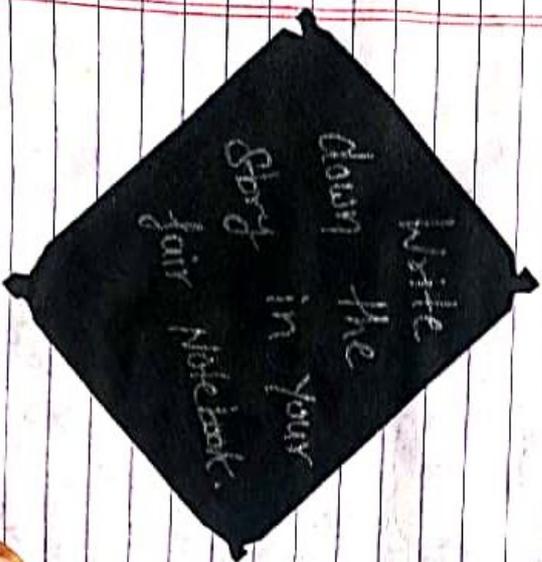
Do good  
have good.

## \* Recapitulation :->

For the recapitulation of the lesson the pupil teacher will ask the following questions :-

1. Where the lion was sleeping?
2. Where the mouse lived?
3. Who came some days in the forest?

## \* Home work :->



Date: 30/04/2012

Lesson No: 5

Pupil Teacher's Name: Kamlesh

Duration of the period: 20 minute

Class: .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No: .....

Subject: The Preposition.

Average Age of the pupils: .....

Topic: The Preposition

## \* Instructional Aids :->

desks etc.

Chalk, Chalkboard,

## \* General Aims :->

1. To enable the students to get sufficient learning practice.
2. To increase their vocabulary.
3. To develop the four linguistic skills :-  
Reading, Writing, speaking and understanding.
4. To enable them to speak English at normal speed.

## \* Behavioural Objectives :->

1. The students will be able to understand preposition and its type.
2. New sentences will be added to the active vocabulary.
3. Students will be able to use preposition at right place in the sentence.

Date: .....

Pupil Teacher's Name: .....

Class: .....

Subject: .....

Duration of the period: .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. ....

Average Age of the pupils: .....

Topic: .....

Lesson No: .....

**Content** P.T's Activity S.T's Activity C.B.W.

The P.T Teacher will explain about the preposition.

**\* Preposition:** - A Preposition is a word which comes before a noun or a pronoun to show its relation with some other word in the sentence.

**\* Simple Preposition:** (1) It is the simple form of the preposition like as with, after, out, since, for, under, in, up, to, by, of etc.

eg -> We smell with our nose.  
We live in such a

Students Will Listen Carefully and Note Main points.

Simple Prepositions

With, after, out, since, for, under, in, up, to, by etc.

4. Students will be able to know about the preposition and they are used.

\* **Assumed previous knowledge:** - It is assumed that students know general knowledge about the topic.

\* **Previous knowledge Testing:** - The pupil teacher will ask the following questions to the students to test their previous knowledge about the topic: -  
1. What is the preposition?  
2. How many types of preposition are there?  
3. What is the compound preposition.

\* **Announcement of the topic:** - Having unsatisfied with answers given by the student the P.T will announce the topic as: -  
Well students, today we are going to study about 'The Preposition'.

\* **Presentation:** - Lesson will be developed with active participation of the students with methods will be used.

Date: .....  
 Pupil Teacher's Name: .....  
 Class: .....  
 Subject: .....  
 Duration of the period: .....  
 Pupil Teacher's Roll No: .....  
 Average Age of the pupil: .....  
 Topic: .....

**Content P.T's Activity S's Activity C.B.W**

\* Double Preposition - is made by joining two simple prepositions  
 eg - The cat has entered into the house.  
 Teacher Explains - When a preposition before a noun, an adjective or an adverb is called compound preposition.  
 eg -> Along = on + along  
 Before = By + for  
 eg -> I have gone to railway station before the train.

The Students Will listen

Double Preposition - Made by joining two simple prepositions - into, within.

\* (14) Participle Preposition - Some present quality to the noun or pronoun and are used freely like as -  
 Including, during, excluding, considering, excepting etc  
 eg -> During the night I do not work.  
 Teacher Explains - The preposition consist of a simple preposition each in their end like as -  
 According to, because of  
 eg -> You should do the work according to your

The Students Will listen

Participle Preposition - Some present quality to the noun or pronoun and are used freely.

\* (5) Phrase Preposition - phrase which consist of a simple preposition each in their end like as -  
 According to, because of  
 eg -> You should do the work according to your

and Carefully

Phrase Preposition - According to, because of

Points Main Note and

Compound Preposition - Example -> I have gone to railway station before the train.

Date: 1/05/2012

Lesson No: 6

Pupil Teacher's Name: Kamlesh

Duration of the period: 20 Minute

Class:

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.:

Subject: English

Average Age of the pupils:

\* Instructional Aids :- Poem - The one  
Paras

desks etc.

\* General Aims :-

1. To enable the students to get sufficient learning practice.
2. To engage their vocabulary.
3. To develop the four linguistic skill Reading, writing, listening, understanding
4. To enable them to speak English at normal speed.

\* Behavioural objective :-

1. New sentence will be added to active vocabulary.
2. The learner will be able to generalise
3. The students will be understanding & poem.
4. Students will be able to use the poem whenever they need.

\* Assumed Previous knowledge :- It is

Assumed that students know general

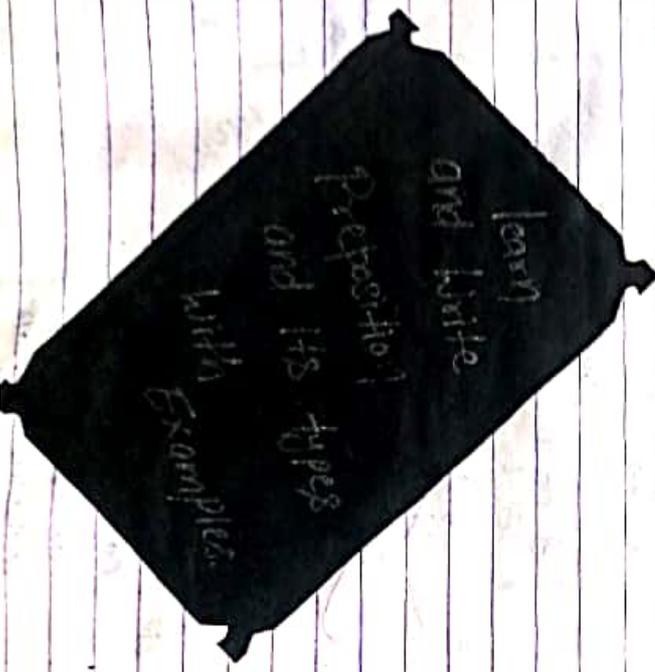
\* Recapitulation :-

For the Recapitulation

of the lesson the P.T will ask the following questions :-

1. What is the Preposition?
2. What is the simple Preposition?
3. Give any example of double preposition.

\* Home work :-



knowledge about the topic.

### \* Previous Knowledge Testing :-

The PT

will ask following questions to the students to test their previous knowledge about the topic :-

1. Give the name of some poems which you have read.
2. Which poems strike you the most, why?
3. Recite the poem?
4. Show you read the poem 'The one Pursuer'.

### \* Announcement of Topic :-

Having unruly.

Feed with the answers given by students. The PT will explain announce his topic as :-

"Well students today we are going to study about the poem 'The one Pursuer'."

### \* Presentation :-

The lesson will be develop with active participation of the students. Lecture methods will be adopted.

Lesson No : .....

Date .....

Pupil Teacher's Name .....

Class .....

Subject .....

Duration of the period .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. ....

Average Age of the pupils .....

Topic .....

### \* Stanzas :-

When I was young I went to school with pencil, foot rule, sponge and state and sat on a tall stool At leaving stages.

### P.T's Activity

The PT will take following steps :-

### Step - 1 :-

The PT will create paper atmosphere for the poem.

### Step No. II :-

The PT will give model recitation of the poem. Gesture and action will be performed by the teacher.

### Step No 3 :-

The PT will tell about some difficult

### S's Activity C.R.W.

The Poem,

The one Pursuer

Students Will

listen

carefully

and

Note

Main points.

Stages

learning

state

Lesson No: 7

Date: 2/05/2012

Duration of the period: 20 Minute

Pupil Teacher's Name: Kamlesh

Pupil Teacher's Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_

Average Age of the pupil: \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: English

Topic: Poem - Manners

**\* Instructional Aids :-**

Chalk, chalkboard,

**\* General Aims :-**

1. To enable the students to get sufficient learning practice.
2. To increase their vocabulary.
3. To enable the for linguistic skill - listening, speaking, writing and reading.
4. To enable the students to speak English at normal speed.

**\* Behavioural objectives :-**

1. New sentence will be added to active vocabulary.
2. The learner will be able to generally.
3. The students will be understand the poem.
4. Students will be able to use poem whenever they used.

**\* Assumed Previous knowledge :-**

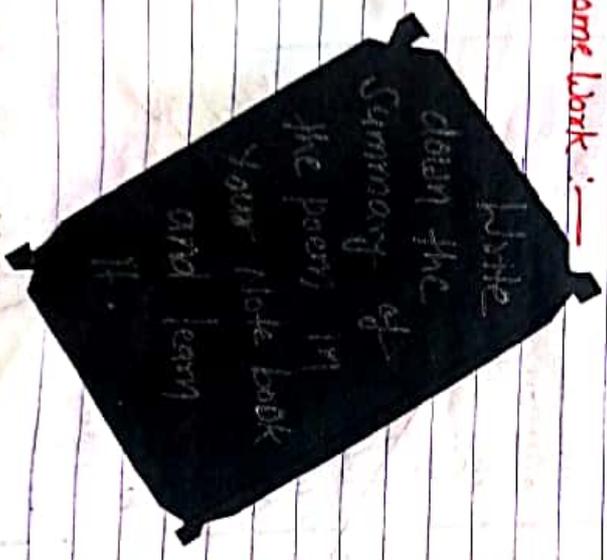
used assumed that the students

**\* Recapitulation :-**

For the recapitulation of the poem. The P.T will ask the following questions :-

1. In the first stanza, find five words associated with schools.
2. In the last stanza find five words associated with a stranger's life.
3. What implies "clever and keen eyed" in second stanza.

**\* Home work :-**



know about the topic.

### \* Previous Knowledge Testing :-

The P.T

will able the following questions to the students to test their previous knowledge about the topic :-

1. Which poem strike you the most why ?
2. Have you read the poem "Manners".

### \* Announcement of the topic :-

Having

unsatisfied with the answers given by students the P.T will announce this topic as :-

"Well students, today we are going to study about the poem "Manners".

### \* Presentation :-

The lesson will be develop with the active participation of the students. Lecture Methods will be adopted.

Date .....

Pupil Teacher's Name .....

Class .....

Subject .....

Lesson No : .....

Duration of the period .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. ....

Average Age of the pupils .....

Topic .....

### Contents P.T's Activity S's Activity C.R.M.

\* Stanza I :- The P.T take the following steps :-  
 My grandfathers said to me, "As we sat on the Logan Seat for the poem."

Step No I The P.T will create proper atmosphere for the poem. **Students** Manners

"Be sure to remember to always speak to everyone you meet the poem. Give your and actions will be performed by the teacher. **Will** Grandfathers

Step No. II The P.T **carefully** listen Logan Seat

will give model recitation of the poem. Give your and actions will be performed by the teacher. **and** Remember

Step No. III :- The P.T **Main** meet

will tell about some difficult points.

**Content** P.T's Activity S's Activity C.B.I.I

\* Stanza II -

We meet a stranger on the road  
 He tapped his grandfathers  
 whip  
 as in metaphor  
 in simple english  
 meaning of them  
 will tell the  
 words used in  
 the poem. He

The Students Will Listen  
 Stranger II  
 foot

Step No. IV :-

Good day, good sir, good day, a fine day and I said it and bowed where I set.

The P.T will give a model recitation once again.  
 and  
 A few students of the class will be asked to recite the poem.

Step No. V :-

A few students of the class will be asked to recite the poem.

and  
 Main Note  
 Points  
 tapped  
 fine  
 board

**Content** P.T's Activity S's Activity C.B.I.I

\* Stanza III -

They use over - look a boy use know with his big pet crow on his shoulder.

The Students Will Listen  
 Stranger III  
 Overlook  
 crow

Step No. VII

Always offers every one a ride don't forget that when you get other.

To know the students understanding about the poem P.T will ask some questions to the students. If students find any difficulties in understanding the P.T solved it.

Shoulder  
 Main Note  
 Points  
 forget

Date 3/05/2019

Lesson No 8

Duration of the period 20 minute

Pupil Teacher's Name Kamlesh

Pupil Teacher's Roll No

Class

Average Age of the pupils

Subject English

Topic Three questions

\* Recapitulation :-  $\rightarrow$  For the recapitulation

The PT will ask the following questions :-

1. What was grandfather's first tip on good manners?
  2. How did he demonstrate ~~it~~?
  3. What was grandfather's ~~second~~ <sup>second</sup> tip?
- \* Home work :-  $\rightarrow$  OK

\* Instructional aids :-

Duster, a chart etc.

Chalk, Chalkboard,

\* General aims :-

1. To enable the students to get sufficient learning practice.
2. To enable the students to speak fluently.
3. To give practice of loud reading.
4. To develop the imagination power.

\* Behavioural objectives :-

1. The students will be able to understand the story.
2. New sentence will be added to active vocabulary.
3. Students will be able to know about the story.
4. Students will be able to use the story whenever they need.

\* Assumed Previous knowledge :- It is





Lesson No : .....

Date : .....

Duration of the period : .....

Pupil Teacher's Name : .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. : .....

Class : .....

Average Age of the pupils : .....

Subject : .....

Topic : .....

**Content**

for him to do )  
The messenger  
throughout  
in Kingdom  
a large  
some of  
messengers  
messengers  
The

**P.T's Activity**

Begin - start  
Promising -  
Prepare - make

**S's Activity**

The Students Will Listen

**C.B.U.**

Paragraph II

Messenger

kindness

Promising

Money

**Content**

Paragraph III

In reply to the first question

some said the king must prepare a timetable and then fellows it strictly only in that way. they said could feed everything at 149 proper time

**P.T's Activity**

Their difficulties will be solved. The problem of the students will be used in Mathes tongue

**S's Activity**

The Students Will Listen

**C.B.U.**

Paragraph III

Prepare

**Step - IV**

To know understanding about the lesson. The pupil teacher will ask some questions. If student find any difficulties teacher will solve it.

Carefully

Note and Main Points

proper

\* Recapitulation :-

For the recapitulation of the lesson the pupil teacher will ask the following question :-

1. What was the first question of the story?
  2. What was the second question of the story?
  3. What were the answers of first questions given by someone?
- \* Home Work :-



\* Instructional Aids :-

chalk, chalkboard, pointer, chart and desks etc

\* General Aims :-

1. To enable the students to read properly.
2. To increase their vocabulary.
3. To enable the students to speak fluently.
4. To give practice for loud reading.

\* Behavioural Aims :-

The students will be able to ->

1. Understand the benefits of morning walk.
2. Make morning walk their habit.
3. Knows more about the merits of topic.

\* Assumed previous knowledge :-

T-1 is assumed that students have general knowledge about the topic.

\* Previous knowledge Testing :-

The teacher will ask the following questions to the students

Date .....

Duration of the period .....

Pupil Teacher's Name .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No .....

Class .....

Average Age of the pupils .....

Subject .....

Topic .....

to test their previous knowledge about the topic →

- 1.
2. Do you go for a morning walk?
3. What is the benefits of morning walk?

\* Announcement of the topic :-

Having unsatisfied with the answer of given by the students the PT will announce his topic as - "Well students, today we are going to study about "Morning walk".

\* Presentation :-

The lesson will be developed with the active participation of students. Question and Lecture Methods will be adopted.

Content	PT's Activity	S's Activity	C.B.M.
Morning Walk	The PT will explain the essay in the own words - Early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise A Morning walk		Essay Morning Walk

Content

PT's Activity

S's Activity

C.B.M.

is good for health It is a light exercise. It keeps us fit and active. It keeps our mind fresh. Morning time is the best time for the good day. I get up early in the morning. My friends and I go for a walk we go to canal. We meet many people in the way.	The PT will explain - 1. Which kind of exercise is morning walk? The PT will explain - The air is cool in the morning. The birds chirp on the trees we see deer drops on the grass. They	The Students Will listen Carefully.	Exercise Mind fresh Early Canal
The PT will ask question - 1. Which kind of exercise is morning walk? The PT will explain - The air is cool in the morning. The birds chirp on the trees we see deer drops on the grass. They	Students Morning Walk is a light Exercise		Birds Chair pony

Date: 5/05/2012

Lesson No.: 10

Duration of the period: 20 Minute

Pupil Teacher's Name: Kamlesh

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.:

Class:

Average Age of the pupils:

Subject: English

Topic: lesson: Who did patrik's home work.

\* Instructional Aids :-

chalk, chalkboard, dusts, book and pointer etc:-

\* General Aims :-

- To enable the students to read properly.
- To increase their vocabulary.
- To enable the students to speak fluently.
- To give practice for loud reading.

\* Behavioural objectives :-

- New sentence will be added to active vocabulary.
- The learner will be able to generalize.
- Understand the lesson and its pronunciation.
- know more about the topic.

\* Assumed previous knowledge :-

It is assumed that students know general previous knowledge about the topic.

\* Previous knowledge Testing :-

Having unsatisfied with the answer given the students. The PT will announce this topic as :- "Well students, today we are going to study about The lesson :-

Content	PT's Activity	S.S Activity	C.B.I.I
	Like peely. we reach the canal and walk along the bank. When the sun rises we return home. The PT will ask over-	The students will listen carefully.	peely Return
	1. Who are chirping on the trees? 2. When we getting home?		

\* Recapitulation :-

For recapitulation the lesson the PT ask following questions :-

- Which is the best Exercise?
- What are the uses of Morning walk?

\* Homework :-

Morning walk is the best Exercise. Why?

"Who did Patrick's home work."

2. Announcement of the topic :-

Having myself tried with the answer given by students the PT will announce his topic as :-  
 "Today we are going to study about the lesson."  
 "Who did Patrick's home work."  
 Well Student

\* Presentation :-

The lesson will be adopted with the active participation of the student because and questioning methods will be adopted.

Content	PT's Activity	S's Activity	C.B.I.
Who did Patrick's home work :-	The PT will explain the lesson - Patrick news - did his home work - To bearing he said. He played hockey, basketball and started to instead. His teacher told him, 'Patrick does home work or	The Students will listen Carefully.	Lesson Who did Patrick's Home work Instead

Date .....

Lesson No. : .....

Pupil Teacher's Name .....

Class .....

Subject .....

Topic .....

Duration of the period .....

Pupil Teacher's Page No. ....

Average Age of the pupils .....

Content	PT's Activity	S's Activity	C.B.I.
	you want learn a thing" And He true Sometimes he did feel like an ignorance. But what would he do? He hated homework. The PT explain the meaning of difficult line and words :- 1. Ignorance - अज्ञान 2. Grabbed - छीना	The Students will listen attentively	Ignore Hated Grabbed Fashionable

Then one day he found his cat playing with a little doll and he grabbed it away. To his surprise it was not a doll. But a man of the finest size. He had a little oval skirt with old fashioned breeches and a nightgown that much

and Note Main Points.  
 Grabbed  
 Fashionable

## \* Recapitulation :-

for the Recapitulation of the lesson the pupil teacher will ask the following questions :-

1. Why didn't Patrick his home work?
2. What did he like to play?
3. What did the teacher tell Patrick?
4. What did he find <sup>letter</sup> one day?
5. What did he <sup>wear</sup> wear?

## \* Home work :-

Write down the lesson Patrick's homework in your fair notebook.

Date... 8/05/2012 Lesson No : ... 13 .....

Pupil Teacher's Name... Kamlesh

Duration of the period... 20 Minute

Class.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....

Subject... English

Average Age of the pupils.....

Topic... Modals

### \* Instructional Aids :-

duster, a chart etc. Chalk, Chalkboard,

### \* General Aids :-

1. To enable the students to read, write and speak better English.
2. To create interest in English.
3. To increase their vocabulary.
4. To provide knowledge about English Grammar.

### \* Behavioural objectives :-

1. The students will be able to understand the Modals.
2. New sentence will be added to the active vocabulary.
3. Students will be able to know about the Modals.
4. Students will be able to apply the Modals whenever they need.

### \* Assumed Previous Knowledge :-

It is assumed that the students have general knowledge about the topic.

\* Previous knowledge Testing :-

The Pupil  
 teachers ask the following question to  
 the students to test their previous  
 knowledge about the topic :-  
 1. What is this, 'May I come in Sir, ?'  
 2. What is this, 'May I take your mobile?'  
 3. What is Modals

\* Announcement of topic :-

Having unsatisfactory  
 with the answer given by the student  
 the P.T will announce this topic as :-  
 " Well students, today  
 we are going to study about "Modals."

\* Presentation :-

The lesson will be  
 developed with active participation of  
 the students.  
 Explanation and question -  
 answer methods will be used.  
 Black - Board work will be done  
 side by side.

Date: .....  
 Pupil Teacher's Name: .....  
 Class: .....  
 Subject: .....  
 Duration of the period: .....  
 Pupil Teacher's Roll No.: .....  
 Average Age of the pupils: .....  
 Topic: .....

Content	P.T's Activity	S's Activity	C.R.W.
	(P.T will explain the Modals)	The Students	Modals

Modals :-

A verb that helps another verb to form its tense voice or mod is called an Auxiliary verb. They are also known as Helping verb. Auxiliaries that express the mode of action denoted by the main verbs are called modals.

Can :-

be able to or, know how to.  
 eg :-  
 -> Can you lift this box  
 -> Can you go home

Will	Listen Carefully	Note and	Main points.
Modals	Helping verb that express the mode of action denoted by the main verbs	Can :- Example Can you lift this box.	

Content

P.T's Activity

S's Activity

C.R.M

Should:-

(A) It expresses duty. eg -> The person should ring the bell.

(B) It expresses advise and suggestion. eg -> We should obey our teacher.

(C) It expresses opposition. eg -> Should you lose the way ask somebody.

Must:-

(A) To express necessity. eg:- He must run fast to catch the bus.

(B) To express obligation. eg:- You must obey the rules.

The Students Will Listen Attentively and Note Main Points.

It expresses advise or suggestion.

Must To express necessity

Lesson No : .....

Date .....

Duration of the period .....

Pupil Teacher's Name .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No .....

Class .....

Average Age of the pupils .....

Subject .....

Topic .....

emphatic advice.

eg -> He must respect his seniors.

(C) To express compulsion. eg -> We must act in the present.

(A) To express moral duty or social duty. eg -> You ought to serve and smile.

(B) To express advice and suggestion. eg -> You ought to work hard to pass the examination.

(C) To express obligation. eg -> You must obey the rules.

The Students Will Listen Carefully and Note Main Points.

Must Example:- We must act in the present.

Ought to To moral duty or social duty.

Ought to You ought to serve and smile.

\* Recapitulation :-

For the recapitulation of the lesson the P.T will ask the following questions :-

1. Tell the uses of should ?
2. Tell the uses of ought to ?
3. Give any one example of must modal verb

\* Home work :-

*Deliver*  
*Lesson delivery*



Date 9/05/2012

Lesson No : 14

Pupil Teacher's Name: Kamlesh

Duration of the period: 20 Minute

Class: .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No .....

Subject: English

Average Age of the pupils .....

\* Instructional Aids :-

desks, a chart etc. Chalk, chalkboard,

\* General Aims :-

1. To enable the students to read, write and speak better English.
- To create interest in English.
- To increase their vocabulary
- To provide knowledge about English Grammar.

\* Behavioural objectives :-

1. The students will be able to understand the Article
2. The students will be able to know about the Article and where they are used.
3. Students will be able to use the Article whenever they need.

\* Assumed Previous knowledge :-

That students know previous knowledge about topic. It is assumed

**\* Previous Knowledge Testing :-**

Teachers will ask the following <sup>The Pupil</sup> questions to test their previous knowledge about topic :-

1. The cow is a pet animal ' What is this?
2. He is an honest man ' What is this?
3. Do you know what is 'Article' ?

**\* Announcement of the Topic :-**

Unsatisfied with the answers given by the students the P.T will announce his topic :-

"Well students, today we are going to study about 'The Article'."

**\* Presentation :-**

The lesson will be developed with active participation of the students.

Explanation and Example methods will be used. Blackboard work will done side by side.

Date: .....

Lesson No: .....

Pupil Teacher's Name .....

Duration of the period .....

Class .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No .....

Subject .....

Average Age of the pupils .....

Topic .....

**Content**

P.T's Activity  
(The P.T will explain The - Articles)

S's Activity

C.R.D.

**Article :-**

A, An and The are called Articles.

Students

Article  
A,  
An and  
The

**Types :-**

There are two types of articles

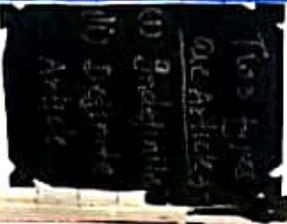
Will listen

1. Indefinite
2. Definite Article

and

1. Indefinite Articles are -  
A, An.
2. Definite Articles are -  
The

Make



Lesson No : .....

Date .....

Duration of the period .....

Pupil Teacher's Name .....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No .....

Class .....

Average Age of the pupils .....

Subject .....

Topic .....

Content	P.T.'s Activity	S's Activity	C.R.M.
<p><b>The Uses of Indefinite Articles (A or An)</b></p> <p><b>Use of (A) :-</b></p>	<p>Indefinite Articles are used with that singular noun which is countable.</p> <p>Before singular noun whose start consonant and give the voice of the consonant.</p> <p>eg -&gt; A cat, A book, a pen, a horse etc.</p> <p>Before the singular noun whose start 'E' or 'U' but give the voice of "I" or "U".</p> <p>Example :- A University, A European, A useful things etc.</p>	<p><b>The Students Will</b></p> <p>Attend attentively and listen</p>	<p>Before singular noun whose start consonant and give the voice of consonant.</p> <p>A</p> <p>Example A European A University A useful things.</p>

Main Note and Points

Content	P.T.'s Activity	S's Activity	C.R.M.
<p><b>Use of (An) :-</b></p>	<p>Before the singular noun whose start vowel (A, E, I, O, U) and give the voice of vowel.</p> <p>eg -&gt; An apple, An egg, An eye, An ear etc.</p> <p>Before the singular noun whose start consonant but give the voice of vowel. eg -&gt; An MP, An MA, An S.H.O etc.</p> <p>Before the universe</p> <p>eg -&gt; The sky, the sun etc.</p> <p>Before ships, train, sea, oceans, oceans, lake</p>	<p><b>The Students Will</b></p> <p>Attend carefully and listen</p>	<p>An</p> <p>Example An Apple. An eye.</p> <p>Before the singular noun whose start consonant but give the voice of vowel. eg -&gt; An MP, An MA</p> <p>The</p> <p>Example The sky</p>

Main Note and Points

Content	P.T.'s Activity	S's Activity	C.R.W.
	→ The Indian ocean The Dal lake. III Before provinces and countries. e.g → The U.S.A., The Panjab, The India etc.	The students will carefully.	Before Co ries → The U.S.A. The India

**\* Recapitulation :-**

for the recapitulation of the topic the PT will ask the following questions :-

1. Define Article ?
2. Where we use 'A' ?
3. Where we use 'The' ?

*from Deleted*

**\* Home work :-**

Write  
 What are  
 the article  
 and their  
 uses.