

# Lesson Plan

Grade: Five

Subject: Science

Term: 2<sup>nd</sup>

Time: 40min

Teacher's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Week: 8

Day: 1

Chapter 6: Light and Sound

Topic: Controlling Noise Pollution

## Objective(s):

**At the end of this period, the students will be able to:**

- Appreciate the role of human beings in reducing noise pollution.

## Resource Materials:

Chalk/marker, white/blackboard, Science Textbook

## Warm-up Activities

5mins

Before beginning the lesson, ask students to say "Tasmiya."

Ask them: What is noise? What is noise pollution? Wait for their responses.

## Teaching and Learning Activities:

25mins

- Write the topic name 'How can we reduce noise' on the board.
- Tell students today we will learn about different ways to reduce noise pollution.
- Tell them noise is a nuisance so we should reduce it.
- The most effective ways to reduce noise pollution is planting trees around sound generating areas because they act as barriers.
- Keep sound volume of electronic devices low in residential areas.
- Factories and Public transport stands should be moved away from residential areas.
- Use one machine at a time at home.
- Use of loudspeakers should be minimized.
- Schools, hospitals and residential areas should be declared silence zones.
- Use different signs and symbols to teach people to keep silence.
- People working at noisy places should wear earplugs to protect their eardrums. Ask the students:
- Can you identify some steps to make your room less noisy? Wait for their responses.
- Write the answer on the board: 'We can make a room less noisy by using the following steps:
- Spread carpet and rugs on the floor.
- Hang curtains on the windows.
- Put some furniture in the room.
- Tell students to write the answer in their notebooks. Check their work.

## Review:

3mins

Explain the main points about how can we reduce noise?

**Evaluation:****5mins**

To check the understanding of students, ask them:

- What are ways to reduce noise pollution?

**Homework:****2mins**

Ask students to learn the topic.

# Lesson Plan

<b>Grade:</b> Five	<b>Subject:</b> Science	<b>Term:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup>	<b>Time:</b> 40min
<b>Teacher's Name:</b> _____		<b>Week:</b> 8	<b>Day:</b> 2
<b>Chapter 6:</b> Light and sound	<b>Topic:</b> Exercise		

## Objective(s):

- Solve Exercise

## Resource Materials:

Chalk/marker, white/blackboard, Science Textbook

## Teaching and Learning Activities:

**30mins**

- Before beginning the lesson, ask students to say "Tasmiya."
- Tell students they are going to solve the exercise of chapter 6.
- Briefly explain all topics and ask questions related to them. Wait for their responses.
- Ask students to open their textbooks and solve MCQ's.
- Ask them to solve the research work.
- Ask the students to open their textbooks and help the students to complete the given project. Help them if needed.

## Review:

**0mins**

N/A

## Evaluation:

**5mins**

To evaluate the understanding of students, check their work.

## Homework:

**5mins**

Ask students to revise the exercise of chapter 6.

# Lesson Plan

<b>Grade:</b> Five	<b>Subject:</b> Science	<b>Term:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup>	<b>Time:</b> 40min
<b>Teacher's Name:</b> _____		<b>Week:</b> 8	<b>Day:</b> 3
<b>Chapter 7:</b> Electricity and Magnetism		<b>Topic:</b> Electricity	

## Objective(s):

- Describe charges and their properties.

## Resource Materials:

Chalk/marker, white/blackboard, Science Textbook, Worksheet

## Warm-up Activities

5mins

Before beginning the lesson, ask students to say "Tasmiya."

Ask them: Can you name some materials through which electricity cannot pass? Name some materials which are attracted by magnets. Wait for their responses.

## Teaching and Learning Activities:

25mins

- Write the topic name 'Electricity' on the board.
- Tell the students today we will learn about the electricity.
- Tell students everything in the universe is composed of tiny particles called atoms.
- Atoms are so small that cannot be seen with naked eye.
- An atom has three sub-particles.
- Tell them about sub-particles are Electron, Protons and Neutron.
- **Electrons:** These are negatively charged particles. They revolve around an atom in circular path called orbit.
- **Protons:** These are positively charged particles. They are present in the center of an atom.
- **Neutrons:** These are neutral and present in center with protons.
- Now tell them, about electricity. Electricity is the flow of free electrons. It is a form of energy that can give things the ability to move and work. It can be converted into heat, sound or light energies.
- Ask students to make a model of structure of an atom. Present it to class.
- Tell students to write the answer in their notebooks. Check their work.

## Review:

3mins

Explain the main points about electricity.

## Evaluation:

5mins

To check the understanding of students, ask them:

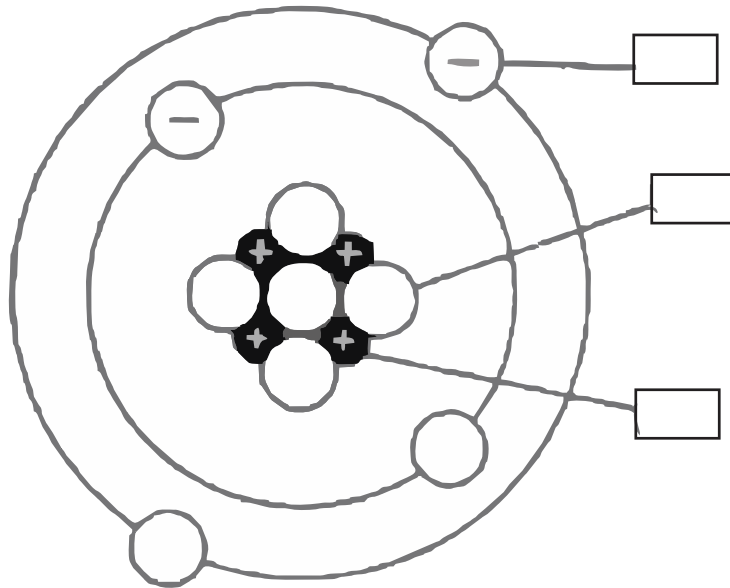
- What is an atom?
- Name the sub-particles present inside an atom.
- Define electricity.

## Homework:

2mins

Ask students to learn the topic, and solve the given worksheet.

Look at the diagram of an atom and label its sub-particles.



Define the following terms.

Atom

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Electron

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Neutron

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# Lesson Plan

Grade: Five

Subject: Science

Term: 2<sup>nd</sup>

Time: 40min

Teacher's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Week: 8

Day: 4

Chapter 9: Electricity and Magnetism

Topic: Charges and their Properties

## Objective(s):

At the end of this period, the students will be able to:

- Describe charges and their properties.

## Resource Materials:

Chalk/marker, white/blackboard, Worksheet, Science Textbook

## Warm-up Activities

5mins

Before beginning the lesson, ask students to say "Tasmiya."

Ask them: What do you know about electric charge? Wait for their responses.

Appreciate them for good response.

## Teaching and Learning Activities:

25mins

- Write the topic name 'Charges and their properties' on the board.
- Tell the students today we will learn about charges and their properties.
- Tell them about electric charge. "Atom contain smaller particles that possess different charges". These are called electric charges.
- There are two types of charges:
  - Positive charge
  - Negative charge
- Tell the students about the properties of charges.
  1. Opposite or unlike charges attract each other.
  2. Similar or like charges repel each other.
- Now tell the students about the charge on an atom.
- Atom has equal number of positive and negative charges. That is why it is neutral.
- It means number of protons and number of electrons in an atom is always equal. That is why it has no net charge.
- Ask students to open their textbooks and do the activity.

## Review:

3mins

Explain the main points about charges and their properties.

## Evaluation:

5mins

To check the understanding of students, ask them:

- Define electric charge.
- What is the net charge on an atom? Why?

## Homework:

2mins

Ask students to learn the topic, and solve the given worksheet.

Why is an atom neutral?

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What are the types of charges?

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Write the properties of the charges.

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Define electric charge.

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Define Electricity.

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# Lesson Plan

<b>Grade:</b> Five	<b>Subject:</b> Science	<b>Term:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup>	<b>Time:</b> 40min
<b>Teacher's Name:</b> _____		<b>Week:</b> 8	<b>Day:</b> 5
<b>Chapter 7:</b> Electricity and Magnetism		<b>Topic:</b> Static Electricity	

## Objective(s):

- Explain the phenomenon of static electricity in everyday life.

## Resource Materials:

Chalk/marker, white/blackboard, Worksheet, Science Textbook

## Warm-up Activities

5mins

Before beginning the lesson, ask students to say "Tasmiya."

Ask them: What do you know about charges? Wait for their responses. Appreciate them for good response.

## Teaching and Learning Activities:

25mins

- Write the topic name 'Static electricity' on the board.
- Tell the student today we will learn about static electricity.
- Bring a comb to the class. Put some pieces of paper on the table. Brush your hair with comb. Now bring the comb near paper. Let students observe what happened.
- Tell students pieces of paper are attracted towards comb because of static electricity.
- Tell students when you walk on a carpet; two surfaces rub against each other. As a result, free-moving electrons from the carpet move towards your body, which build up a negative charge called static charge.
- When a static charge is built up on an object, it is called static electricity.
- This static charge remains in your body until you come in contact with a neutral object.
- Tell them lightening is also an example of static electricity.
- Provide a balloon to students. Ask them to rub it against your shirt. Bring it near pieces of paper and observe it. Explain your observations. Let them respond.

## Review:

3mins

Explain the main points about static electricity.

## Evaluation:

5mins

To check the understanding of students, ask them:

- What is static charge?
- What is static electricity?

## Homework:

2mins

Ask students to learn the topic.