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A sentence can be divided into two groups:

The subject of a sentence is the part about which something is said.
A predicate says something about the subject.

Rani reads a book.
In this sentence 'Rani' is the subject and 'reads a book' is a predicate.

OBSERVATION SCHEDULE

Components	Rating Scale						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Opening statements	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Closing statements	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Using Explanation links	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Covering main ideas	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Speed	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Continuity in statements	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

MICRO SEMPIE

10. 01.....

Duration of the period..... 5-6 min.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Average Age of the pupils..... 13-15 years.....

Topic..... Football.....

Class..... V.II.....

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

Explaining Skills

Pupil Teacher's Activity

We express our thoughts and feelings through words. We may also use signs and gestures to express our thoughts. We sometimes fail to express our thoughts and feelings.

Single words do not make the meaning clear or context. So, when we speak or write, we use words in groups to express our thoughts.

eg plays football.

Ram writes a letter.

The sentence begins with capital letter and has a punctuation mark ; full stop, question mark, exclamation mark at the end.

Students Activity

Students are listening carefully and trying to understand the concept.

MEGA/SIMULATED SAMPLE

①

Pupil Teacher's Name

Q.1....
Duration of the period. 30-35 minutes.....

Class..... VIII.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

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

Average Age of the pupils..... 14-16 years.....

Topic..... Clauses.....

Teaching Aids : chalk, Chalk, Pointer, Duster, Rolling board, etc.

General Objectives :

1. To enable students to acquire more knowledge about the functional grammar.
2. To enable the students to use the grammar in day to day life.
3. To enable their fluency in spoken English.
4. To get practice of writing English language.
5. To develop their vocabulary.

Specific Objectives :

1. The students get knowledge about the topic 'Clause'.
2. The students will be able to understand the rules of 'Clause'.
3. The students will be able to understand the full

Teaching Point	Pupil Teacher's Activity	Students' Activity	Blackboard
Clause	A group of words which has a subject and a predicate of its own but forms a part of a sentence is called a 'clause'.	Students listening carefully	CLAUSE
Kinds of Clauses	There are three types of clauses: - Principle Clause - Coordinate Clause - Subordinate Clause	Students listening carefully.	Kinds of Clauses
Coordinate Clause	A clause which is not dependent on any other clause is coordinate clause. This clause is independent, is totally on itself but if this clause connects with any conjunction then clause becomes helper of the sentence like 'I shall go and she will follow'	Students listening carefully	Coordinate Clause

Knowledge of clauses and their types.

Previous Knowledge Test:

	Pupil Teacher's Activity	Students' Activity
<u>Ques</u>	What is a noun?	Name of person, place, things and animals
<u>Ques</u>	What is pronoun?	Words used in place of nouns.
<u>Ques</u>	What is a sentence?	A statement which makes complete sense.
<u>Ques</u>	Define complex sentence?	No response
<u>Ques</u>	Define compound sentence.	No response

Announcement of Topic:

After finding out what the students were unable to answer, pupil teacher announced the topic. Today we shall read about 'Clauses'

Presentation:

The pupil teacher presents her topic by various skills and techniques.

Teaching Pair / Pupils Teacher's Activity

me:

Subordinate Clause
The clause that does not give its complete meaning. It will have to depend on the principal clause for its meaning like 'I asked her why she was shouting', 'In this sentence 'why was she shouting' is a clause.

Students' Activity
Students are listening carefully.

Students' Activity

Blackboard

Subordinate Clause

Types of Subordinate Clauses

- Kind of Subordinate clause:
- noun clause
 - adjective clause
 - adverb clause

Students writing words points

Teaching Pair / Pupils Teacher's Activity

Noun Clause

When we make a question from 'what is' main verb then clause becomes main clause.

1. Subject to a verb - a clause on a verb as a subject, then it becomes noun clause subject to a noun

eg - I asked him what he wants

(a) asked him (subject - noun clause)

(b) what he wants (object - noun clause)

2. Object to participle:

If any clause comes after the participle and works like an object then it becomes noun - clause object to the participle.

Students' Activity

Students making notes of important points.

Blackboard

1. Subject to verb

2. Object to participle

TEACHING LESSON SAMPLE

Pupil Teacher's Name

01

Duration of the period 35 minutes

Class VIII

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Subject English

Average Age of the pupils 13-15 years

Topic NOUN

Teaching aids:

chalk, duster, pointer, rolling board, charts etc.

General Objectives:

1. To develop insights into the English language.
2. To develop scientific attitude about English language.
3. To develop the skill of writing English language.
4. To develop the skill of understanding about the rules of English through use of its structure.
5. To develop student's vocabulary.

Specific Objectives:

1. To define the meaning of noun.
2. Identify various nouns commonly used.
3. To understand usage of nouns.

Previous Knowledge Test :

Pupil Teacher Activity	Students' Activity
<p>Madam, Savita, Sit, Annu What are there in a sentence?</p> <p>Dalje, Mumtaz, Rihar What are there in a sentence?</p> <p>What are the names of people, places, things or ideas called?</p>	<p>Previous names</p> <p>Plots</p> <p>No response</p>

Announcement of topic :

When the students are unable to answer the said questions, pupil teacher announces the topic. 'Students, today we will study about nouns'.

Presentation :

Teacher will take the lecture on the topic of 'noun' using different methods and techniques.

Teaching Point

Pupil Teacher Activity

Students' Activity

Blackboard

Noun

The name of person, place or thing.

Students listening carefully

NOUN

Kind of nouns

- i) Proper noun
- ii) Common noun
- iii) Material noun
- iv) Collective noun
- v) Abstract noun
- vi) Concrete noun

Students making notes

Kind of nouns

Proper nouns

The name which refers to only a single person, place or a thing and there is no common word for it. It is written in English, a proper noun always begins with a capital letter.

Students listening carefully

Proper Noun

Common nouns

The name which is common to a number of things, persons or places. It encompasses a particular type of thing, person or place.

Students listening carefully.

Common Noun

Recapitulation:

Ques What is the difference between common noun and collective noun?

Ques How many types of nouns are there?

Ques What is an abstract noun?

Homework:

Ques Pupil teacher will ask the students to revise the chapter of nouns in detail and also note down all the details in notebook.

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Observation Schedule After Feedback

Components	Rating Scale						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Opening Statements	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Closing Statements	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Using explanation links	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
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Recapitulation :

Ques What is the definition of a clause?

Ques How many types of clauses are there?

Ques What is the use of noun clause?

Ques How many types of subordinate clauses are there?

Homework :

Ques Define clauses. Describe each of the clause. How many types of clauses are there?

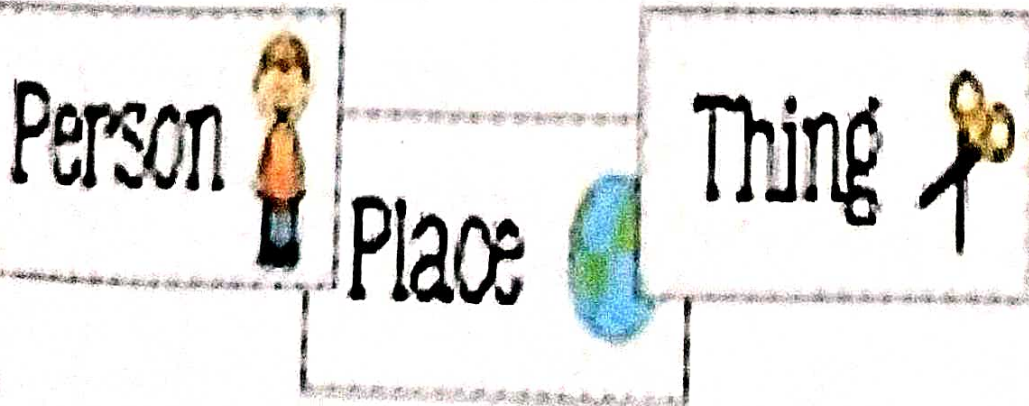
Learning Paper	Pupil Teacher's Activity	Students' Activity	Blackboard
Abstract Nouns	An abstract noun is a word for something that cannot be counted but can be felt. It has no physical existence. Generally it refers to ideas, qualities and conditions.	Students are making notes.	Abstract Noun
Concrete Nouns	A concrete noun is the exact opposite of abstract nouns. It refers to the things we can and have physical existence, car, the.	Students listening carefully.	Concrete Noun
Countable Nouns	The nouns that can be counted.	Students listening carefully.	Countable Noun
Non-countable Nouns	The nouns that cannot be counted.	Students are making notes.	Non-countable Nouns
Collective Nouns	A word for a group of things, people or animals as a whole.		Collective Nouns

Learning Paper	Pupil Teacher's Activity	Students' Activity	Blackboard
Compound Nouns	Sometimes two or three nouns appear together or even with other parts of speech and create idiomatic compound nouns.	Students are listening carefully.	Compound Nouns
Material Nouns	It is referred to a material or substance known which things are made.	Students making notes.	Material Nouns
	eg gold silver iron platinum branze nickel titanium		

NOUN Sorting



Sort noun pictures and words in
to the three main categories:
person, place, or thing.



Includes black and white line
versions of each card.

Observation Lesson No.05....

Date.....

Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Name ..Khyati.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class.....VIII.....

Average Age of the pupils.....

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

Topic.....Articles.....

1. Topic was introduced well.
2. Examples were given.
3. Teaching aids were used.
4. Blackboard work was neat and clean.
5. Overall Teaching was good.
6. Homework was given.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher *Khyati*

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No.06....

Date.....

Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Name ..Khyati.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.

Class.....VIII.....

Average Age of the pupils.....

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

Topic.....Sentences.....

1. Pupil teacher was confident.
2. Topic was presented well.
3. Examples were given.
4. Teaching aids were used.
5. Recapitulation was done.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher *Khyati*

Sign. of Supervisor