

PEER LESSON PLAN: 2

School: Class: VIII No. of Students: Average Age: 13+ Time: 40 min	Subject: Science Topic: Combustion Textbook: Teachers Name: Date:
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General Objectives:

1. The pupils will be able to recall different Science related terms, formulas, symbols, rules, principles, laws, etc.
2. The pupils will be able to define different Science related terms.
3. The pupils will be able to develop Scientific attitude.
4. The pupils will develop powers of thinking and reasoning.
5. The pupils will develop a scientific and realistic attitude towards life.
6. The pupils will be prepared for elementary as well as higher education in different branches of science, economics, engineering, etc.
7. The pupils will develop an appreciation for the significance of the Scientific truth.

Specific Objectives:

1. KNOWLEDGE:

- (i) The students will be able to define combustion, explosion.
- (ii) The students will be able to define the term ignition temperature.

(iii) The students will be able to recall the burning of a candle.

2. UNDERSTANDING:

(i) The students will be able to explain the different types of combustion.

(ii) The students will be able to give examples of rapid and spontaneous combustion.

(ii) The students will be able to differentiate rapid and spontaneous combustion.

3. APPLICATION:

(i) The students will be able to find out whether a substance is combustible or non-combustible.

(ii) Pupils will be able to identify the examples of explosion if a set of examples are given.

Teaching Aids:

1. **General teaching aids:** Chalk, Black Board, Textbook, Duster etc.

Introduction:

Steps	Teacher's Activities	Pupils' Activities
I N T R O D U C T I O N	After Entering the classroom (virtual) the teacher will ask the students to mute themselves and turn the videos on and also greet them. Then, to introduce the topic, the teacher will ask the following questions: 1. Name a fuel used in our home? 2. What fuels are used for running automobiles? 3. What is the difference between the burning of a candle and burning of fuel like coal?	The pupils will turn on their videos and greet the teacher. Pupils will try to give answers.

Announcement of the Topic:

After getting the expected responses the teacher will say that – candle burns with a flame whereas coal does not. Similarly, you will find many other materials burning without flame. So, today we shall learn about chemical process of burning which is combustion. The teacher will announce the topic and write it down the blackboard (Virtual).

“COMBUSTION”

The teacher will ask the students to note down the topic.

Presentation:

Steps	Teaching Point	Teacher's Activities	Pupils' Activities	Learning Outcomes	Microteaching Skill
P R E S E N T A T I O N	1. Definition of Combustion: A chemical process in which a substance reacts with oxygen to give heat is called combustion.	<p>The teacher will say – whatever we burn, they all burn in presence of air. Without air or oxygen, a substance will never burn. We know that while a substance burns it gives heat, this process of reaction with air to give heat is termed as combustion.</p> <p>Then the teacher will say write the definition of the combustion on the blackboard and ask the pupil to note it down.</p> <p>Combustion: A chemical process in which a substance reacts with oxygen to give heat is called combustion.</p> <p>Then the teacher will say that – the substance that undergoes combustion is said to combustible and the</p>	<p>Pupils will observe and listen attentively.</p> <p>Pupils will write down the definition</p>	<p>Pupils will be able to define combustion.</p> <p>Pupils will be able to name combustible</p>	<p>Explaining</p> <p>Blackboard Writing</p>

P R E S E N T A T I O N	2. Definition of Ignition temperature: The lowest temperature at which substances catches fire.	<p>substance that does not undergoes combustion is said to be non-combustible.</p> <p>To assess the students learning the teacher will ask the following questions –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name some non-combustible substances? 2. What is necessary for combustion of a substance? 	Pupils will try to give answer	and non-combustible substance.	Questioning
		<p>The teacher will say that – You must have experienced that a piece of catches fire easily when a matchstick is brought near it, but a piece of wood does not. This tells us that different substances catch fire at different temperature.</p> <p>Then the teacher will write definition of ignition temperature and explain it. The teacher will ask the students to write the definition on their notebook.</p> <p>Ignition Temperature: The lowest temperature at which a substance catches fire is called its ignition temperature.</p> <p>To assess the students learning the teacher will ask the following questions –</p>	<p>Pupils will listen attentively</p> <p>Students will note down the definition</p>	<p>Pupils will be able to define ignition temperature</p> <p>Pupils will be able to compare the ignition temperature of various material</p>	<p>Explaining</p> <p>Blackboard writing</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">P R E S E N T A T I O N</p>	<p>3. Types of Combustion: Three types of combustion are – (a) Rapid combustion (b) Spontaneous Combustion (c) Explosion.</p>	<p>1. Which has the lowest ignition temperature, a piece of cloth or a piece of wood?</p> <p>The teacher will say that – you must have observed that the gas burns rapidly and produces heat and light whenever we brought a matchstick near it. This type of combustion is termed as rapid combustion.</p> <p>There are some substances which burn in air at room temperature. This type of combustion is termed as spontaneous combustion.</p> <p>Then the teacher will write the definition of rapid and spontaneous reaction on the blackboard (virtual).</p> <p>Rapid Combustion: Rapid combustion is a form of combustion in which large amounts of heat and light energy are released.</p> <p>Spontaneous Combustion: The type of combustion in which a material suddenly bursts into flames, without the application of any apparent cause is called as spontaneous combustion.</p> <p>After that teacher will say that – we generally have fireworks on festival days. It bursts with evolution of heat, light and sound. This is also type of combustion which is termed as explosion.</p>	<p>Pupils will try to give answer</p> <p>Pupils will listen attentively</p> <p>Students will write down the definition on their notebook.</p> <p>Pupils will listen attentively</p>	<p>Pupils will be able to define rapid and spontaneous combustion</p> <p>Pupils will be able to define explosion</p>	<p>Questioning.</p> <p>Explaining</p> <p>Blackboard writing</p> <p>Explaining</p>
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P R E S E N T A T I O N	Then the teacher will write the definition of explosion on the blackboard and explain it.	Students will write down the definition.	Blackboard writing
	<p>Explosion: When a sudden reaction takes place with the evolution of heat, light and sound and a large amount of gas is formed, such reaction is called as explosion.</p> <p>To assess the students learning the teacher will ask the following questions –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Give one examples of rapid combustion. 2. State one difference between rapid and spontaneous combustion. 		

Conclusions:

Steps	Teacher's Activities	Pupils Activities
C O N C L U S I O N	<p>The teacher will consolidate the main points with the students and will write the following question on the blackboard as their homework and will ask the students to note it down.</p> <p>Homework: Q1. Make a list of combustible and non-combustible substances. Q2. List conditions under which combustion can take place.</p> <p>After students write, the teacher will thank the students and close the virtual class.</p>	<p>The students will cooperate with the teacher.</p> <p>Students will write down the homework.</p>

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