

MODEL LESSON PLAN

CLASS: 10 SU

SUBJECT: PS

Name of the Teacher: M.SRINIVASA RAO

Name of the School: SPSH School, Gudivada

| Name of the | Торіс | No.of Periods | Timeline for teaching | | Any specific |
|-------------|--|---------------|-----------------------|----|--------------|
| Lesson/Unit | | Required | From | То | information |
| | Thermal equilibrium-heat and temperature | 2 | | | |
| | Specific heat and Applications | 3 | | | |
| | Method of mixtures, Principle of method of mixture and | 3 | | | |
| HEAT | Determination of specific heat of a solid | 5 | | | |
| (CHAPTER-1) | Evaporation and Condensation | 2 | | | |
| | Humidity, Dew and Fog | 2 | | | |
| | Boiling and Melting | 2 | | | |
| | Freezing and textual problems | 2 | | | |

| Prior Concept/Skills: | | |
|--|----------------|--|
| 1. How is temperature measured? | | |
| 2. What are units of temperature? | | |
| 3. How is heat transferred? | | |
| 4. How to work thermometer/ clinical thermometer? | | |
| Learning Outcomes: | No. of Periods | |
| 1. Explain process of transfer of heat energy | 1 | |
| 2. Uses scientific conventions to represent units of Kelvin scale to Celsius scale. | | |
| 3. Appreciates and promotes usage of specific heat of substance | | |
| 4. Handles tools and laboratory apparatus properly; measures specific heat of a solid. | | |
| 5. Uses scientific convention to represent units of various quantities, symbols, formulae and equations of temperature, heat and | | |
| specific heat | | |
| 6. Applies learning to hypothetical situations utilization of specific heat substances | 1 | |
| 7. Communicates the findings and conclusions effectively of Specific heat of different substances. | | |
| 8. Derives formulae, equation and laws of method of mixture, heat, principle of method of mixtures | | |
| 8. Explains processes and phenomena of evaporation and condensation | | |
| 10. Relates processes and phenomena with causes and effects of evaporation and condensation | | |
| 11. Calculates using the data of heat, Latent heat | | |
| 12. Analyses and interprets data, graphs of melting, boiling points, state of substances their temperature | | |
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| Explicit Teaching/Teacher Modelling (I Do) | Group Work (We Do) | Independent Work (You Do) | Notes for: |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1. Discussion and demonstration of hotness and coldness concept activity. | 1. Students show the activity of transfer of heat in daily life | 1. Give examples of hot bodies and cold bodies | 1. How heat is transferred? |
| 2. Discussion and demonstration of thermal equilibrium concept activity. | 2. Discuss the examples of thermal equilibrium situation in daily life | 2. Students frame a questions on thermal equilibrium | 2. Define "Temperature" |
| 3. Explain Heat, Temperature with examples | 3. Group discussion on difference between heat and temperature. | | 2. Convert 20 ⁰ C into Kelvin scale? |

| 4. Discussion and conduct of transfer of heat energy. | 4. Students conduct an activity on the relation between temperature and kinetic energy. | 3. Write the definitions of heat and temperature. | 3. Write the units of heat? |
|--|---|---|---|
| 5. Discussion and conduct of rate of rise in temperature depends on the nature of the substance. | | 4. Student complete the homework | The oceans behave like heat store houses for the earth" – Discuss |
| 6. Discussion and conduct of method of mixtures concept activity | 5. Solve the problems with the final temperature of a mixture. | 5. Students write the formula of final temperature of a mixture. | |
| 7. Explain and discussion on the specific heat and their applications. | 6. Collect the information on the specific heat of substance with numerical data | 6. Expressed units of physical quantities of heat, temperature and latent heat, | 5. Ice floats on water. Why? |
| 8. Conduct and discuss an experiment of finding specific heat of solids. | | | |
| 9. Explain evaporation and condensation process with suitable examples. | 7. Collet the information between evaporation and boiling. | 7. Solve the problems in own way | 6. Why evaporation is cooling process? |
| 10. Explain the concepts of Humidity, Dew and Fog with reasons, examples | 8. Students complete the task on dew and fog | 8. Students write the definitions of humidity, Dew and Fog. | |
| 11. Discussion and explain about state of substance (ice- water-Vapour) | 9. Students explain the melting, boiling points | | |
| 12. Graphical representation of Boiling, Melting, latent heat | | 9. Analysis of numerical data and graphical pictures in own way | 7. Why does it becomes pleasantly warm in winters when freezing starts? |
| 13. Explain freezing and textual problems | 10. Students solve the problems on heat energy and temperature conversion. | | |

| Check For Understanding Questions | TLM's (Digital+Print) | | |
|---|------------------------|--|--|
| 1. Factual: | | | |
| a) Does transfer of heat take place in all situations? | | | |
| b) Heat is energy that flows form a hotter body to a colder body, but heat is a scalar quantity. Why? | 1. Used prepared Quiz | | |
| c) Why condensation is the reverse process of evaporation? | paper. | | |
| | 2. Utilized digital | | |
| 2. Open Ended/Critical Thinking: | classroom. | | |
| . a) What would happen if liquids never evaporated? | 3. Provide video links | | |
| b) Why does it becomes pleasantly warm in winters when freezing starts? | QR codes, | | |
| c) You bring water in a paper cup to a boil by placing it over a hot flame. Why doesn't the paper cup burn? | DIKSHA App | | |
| | 4. YouTube video | | |
| Student Practice Questions & Activities: | links | | |
| a) Write the difference between evaporation and boiling? | 5. IFP | | |
| b) Explain the procedure of finding specific heat of solid experimentally? | | | |
| c) Write the applications of specific heat in our daily life? | | | |
| d) Give one period to the students for the practice session. | | | |
| | | | |
| Assessment: | | | |
| Assessment. | | | |
| 1. Explain why dogs pain during not summer days using the concept of evaporation: 2. Suggest an experiment to prove that the rate of evaporation of a liquid depends on its surface area and vapour already present in | | | |
| surroundings air. | | | |
| 3. Convert 20 ^o C into Kelvin scale | | | |
| 4. Collect the applications of specific heat. | | | |
| 5. Frame any two questions on differentiating between evaporation and boiling. | | | |
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SIGNATURE OF THE TEACHER

SIGNATURE OF THE HEADMASTER

VISITING OFFICER WITH REMARKS