

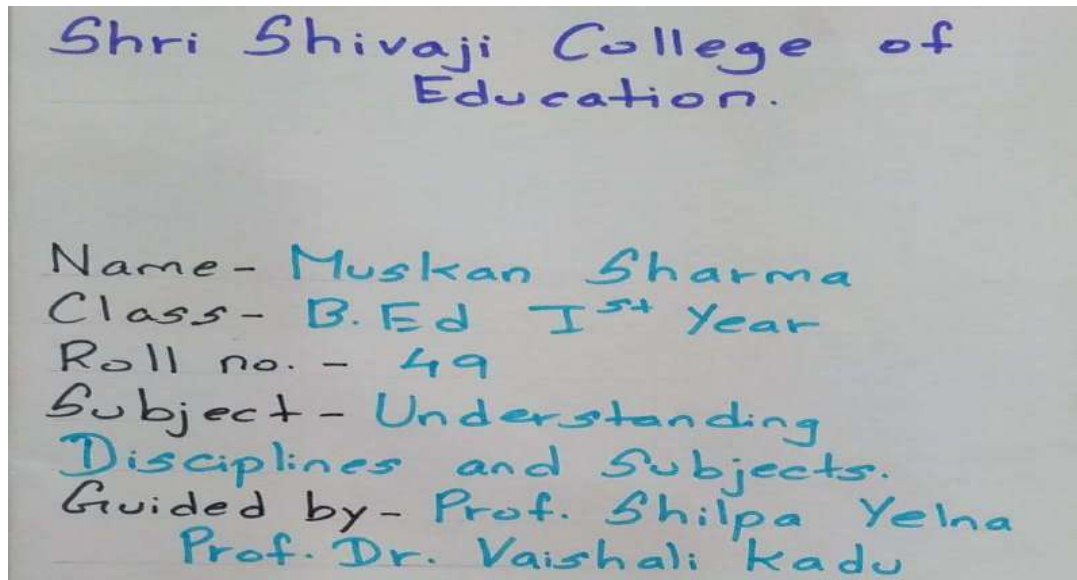
## 2.4.7 A variety of assignments given and assessed for theory courses through

### 1. Library Work

#### Assessed Assignments

#### CP 104 Understanding Discipline and Subjects

Read the textbook prepared by State Board for Higher Secondary level and write a brief Review of the same



Q1. Read one textbook prepared by State Board for the secondary level and write a brief and concise text book review of the same

History  
(History of Modern India)

Index

S.No.	Name of the Chapter	Page No.
1.	Sources of History	1
2.	Europe and India	5
3.	Effects of British Rule	10
4.	The Freedom Struggle of 1857	15
5.	Social and Religious Reforms	21
6.	Beginning of Freedom Movement	25
7.	Non-Co-operative Movement	31
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Front Page.

3. The Union Executive - This chapter explains the structure of the Union Government, Election of the Presidents and functions and the working of the Prime Minister and the Council of ministers.

4. The Indian Judicial System - In this chapter, students will learn, how Judiciary works to give Justice and thereby helps in removing injustice in a society.

5. The State Government - In this chapter students will study the government of constituent or State Government.

6. Bureaucracy - Bureaucracy is the administrative system which works under the Union Executive. In this chapter, students will understand the importance of Bureaucracy.

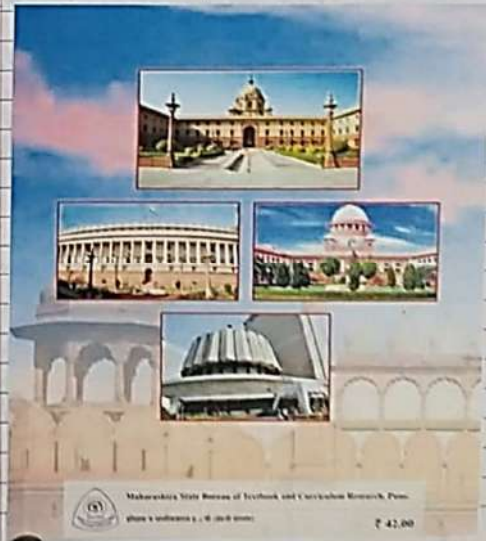
Conclusion -

After reviewing the textbooks of

standard 8<sup>th</sup> History and Civics Maharashtra State Board, the observations are as follows

① There could be more pictures for the better understanding of the students

② There could be more application based questions at the end of each chapter.



1. Language is a social phenomenon. It is a means of communication. It is a system of symbols which are used to convey meaning.

2. Language is a human and cultural property. Unlike animals, humans have a language which is arbitrary, arbitrary and complex. Language is a social phenomenon. It is a system of symbols which are used to convey meaning. It is a social phenomenon. It is a system of symbols which are used to convey meaning.

3. Language is a social phenomenon. It is a system of symbols which are used to convey meaning. It is a social phenomenon. It is a system of symbols which are used to convey meaning. It is a social phenomenon. It is a system of symbols which are used to convey meaning.

4. Language is a social phenomenon. It is a system of symbols which are used to convey meaning. It is a social phenomenon. It is a system of symbols which are used to convey meaning.

- 1. Language is a social phenomenon.
- 2. Language is a social phenomenon.
- 3. Language is a social phenomenon.





Explain the steps of Demonstration Method and Precautions taken by Teacher while using the Method.

SHRI SHIVAJI COLLEGE (OF EDUCATION)

NAME : SHRADDHA . T . J . SINGH  
CLASS : B.Ed 1<sup>st</sup> YEAR  
ROLL NO. : 15  
SUBJECT : LEARNING AND TEACHING  
GUIDED BY : PROF. Dr. VANITA KALE  
PROF. Dr. VAISHALI KADU

Date :

Q. Explain the steps of the demonstration method, when the teacher should follow the demonstration method and what precautions should be taken ?

Ans : Demonstration method :-  
It is the process of teaching method which is explain by presentation, experimentation and procedural manner. It is visual teaching method. In this method teacher demonstrate procedures, actions and events related to the subject. It helps the students to understand the topic theoretically and practically.

## Steps of the demonstration method:

### 1) Pre-planning:

While using the demonstration method, the age group of the students should be considered first. After that suitable content is chosen for those students. Planning should be done considering all the available tools. In the same way the arrangement of the classroom is suitable for the demonstration. In order to ensure the success of the demonstration method of teaching, the teacher should prepare the lesson minutely and very seriously. All this has to be considered under pre-planning.

### 2) Introduction to the lesson:

After planning it is necessary for the teachers to introduce the lesson in the class which they are going to demonstrate. The teacher should always try to motivate students and prepare them mentally for the demonstration method. The teacher should introduce the lesson to students keeping in mind the following things:  
i) Individual differences    ii) Environmental setup  
iii) Differentiated setup experiences

The lesson can also be started with some simple and interesting experiments, some fascinating stories, using electronic media or a common event that everyone can relate to. The experimenter should be able to hold the attention of students.

### 3) Introduction of equipments before demonstration:

Before demonstrating we should firstly introduce the equipments or tools that we are going to use for the experiment. Teachers should also tell the proper name and pronunciation of the device or equipments to the students so that students will not get confused. After knowing everything they can easily understand the concepts.

### 4) Purpose of demonstration:

Students should be clearly explained that what they are going to learn today. The teacher should tell the students that to what topic should they focus on.

### 5) Actual presentation:

The teacher should properly explain the content that he has taken for teaching.

## \* Precautions of demonstration method.

1. Demonstration should be done in such a way that it can be seen by each and everyone.
2. If the teacher is going to show any image then it should be large enough so that it will be observed properly.
3. Questions must be asked to the students after demonstration; and tell the students to write the experiment.
4. Firstly tell the students what to observe during the experiments and which points should they note down.
5. Arranging all the equipments/materials in the sequence.
6. It should be pre-planned and the introduction of same is also given to the students.

### References

- 1) <http://sites.google.com>
- 2) <http://www.wo.wo.edu.gov.mt.com>
- 3) <http://englishmiddle.com>

Assistant Professor  
Savitri College of Education,  
Bharuwa.



## 2. Field Exploration

### Assessed Assignments

PE 402 Inclusive Education

Report on Visit to Special School

## Shri Shivaji Education College Amravati

Subject : Visit to innovative school

Class - B.ed (part-I)

Name - Dhanshree A. Patil

Roll No 46

Teacher -  
(Guided by)

Prof. Shilp Yelne  
Mam.

Assistant Professor  
Shri Shivaji College of Education,  
Amravati

## Report on Special School visit

Date of visit : 10 february 2022

Length of visit : 02:00 to 03:30

- > Purpose of visit : To observe the special children.  
-> To observe children in their learning environment.

on that day we as a group got the opportunity to visit Asisi Aashadheep Matimand Mulanchi vishesh shala, Amravati. a 'special' school caters for 120 students. All with the variety of special needs, ranging from learning disabilities to students being unable to walk or articulate themselves. The school is quite large in spaces for different needs they have different ability class in each year group.

They have specialist curriculum in order to cater to the various needs of the students as well as having specialist teachers and routines.

All the students of Shri. Shivaji college of Education, Amravati, was divided into two groups.



The first class had visited total 9 students with different category. 4 students was sitting in that classroom. 1 child is sitting with his drawing book he has down syndrome. A girl name shruvani shrikant lakhande she's was also suffering from down syndrome.

The two students which are sitting has suffering from autism, they both were speechless. One is listening to us and another is writing.

Classroom was very decorative with a computer screen and a blackboard.

In another class there are 5 students there are they have dull face also hyper by nature. A girl child name Nancy is very bright another students have micro e.v. - In that syndrome brain and face size has small.

M.R Condition - is known as Mentally Retard. A student is hyper in nature - specially in morning.

Deepak Dhulpeude sir worked as a teacher from last 12 years. sir gives overall information about all the students and school sir told us that working as a special school.

Teaching gives mental peace.

Teaching practical way.

They gave self depend training.

physical and verbal prompting of 3 months. 45% pass then.

physiotherapy given to the students

They take admission by seeing the percentage of the condition of the children.

> Under 20% they called as profound cyclogis.

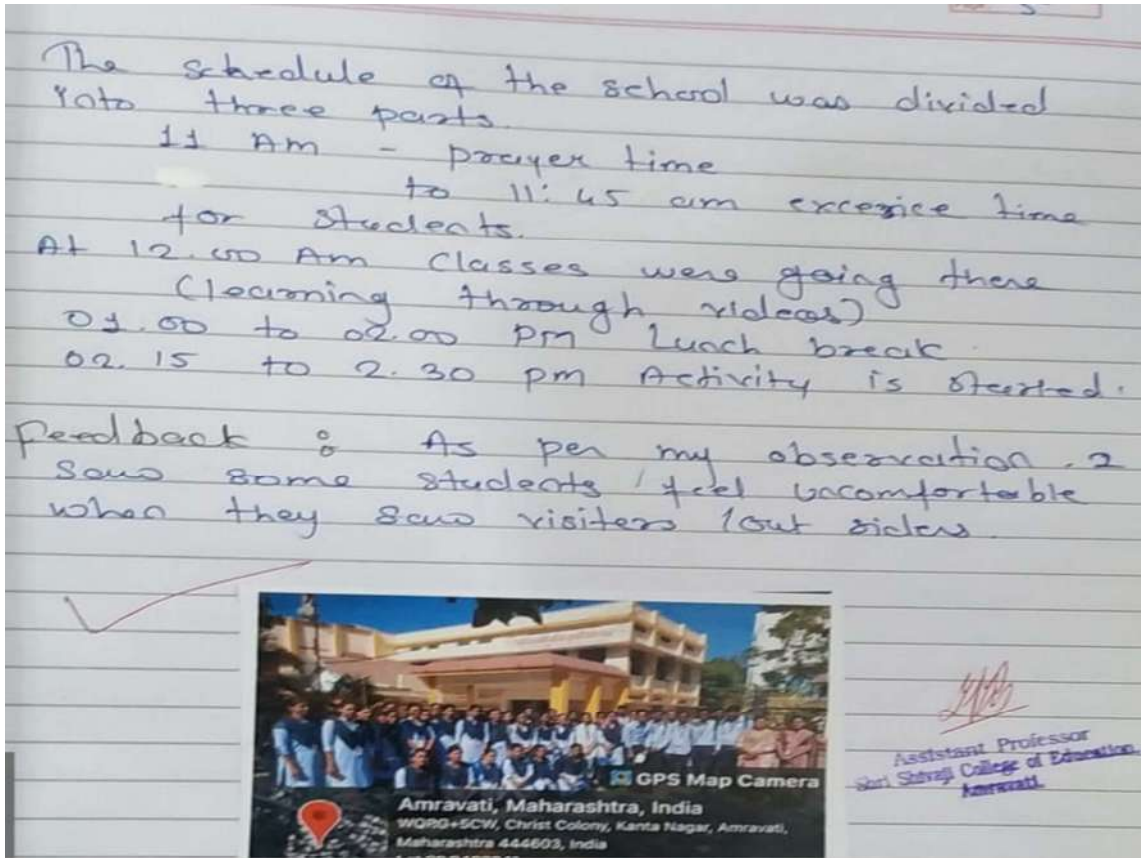
> 20 - 25% , services.

> 35 - 49% moderate

> 49 - 79% Under mild








Case Study : PE 101 Childhood and Growing Up

**श्री शिवाजी शिक्षण महाविद्यालय**  
**शिवाजी नगर, अमरावती**



**(प्रमाणपत्र)**  
प्रमाणित करण्यात येते की,

श्री/कु./सौ. Sabiha Firdous Abbas Shah  
यांनी दिनांक 25/05/2022 पासून 25/05/2022 पर्यंत  
व्यक्ती अभ्यास (Case Study) हे त्यांचेकडे सोपविलेले शैक्षणिक कार्य  
समाधान कारकरित्या पूर्ण केलेले आहे. करिता प्रमाणपत्र प्रदान  
करण्यात येत आहे. प्रदान करण्यात येत आहे.

प्रभारी प्राध्यापक  
श्री शिवाजी शिक्षण महाविद्यालय, अमरावती

प्राचार्य  
श्री शिवाजी शिक्षण महाविद्यालय, अमरावती

Introduction:-  
In B-ed training a special subject is provided (Psychology) to learn about the psychology of student and to learn about student, understand them.

The study of educational psychology help the teacher to come close to the student. It helps the teacher to develop the personality of student, to study the inner nature of student all learning process.

Teacher should concern about all the information regarding student's nature. This subject help to understand the development of physical health and emotional characters of student.

The Adolescent Case Study-goals:- The look carefully at the developing adolescence to understand his or her cognitive, social psychological, moral and physical development in school and non school contents and to evaluate interaction between these areas of development thinking and more areas of growing adolescent.

- To learn, to see and interpret the world from another perspective.
- To examine how one or more social system schools, peers, group, family etc influence the concern identify the development thinking and more about the growing adolescence.



## Adolescent learner-

learning → The period following the onset of puberty during which a person develops from a child into an adult (age 13-19 years old).

Ethymological meaning from the Latin word *adolescere* which means "to grow up".

Definition of adolescence according to G. Stanley Hall: "Adolescence as a period of inevitable turmoil that takes place during the transition from childhood to Adulthood

He believed that adolescence was a representation of our human ancestors phylogenetic shift from being primitive to being civilized

### 3. Hands on Activity

#### Assessed Assignments

PE 301: Gender, School and Society

#### Collection of Folklore reflecting Socialization Process and Gender Biases

### Shri Shivaji College of Education

Name :- Dipali Daniel Gudadhe

Course :- B.Ed 2<sup>nd</sup> year  
Sem :- III<sup>rd</sup>

Roll No :- 12

Subject :- Gender, school and  
society.

Guided by .

Dr. Sangita R. Bihade  
Madam.

### Activity No :- 01

Collection of folklores reflecting  
socialization processes and gender biases.

\* Collection of folklores reflecting  
socialization process :-

Motive :- Smallest meaningful unit  
of a story that help to  
inculcate the behavioural,  
character and moral values.

Historically speaking :-

- Help to explain the natural world.
- Help to articulate fears / dreams.
- Provide order to a society.
- Provide understanding of a culture's  
values, beliefs etc.
- Entertainment.





## ★ Work on Socialization

### ★ Needs of Folklore for socialization :-

- For the character and moral development of children.
- To impart knowledge in interesting manner
- To imparting knowledge to develop mutual love, co-operation, patience, logic, intelligence, respect etc.
- For the behavioural development.
- Cultural preservation and transmission.
- To provide education to child according to his / her psychology.
- For the development of personality.

### ★ Folk or Folk group :-

- Any two or more people who share at least one significant cultural behaviour in common.
- Example, sleeping in natural - we do it by instinct. Sleeping with in a bed is cultural.

Female :-

Responsibility

① Taking care of family and childrens.

② Give good moral values to children.

③ Do there job in office perfectly.

④ Make beautiful home arrangement.

⑤ Give bith birth to child.

⑥ Cooking for family.

⑦ Decision in critical condition.

⑧ Women are the organizer of family.

⑨ Supportive for family and friends.

⑩ Civility in how she treats others.



# SHRI SHIVAJI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

NAME : NIKITA SURESH PATEL

CLASS : B.ED 2 nd YEAR (3 rd sem)

ROLL NO. : 09

SUBJECT : ECONOMICS

GUIDED BY : DR. VANITA KALE MADAM

LINEAR PROGRAM

SUBJECT : ECONOMICS

UNIT : TRADE

SUBUNIT : TYPES OF TRADE

TRADE IS BASIC ECONOMIC CONCEPT INVOLVING THE BUYING AND SELLING OF GOODS AND SERVICES WITH COMPENSATION PAID BY A BUYER TO SELLER OR THE EXCHANGE OF GOODS OR SERVICES BETWEEN 2 OR MORE PARTIES. TRADE CAN TAKE PLACE WITHIN AN ECONOMY BETWEEN PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS.

TYPES OF TRADE

A) INTERNAL TRADE OR NATIONAL TRADE

EX : TRADE BETWEEN GOA AND KERALA

B) EXTERNAL TRADE OR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

EX : TRADE BETWEEN KUWAIT AND INDIA

	NOW TELL THE TYPES OF FOLLOWING TRADE
ANSWERS	1. IF INDIA IMPORTING OIL FROM ARAB COUNTRIES IN WHICH TRADE THIS WILL INCLUDE ?

**EXTERNAL TRADE**

**2. AMERICA EXPORTING TECHNOLOGY  
TO CHINA, WHAT TYPE OF TRADE IS THIS  
?**

**INTERNAL TRADE**



Write a Report on Use of Teaching Aids in Learning Teaching Process

SHREE SHIVAJI COLLEGE  
OF EDUCATION.

NAME OF TEACHER TRAINEE →  
NIKITA SURESH PATEL

ROLL NO:- 09


CLASS :- B.Ed 1st year  
(2nd semester)

SESSION:- 2020-2021

SUBJECT :- REPORT WRITING OF  
TEACHING AIDS

GUIDED BY:- DR. MEENA ROKADE  
MADAM

INDEX	
Sl.No	Name of Topic
1.	Report on Teaching aids.
2.	1st teaching aid (Flashcard)
3.	2nd Teaching aid (India's Map)
4.	3rd teaching aid (chart → Poem)
5.	4th Teaching aid (Hanging Model)

  
Assistant Professor  
Shri Shivaji College of Education,  
Ammal.

## Report of Teaching aids.

### Introduction

Teaching aids are an integral component in any classroom. The many benefits of teaching aids include helping learners improve reading comprehension skills, illustrating or reinforcing a skill or concept, differentiating instruction and relieving anxiety or boredom by presenting information in a new and exciting way. Teaching aids also engage student's other senses since there are no limits in what aids can be utilized when supplementing a lesson.

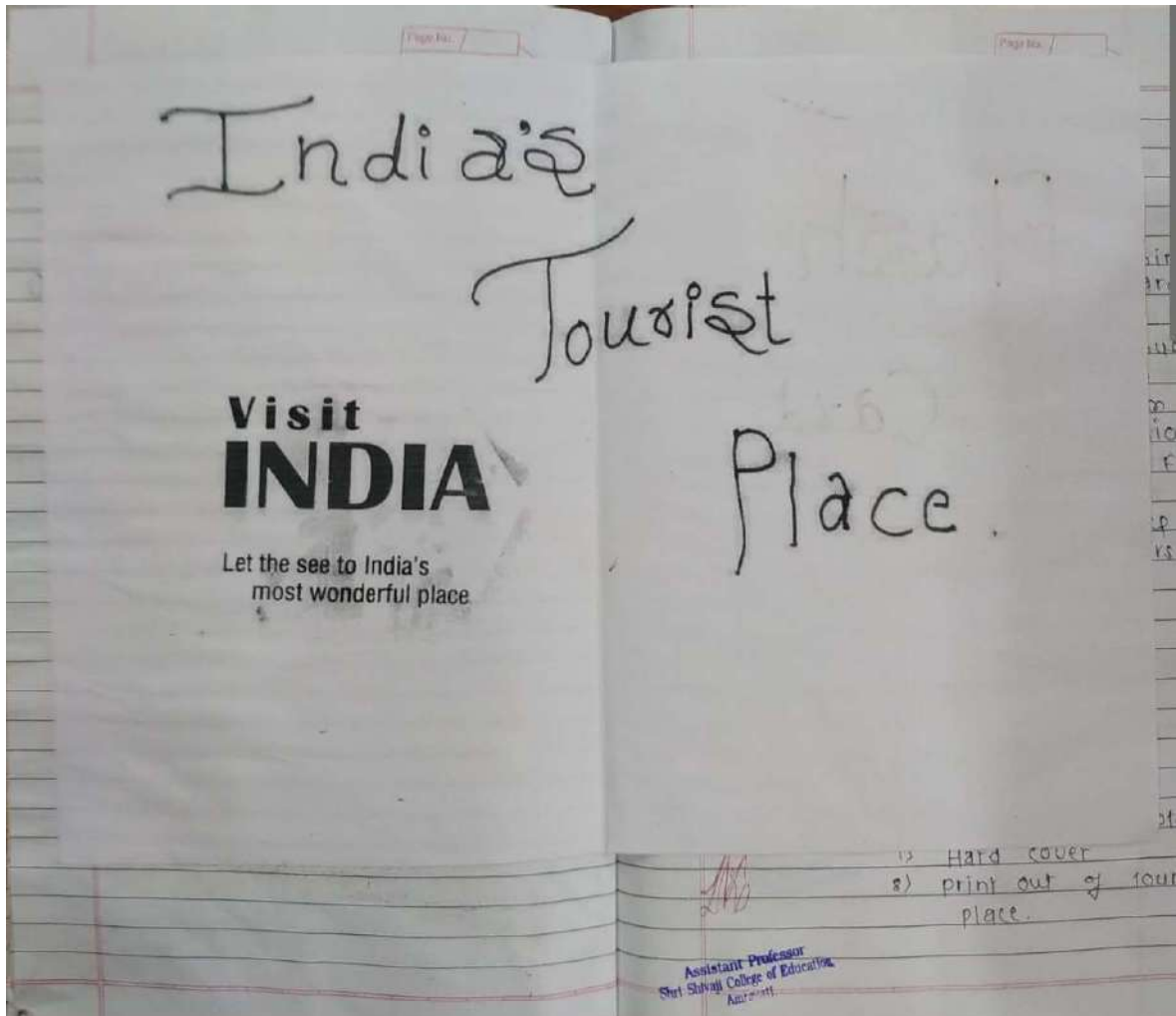
As students are reading less and less on their own, teachers are finding reading comprehension skills very low among today's students. Teaching aids are helping teachers to close the gap and hone their reading comprehension skills of their students. Using magazine and newspaper articles, prints and even comic books are viable teaching aids that assist

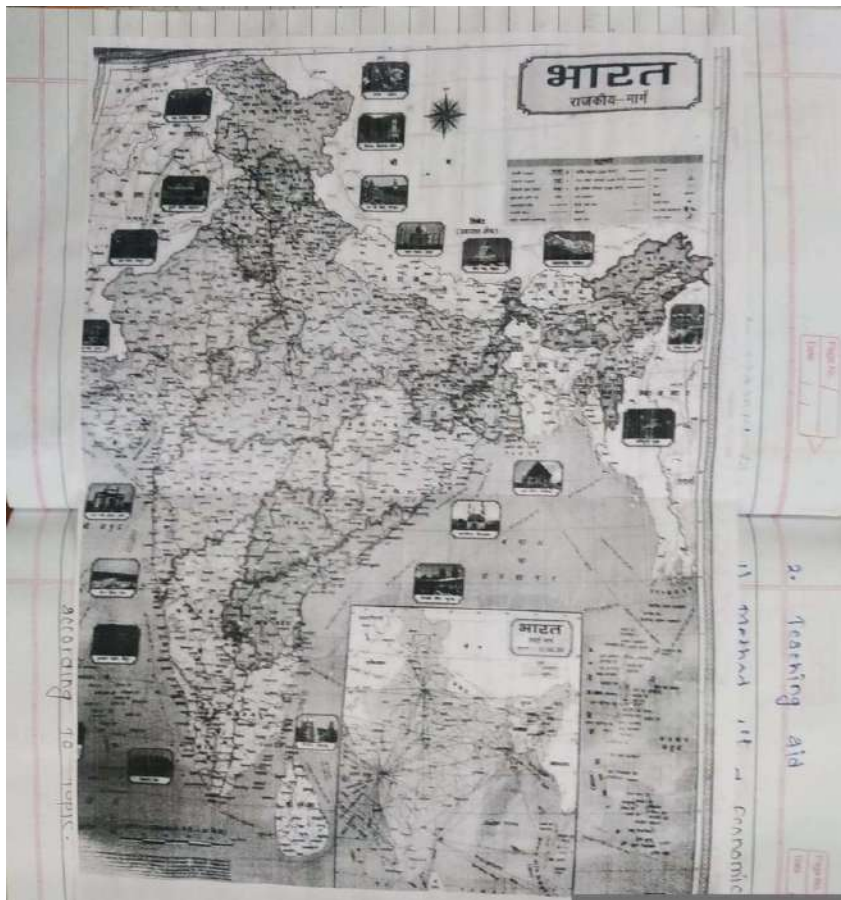
Hanging  
Model





Flash  
Card





# The Will to Win

If you want a thing bad enough,  
 go out and fight for it.  
 Work day and night for it.  
 Give up your time and your peace and your  
 sleep for it.

It neither cold or poverty, tamished or gaunt,  
 or sickness or pain,  
 or body and soul  
 can keep you away from the thing that you want.

It dogged and grim you besiege and beset it.  
 With the help of GOD you'll get it.

Berton Braley

## 4. Preparation of Term Paper

### Assessed Assignments

CP 205: Assessment of Learning

State importance of Year Plan, Unit Plan, Lesson Plan and prepare Year Plan for 9<sup>th</sup> Standard.

Lesson plan :-  
A lesson plan is actually a plan of action in many way the effective teaching depends upon it.  
- Lester B. sands

Importance of lesson plan

- ① To guide the teacher
- ② To make teaching systematic and organized
- ③ To make effective time management
- ④ To stop unnecessary repetition of contents
- ⑤ To link new knowledge to previous knowledge.
- ⑥ To enhance confidence to teacher
- ⑦ To use teaching aids in a better and effective way
- ⑧ To develop a good habit of planning lesson before teaching.
- ⑨ It helps in creating interest amongst student towards the lesson.
- ⑩ It helps the teacher in evaluating his teaching.
- ⑪ It also helps the teacher to select appropriate method and techniques of teaching.



### Unit plan :-

A detailed plan on how a particular topic will be conducted including student activities and to meet the objectives.

### Importance of unit plan

- ① It is also flexible to deal with a wide range of learning situations.
- ② It develops the qualities like self confidence, persistence, security etc. in the students.
- ③ For effective teaching learning process, it is psychologically sound approach.
- ④ A unit includes various type of teaching activities.
- ⑤ It provides an opportunity for teacher and pupil interaction.
- ⑥ It provides the basis for evaluating student's performance.

- ① State need and importance of year plan, unit plan, lesson plan and prepare year plan for 9th std.

### ⇒ Planning :-

planning is a basic psychological process in which a person visualizes the future, inventories means and end, and constructs a framework to guide his or her future action.

### Importance of year plan

- ① The year plan acts as a guideline for the entire academic year.
- ② The teacher will have a clear-cut picture of the distribution of syllabus into various units.
- ③ He will know the time in terms of instruction hours, given to each of the units.
- ④ He will be able to foresee and plan how he must distribute emphasis between cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains for different units.
- ⑤ The year plan serves as the base or foundation for the next piece of planning i.e. the unit plan.

3) unit plan, and unit test for 8th std on any three unit.

⇒ unit test

• Objective weightage:-

	objectives	Marks	percentage
1)	Knowledge	07	28
2)	Understanding	09	36
3)	Application	05	20
4)	Skill	04	16
	Total	25	100

• Item weightages:-

	Items	Marks	percentage
1)	Essay type	09	36
2)	long answer	10	40
3)	Brief answer	06	24
	Total	25	100

• Content weightages:-

	Sub units	Marks	percentage
1)	unit 01	06	24
2)	unit 02	09	36
3)	unit 03	10	40
	total	25	100

Associate Professor  
Shri Shrihari College of Education,  
Amaravati.

→ Prepare year plan for 8th std

Month	Unit	Teaching periods	evaluation	Total periods
June	Set	3	1	4
July	Real Numbers	24	1	25
Aug	Polynomials	16	2	18
SEP	REVISION			
OCT	FIRST TERM EXAM			
Nov	Ratio and Proportion	23	2	25
Dec	Linear eqn in two variables	25	1	26
Jan	Financial Planning	22	2	24
Feb	Statistics	22	1	23
Mar	REVISION			
APR	FINAL EXAM			
	TOTAL	135	10	145



## Component Test Planning

- 1 Weightage according to subunits.
- 2 Weightage according to Objectives.
- 3 Weightage according to types of question
- 4 Blue print.
- 5 Question paper
- 6 Answer sheet.

### 1 Weightage according to subunits.

Ser. No.	Subunit Name	Marks	Percentage
1	Force	7	28%
2	Pressure	5	20%
3	Relative density	6	24%
4	buoyant force	4	16%
5	Specific gravity	3	12%
		25	100%



Sr. No.	Subunit Name	Objectives												Total		
		Knowledge			Understanding			Application			Skills					
		E	S	O	E	S	O	E	S	O	E	S	O			
1	Force	1(2)					1(1)					1(4)				7
2	Pressure			1(1)			2(1)							1(2)		5
3	Relative density			2(1)						2(2)						6
4	Buoyant force			2(1)										1(2)		4
5	Specific gravity			1(1)			1(2)									3
															25	

\* E  $\Rightarrow$  Essay type

\* S  $\Rightarrow$  Short Answers

\* O  $\Rightarrow$  Objective

\* Note: Marks outside the bracket indicates the question no.

\* Note: Numbers inside the brackets indicate the marks.

## 2. Weightage according to objectives

Sr. No.	Objectives	Marks	Percentage
1	Knowledge	8	32%
2	Understanding	5	20%
3	Application	8	32%
4	Skills	4	16%
Total		25	100%

## 3. Weightage according to types of Questions

Sr. No.	Question Type	Question No.	Marks	Percentage
1	Essay type	01	4	16%
2	Short Answers	06	12	48%
3	Objectives	09	9	36%
			25	100%

# Question Paper

CLASSMATE

Subject: Physical Science  
class: 8<sup>th</sup> std

Time: 40 min  
Marks: 25

Ques 1 Fill in the Blanks. (1 Mark each)

- The SI unit of force is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The air pressure on our body is equal to \_\_\_\_\_ pressure.
- For a given object, the buoyant force in liquids of different \_\_\_\_\_ is different.
- The SI unit of pressure is \_\_\_\_\_.

Ques 2 Match the following. (1 Mark each)

Group A

Group B

- |                    |                                     |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Fluid            | a) Higher pressure                  |
| 2 Blunt knife      | b) Atmospheric pressure             |
| 3 Sharp needle     | c) Specific gravity                 |
| 4 Relative density | d) Lower pressure                   |
| 5 Hecto Pascal     | e) Same pressure in all directions. |

Ques 3 Answer the following questions. (2 Mark each)

- Why a ship dips to a larger depth in fresh water as compared to marine water?
- If the density of a metal is  $10.8 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$  find the relative density of the metal?
- Why a wall of a dam is broad at its base?
- If a stationary bus suddenly speeds up, passengers are thrown in the backward direction, why?
- Why fruits can be easily cut with a sharp knife?
- A plastic cube is released in a water. Will it sink or come to the surface of the water?

Ques 4 Explain in brief. (4 Mark each)

- Why do the load carrying heavy vehicles have large number of wheels?



## Answer Sheet

Subject: Physical Science  
Class: 5<sup>th</sup> std

Time: 40 min  
Marks: 25.

Q1. Fill in the blanks.

- The SI unit of force is Newton.
- The air pressure on our body is equal to the atmospheric pressure.
- For a given object, the buoyant force in liquids of different density is different.
- The SI unit of pressure is  $N/m^2$ .

Q2. Match the following.

### Group A

- Fluid
- Blunt knife
- Sharp needle
- Relative density
- Hecto pascal.

### Group B

- Same pressure in all directions.
- Lower pressure
- Higher pressure
- Specific gravity
- Atmospheric pressure.

Q3. Answer the following questions.

- Why a ship dips to a larger depth in fresh water as compared to marine water?  
→ A ship dips to a larger depth in fresh water as compared to marine water due to higher water density. The marine water is more dense than the fresh water.
- If the density of a metal is  $10.8 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$ . Find the relative density of the metal.  
→ We know that,  $\text{Relative density} = \frac{\text{Density of Metal}}{\text{Density of Water}}$   
 $\therefore \text{Relative density} = \frac{10.8 \times 10^3}{10^3}$   
 $\therefore \text{Relative density} = 10.8$ .
- Why a wall of a dam is broad at its base?  
→ Because the dams contain huge amount of water and as we go deep the pressure exerted by such a huge amount of water increases to very high. So the pressure of water increases as the depth increases. That's why Dams are designed Broad at the bottom.
- If a stationary bus suddenly speeds up passengers are thrown in the backward.



direction, why?  
→ Due to inertia of the state of rest the passengers are thrown in backward direction when bus speed up & it moves to inertia of motion condition but passengers still maintain their inertia of rest condition.

5. Why fruits can be easily cut with a sharp knife?

→ For a organic matter such as fruit, cutting is straight forward process. As a result the molecule of organic matter is much more flexible & the molecules find through weak intermolecular interaction.

6. A plastic cube is released in a water. Will it sink or come to the surface of the water?

→ The empty plastic cube float on the surface of water. Because the weight of the empty cube is negligible as compared to the weight of water inside. That's the plastic cube does not submerged on water & it float on water.

Ques. Explain in brief.

1. Why do the load carrying heavy vehicles have large number of wheels?

→ The large number of wheels of vehicle becomes easy to distribute the entire pressure of loads. As the load carrying large and heavy vehicle more and wide area of the vehicles. It will more apply pressure in ratio to its area & weight. To distribute this pressure, there will be need to force.

Because, more pressure need more force. Thus the load carrying heavy vehicles had many number of wheels of a vehicle would be used.

Make some additional objective questions.



Associate Professor  
Shri Shikri College of Education,  
Amravati.