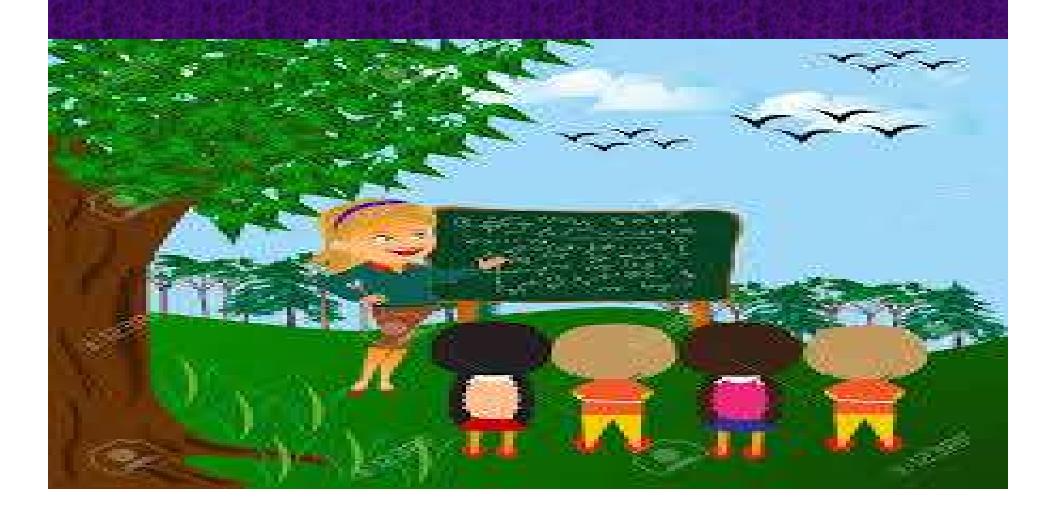


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OUR INITIATIVE IS TO NURTUR ALL THE STUDENTS WITH THE THOUGHT SUCCESS IS A JOURNEY NOT A DESTINATION WE BELIEVE IN LEARNING BY DOING





PROJECTION OF JULY
MONTH WITH THE
REFLECTION OF TEACHING
METHODOLOGY



Golden rules of the class

Elephant Ears (with action) - for listening.

Magnet Eyes (with action) - for focus and concentration.

Hands on the lap (with action) - for zero distraction.

Clean Desk for Learning (with action) - for zero distraction.

Sweet Talking Mouth (with action) - sounds/politeness.

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Tion to

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

- •TEACHING METHODOLOGHY
- HOW TO START A LESSON
- **•BEHAVIOUR MANAGEMENT**
- •CLASS LIBRARY

METHOD TO DEAL WITH DIFFERENT TYPES OF SITUATION IN THE CLASS

•REMEDIAL CLASS



Subject taught in grade 1

English Maths **Environmental studies** Hindi Computer General knowledge **Drawing** Moral values Life skill

TEACHING METHODOLOGHY



- Creative teaching
- Audio and video learning
- Real world learning
- Classes outside the class room
- Role play
- Story board teaching
- Flashcard
- Puzzles and games
- Play way method



Audio and video learning

•Real world learning





Role play







Soft board teaching







HOW TO START A LESSON

- Recapitulation
- Learning objectives
- Prior knowledge
- Visualization
- Power point presentation
- Questioning
- Explanation
- Role play
- Happy time activity



BEHAVIOUR MANAGEMENT

- Golden rules of the class
- Usage of Lollystick
- •My turn Your turn
- Silent Stop Signal
- •Thumbs Up / Thumbs Down
- Popcorn Answers
- Perfect Partner position
- Talk to Your Partner (TTYP)
- •Praise the behaviour, not the person



CLASS LIBRARY

It is a place where every kids want to sit and read colourful books of story while completing their work. It is a good initiative towards the completion of work and encourage the students to read.



METHOD TO DEAL WITH DIFFERENT TYPES OF STUDENTS IN THE CLASS

Behavior checklist by class teacher Analysis of the child of grab area Planning of the positive and negative behaviour Praise them for small small work Motivation Guidance Communication with parents about students



-John Galvox Adams

SPLIT UP SYLLABUS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY MARIGOLD UNIT - 4

- POEMONE LITTLEKITTEN
- PROSE

LALU AND PEELU

• GRAMMAR CH: NOUNS

(Common and proper)

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Poem- One Little Kitten

- Sharing of some information about author
- Reading of poem
- Reciting of poem
- New Vocabulary.
- Make sentences.
- Answer the following questions.

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Poem - One Little Kitten

Carolyn Graham

The word POETRY originates from a Greek word meaning TO MAKE. A poet is thus a maker and the poem something that is made or created. No single definition of poetry is possible but some characteristic features of poetry may be mentioned. Poetry has a musical quality with rhythm, pitch, metre and it may use figures of speech such as simile and metaphor. While quite a few poems in this selection are in traditional forms, the unit also includes modern poems that are free from formal restrictions.

Here is a list of <u>English Poems</u> written by various authors. Whatever the question is, poetry may be the answer. Writers say poetry provides them with comfort, a way to express themselves and the discipline of finding the essence with few words. Writing the poem (and finding just the right word) is the measure of success that the authors use. Really good poetry is instinctive. It's who you are. It's from the heart. You need to expose yourself to all kinds of poets and you may find your motivation and muse that way. Poetry gets to the core meaning. Poetry expands ideas.

One Little Kitten :

One Little Kitten:

One little kitten

Two big cats

Three baby butterflies

our big rats

ive fat fishes

Six sad seals

Seven silly seagulls

Eight happy eels;

Nine nervous lizards

Ten brave bees

Eleven smelly elephants

welve fat fleas

Thirteen alligators

ourteen whales

ifteen donkeys

With fifteen tails



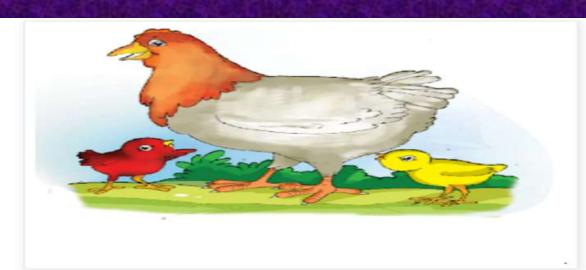
Lesson – Lalu and Peelu

- Reading of lesson by children.
- Understanding of difficult words.
- Small role play.(by wearing mask of Lalu and Peelu)
- Word meanings.
- Answer the following questions.
- https://youtu.be/390bLeyS4C0

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Lesson - Lalu and Peelu



There was a hen. She had two chicks, Lalu and Peelu. Lalu was red. He loved red things. Peelu was yellow. He loved yellow things. One day Lalu saw something on a plant. It was red. He ate it up. Oh, no! It was a red chilli. It was very hot. Lalu's mouth started burning. He screamed. Mother Hen came running. Peelu came too. Peelu said, I'll get something for you!" Peelu brought a yellow laddu. Lalu gobbled up the laddu. His mouth stopped burning. Mother Hen and Lalu kissed Peelu.

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To enhance the knowledge of children

- Comprehension reading
- Motivational story telling
- Writing practice
- To develop reading skills
- To increase confidence in children
- To show videos

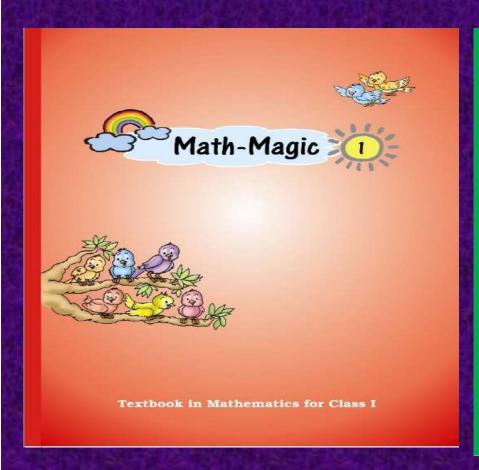


FOR THE MONTH OF JULY



TEXTBOOK IN MATHEMATICS FOR CLASS

PRACTICE WORKBOOK



**arihant

**RERT PRACTICE

WORK

BOOK

BOOK

**MATHEMATICS

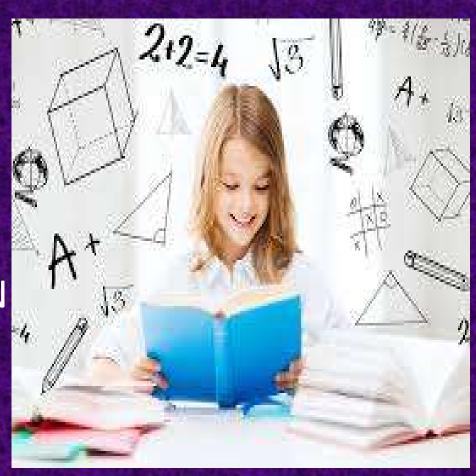




SPLIT UP SYLLABUS

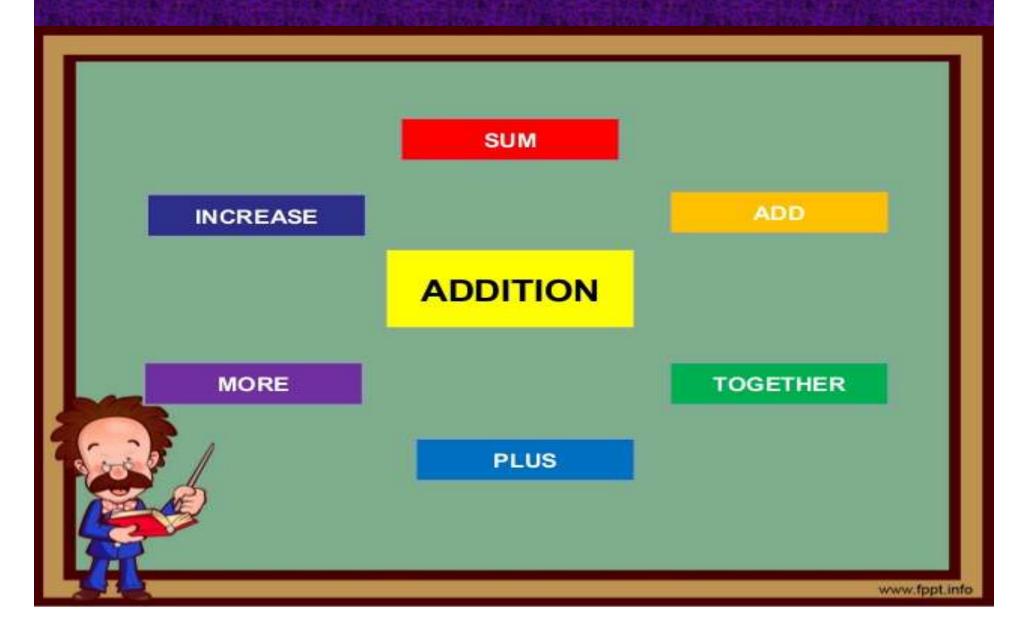
CHAPTER - 3
 ADDITION

CHAPTER – 4SUBTRACTION





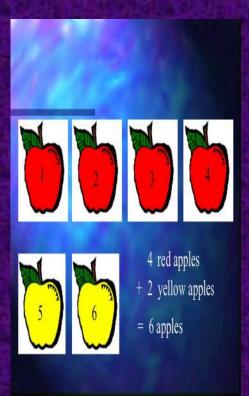
WHAT IS ADDITION



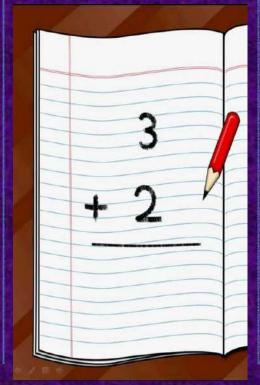


TOPICS TO BE TAUGHT

Addition by picture



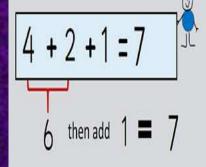
Addition of single digit numbers



Horizontal addition

Adding 3 One-Digit Numbers

It is much <u>easier</u> and <u>quicker</u> to start with the largest number by adding the two numbers together and then count on 1, the smallest number.





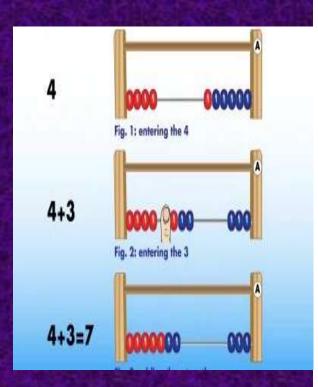
SOLVE THE WORD PROBLEM

		WORKING OUT
1)	There are 6 .	
	5 more come.	
	How many are there now?	
2)	I have 7 🕏 .	
	I am given 5 more.	
	How many 🕏 do I have?	
3)	Bert has 4 .	
	Bill has 8 —.	
	How many in all?	
4)	A cake shop sells 8 on	
	Monday, and 5 eo on Tuesday.	
	How many Sin total?	
5)	I buy 7 on Wednesday.	
	I buy 4 on Friday.	
	How many odid I buy?	



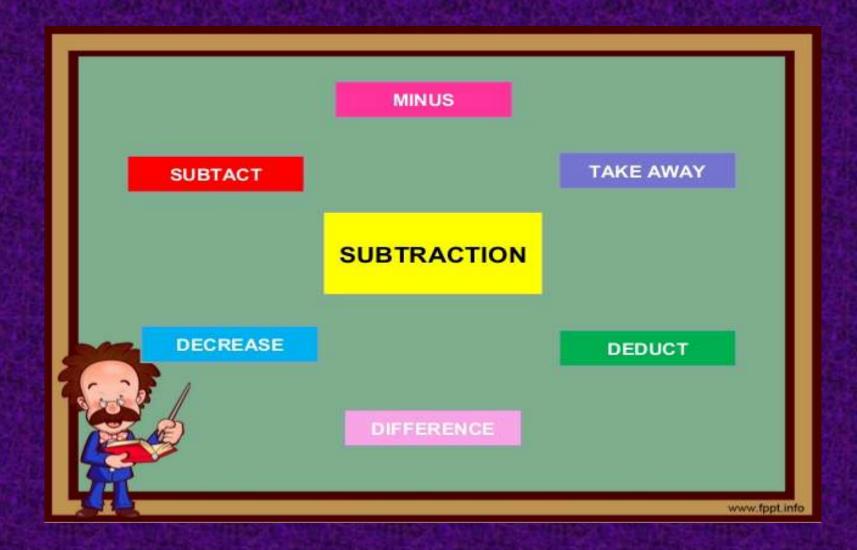
ACTIVITY ADDITION WITH ABACUS

• Begin in a "starting position," with the beads on first row, count and arrange them up to the first number which we want to add. Then count and add the beads of the second number which we want to add. Now ask to your students to count all the beads together. (e.g. 4 beads and 3 beads,).



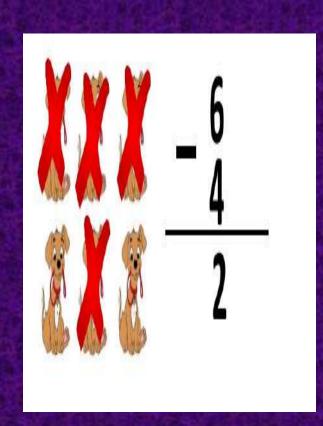


ABOUT SUBTRACTION



TOPICS TO BE TAUGHT

SUBTRACTION WITH OBJECTS SINGLE DIGIT SUBTRACTION



Subtract the numbers and write down the correct answer.

$$8 - 7 =$$

$$9 - 0 =$$

$$4 - 3 =$$

$$4 - 1 =$$



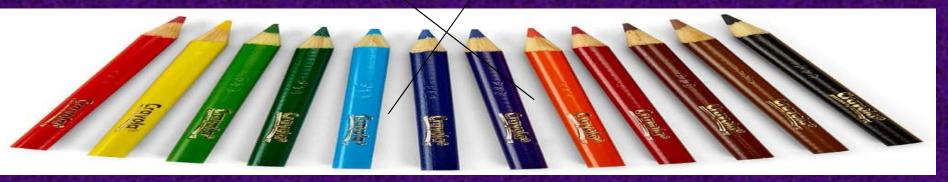
WORD PROBLEMS OF SUBTRACTION

	WORKING OUT
There are 13 .	
6 fly away.	
How many are left?	
A shop sells 5 on Monday.	
It sells 3 on Tuesday and 4 on	
Wednesday.	
How many altogether?	
There are 15 *.	
8 are cut down.	
How many are left?	
There are 11 💜 .	
4 more come along.	
How many are there in total?	

ACTIVITY SUBTRACT USING OBJECTS



Use gaming pencils to perform this activity. Make bunch of pencils according to given number. Then ask to student to remove the pencils for number that is going to be deducted. Now count how much pencils are left . and now we get the answer.

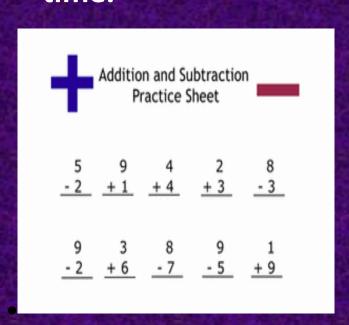


Ex: 12 - 5 = 7 pencils are left.

3031 2031

RECAPITULATION

 Take test on weekly bases. Write sums on the board and ask student to solve them in given time.





 Perform activities using different object and do exercises related to addition and subtraction.

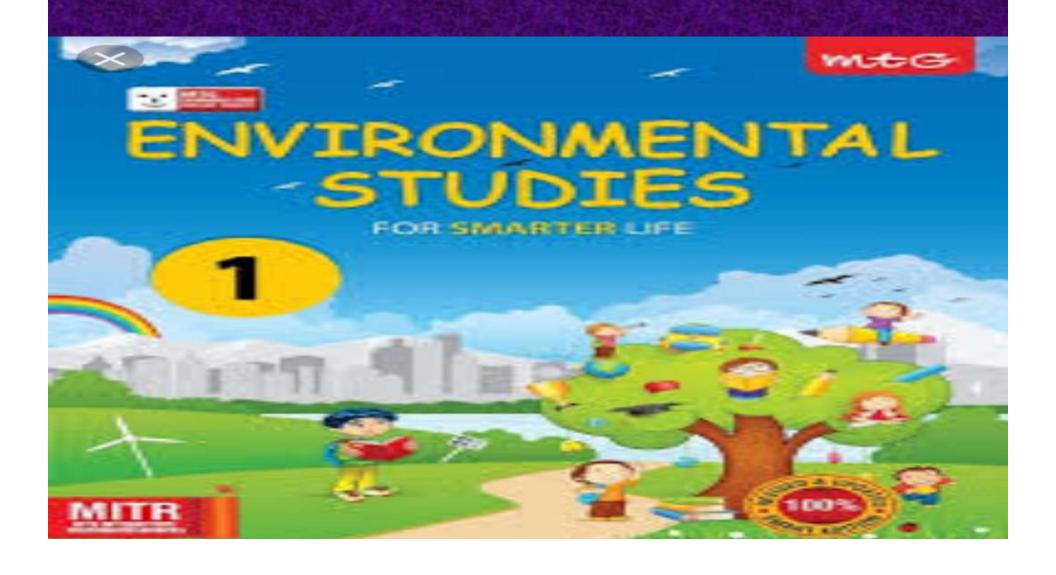




Recitation of tables is important

1 X	2 X	3 X	4 X	5 X
$1 \times 1 = 1$	2 x 1 = 2	3 x 1 = 3	4 x 1 = 4	5 x 1 = 5
$1 \times 2 = 2$	$2 \times 2 = 4$	$3 \times 2 = 6$	$4 \times 2 = 8$	5 x 2 = 10
$1 \times 3 = 3$	$2 \times 3 = 6$	$3 \times 3 = 9$	$4 \times 3 = 12$	5 x 3 = 15
$1 \times 4 = 4$	2 x 4 = 8	3 x 4 = 12	4 x 4 = 16	5 x 4 = 20
$1 \times 5 = 5$	$2 \times 5 = 10$	$3 \times 5 = 15$	$4 \times 5 = 20$	5 x 5 = 25
$1 \times 6 = 6$	2 x 6 = 12	3 x 6 = 18	4 x 6 = 24	5 x 6 = 30
$1 \times 7 = 7$	$2 \times 7 = 14$	$3 \times 7 = 21$	4 x 7 = 28	5 x 7 = 35
$1 \times 8 = 8$	2 x 8 = 16	3 x 8 = 24	4 x 8 = 32	5 x 8 = 40
$1 \times 9 = 9$	2 x 9 = 18	3 x 9 = 27	4 x 9 = 36	5 x 9 = 45
$1 \times 10 = 10$	2 x 10 = 20	3 x 10 = 30	4 x 10 = 40	5 x 10 = 50
$1 \times 11 = 11$	2 x 11 = 22	3 x 11 = 33	4 x 11 = 44	5 x 11 = 55
1 x 12 = 12	2 x 12 = 24	3 x 12 = 36	4 x 12 = 48	5 x 12 = 60
6 X	7 X	8 X	9 X	10 X
6 x 1 = 6	7 x 1 = 7	8 x 1 = 8	9 x 1 = 9	10 x 1 = 10
6 x 2 = 12	7 x 2 = 14	8 x 2 = 16	9 x 2 = 18	10 x 2 = 20
6 x 3 = 18	7 x 3 = 21	8 x 3 = 24	9 x 3 = 27	10 x 3 = 30
6 x 4 = 24	7 x 4 = 28	8 x 4 = 32	9 x 4 = 36	10 x 4 = 40
6 x 5 = 30	7 x 5 = 35	8 x 5 = 40	9 x 5 = 45	10 x 5 = 50
6 x 6 = 36	7 x 6 = 42	8 x 6 = 48	9 x 6 = 54	10 x 6 = 60
6 x 7 = 42	7 x 7 = 49	8 x 7 = 56	9 x 7 = 63	10 x 7 = 70
6 x 8 = 48	7 x 8 = 56	8 x 8 = 64	9 x 8 = 72	10 x 8 = 80
6 x 9 = 54	7 x 9 = 63	8 x 9 = 72	9 x 9 = 81	10 x 9 = 90
6 x 10 = 60	7 x 10 = 70	8 x 10 = 80	9 x 10 = 90	10 x 10 = 100
6 x 11 = 66 6 x 12 = 72	7 x 11 = 77 7 x 12 = 84	8 x 11 = 88 8 x 12 = 96	9 x 11 = 99 9 x 12 = 108	10 x 11 = 110 10 x 12 = 120

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY – OUR LIVING WORLD (Environmental studies)





Split up Syllabus for July

Chapter 5: Be safe, Be Good

Chapter 6: Clean, Fit and Healthy.

Teaching and learning based on CBSE guidelines Chapter: 5 Be safe, Be Good

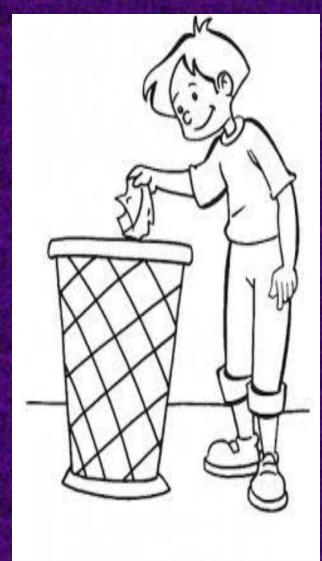
- Learning: Traffic lights, safety rules, Safety at home and good habits.
 Oral discussion based on lesson, asking questions for better understanding of safety rules.
- Reading: Lesson, pronunciation, Hard words, New words, Meanings.
- Writing: New words, Fill in the blanks, True and False, Question and Answers.





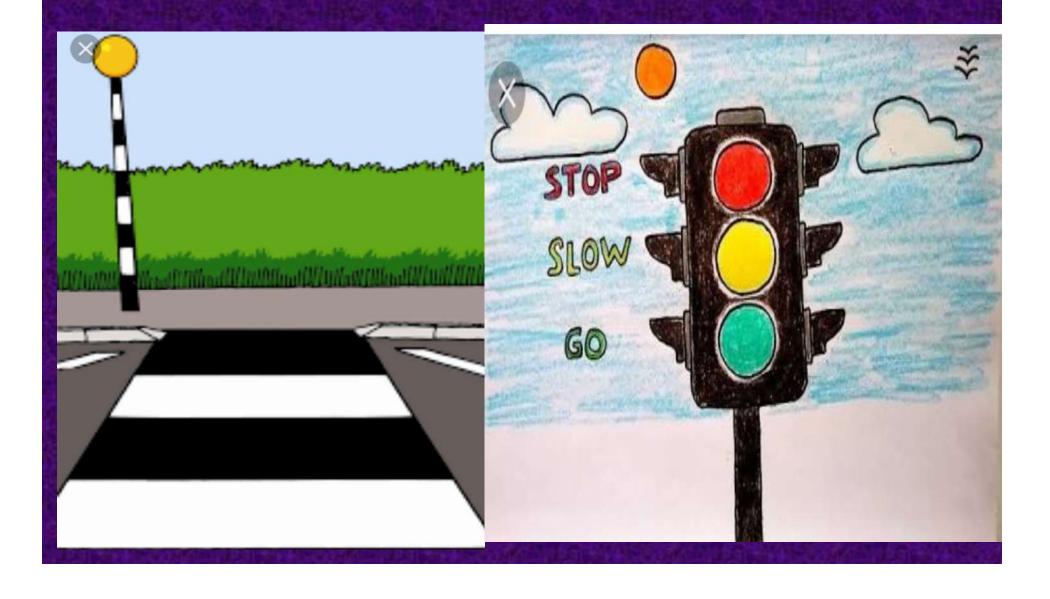
- 1) Showing the videos of below links on the safety rules.
- Road Safety Lessons for Children
 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r7ht0d6plfs&feature=share
- Good Manners and Safety for kids https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9xbNN2aJj30&feature=share
- 2) Acting out the Traffic light poem in the class. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=it-dTcFGsFc&feature=share

Draw /paste the pictures of good habits in the chart paper.





Draw /paste the picture of traffic signal and zebra cross in the chart paper





FOR THE MONTH OF JULY

TEXT BOOK OF COMPUTER FOR GRADE I



SPLIT UP SYLLABUS

Chap – 1 A SMART MACHINE

- How Machine Helps Us
- •A Computer is A Machine
- Types of Computer









PRACTICAL CLASSES



PARTS OF COMPUTER

- Central Processing Unit (CPU).
- Monitor.
- Keyboard.
- Mouse.



PARTS OF COMPUTER



MACHINES HELP US

AT HOME











DISHWASHERS

IRONS.

Help us with housework

MACHINES HEPL US



COMPUTER IS A MACHINE

What Can a Computer Do?



Computers Can....

- * Do Math problems SUPERFAST!
- * Keep track of many things!
- Remember everything! (they never forget)
- * Help you learn almost anything!
- * Help you have fun.



COMPUTER CAN DO MANY THINGS



TYPES OF COMPUTER



DESKTOP
A desktop
is a
computer
we keep on
a table.



LAPTOP
Smaller and
lighter than a
desktop. We
can carry it
with us.



MOBILE
PHONES AND
TABLETS ALSO
HAVE PARTS
OF A
COMPUTER IN
THEM.



ACTIVITY

What can you do on the

Tick the box to show what is possible.



RECAPITULATION

QUESTIONNAIRES

WEEKLY TEST



Lets start.....