

ATOMS- INTEGRATED LESSON PLAN- CLASS 9th SCIENCE NCERT

NAME OF THE SCHOOL-		
CLASS- IX	SUBJECT- Physical Science	PERIOD-
DATE-	TOPIC- Atoms	DURATION- 30 min
NAME OF THE SUPERVISOR-		
GENERAL AIMS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To develop interest of students in physical science. To develop an inquiry spirit in the students. To help students to see the physical science in relation to the rest of the culture. To develop interest in questioning. To develop critical thinking and scientific attitude. To develop supervisory ability in students. To develop problem solving skills in students. To make the students aware about inventions in the field of physical science and acquaint them with the knowledge of different streams of physical science. 	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Students will be able to define atoms. Students will be able to discuss the postulates of Dalton's atomic theory. Students will be able to use Dalton's postulates. 	
TEACHING AIDS	Chart, Roller board, pointer and other useful classroom equipments.	
PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE	Students are already aware about matter and elements.	
INTRODUCTION	PUPIL-TEACHER ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S RESPONSE
	<p>Q1. Which metal is used to make jewellery and ornaments?</p> <p>Q2. What kind of substance is gold?</p> <p>Q3. What is the building block of an element?</p>	<p>- Gold, silver</p> <p>- It is a metallic element</p> <p>- Atom</p>
STATEMENT OF AIM	So, today we are going to study the topic 'Atom'.	
PRESENTATION		
TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL-TEACHER ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S RESPONSE

1. DEFINITION OF ATOM	<p>Atoms are the basic units of matter and the defining structure of elements.</p> <p>It was assumed that atoms are the smallest particle and cannot be divided further.</p>	<p>Student will be listening carefully.</p>
2. POSTULATES OF DALTON'S ATOMIC THEORY	<p>Dalton gave following postulates in his atomic theory:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All matter is made of very tiny particles called atoms. 2. Atoms are indivisible particles which cannot be created or destroyed in a chemical reaction. 3. Atoms of a given element are identical in mass and chemical properties. 4. Atoms of different elements have different masses and chemical properties. 5. Atoms combine in the ratio of small whole numbers to form compounds. 6. The relative number and kinds of atom are constant in a given compound. 	<p>Student will be listening carefully.</p>
3. EXISTENCE OF ATOMS	<p>Atoms of most elements are not able to exist independently.</p> <p>Atoms, molecules and ions. These molecules or ions aggregate in large numbers to form the matter that we can see, feel or touch.</p> <p>For example: Oxygen atoms will either exist in the form of molecules (O_2) or form ions (O^{2-})</p>	<p>Student will be listening carefully.</p>
BLACKBOARD SUMMARY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atoms are the smallest particle of the element. • Dalton gave atomic theory which had six postulates. • Most atoms cannot exist independently. • Atoms exist either in molecular or ionic form. • Atoms are the building block of any element. 	

CLASSROOM SUPERVISION	Pupil-teacher will supervise the problem of the students and solve it.
EVALUATION QUESTIONS	Q1. Smallest particle of an element is called _____. Q2. Dalton gave _____ theory. Q3. Atoms can be destroyed very easily. (True/False) Q4. Atoms can exist in molecular form. (True/False) Q5. Dalton's theory had how many postulates?
HOME-WORK	Q. Write down the postulate given by Dalton in his atomic theory.