

MOLECULES- INTEGRATED LESSON PLAN- CLASS 9th SCIENCE NCERT

NAME OF THE SCHOOL-		
CLASS- IX	SUBJECT- Physical Science	PERIOD-
DATE-	TOPIC- Molecules	DURATION- 30 min
NAME OF THE SUPERVISOR-		
GENERAL AIMS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop interest of students in physical science. 2. To develop an inquiry spirit in the students. 3. To help students to see the physical science in relation to the rest of the culture. 4. To develop interest in questioning. 5. To develop critical thinking and scientific attitude. 6. To develop supervisory ability in students. 7. To develop problem solving skills in students. 8. 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"> 1. Students will be able to recall elements. 2. Students will be able to describe molecules of elements and compounds. 3. Students will be able to solve the questions of atomicity. 	
TEACHING AIDS	Chart, Roller board, pointer and other useful classroom equipments.	
PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE	Students are already aware about elements and compounds.	
INTRODUCTION	PUPIL-TEACHER ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S RESPONSE
	<p>Q1. Which gases are present in atmosphere?</p> <p>Q2. Which gases is essential for breathing?</p> <p>Q3. which form oxygen exists?</p>	<p>- Nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, etc.</p> <p>- Oxygen</p> <p>- Oxygen exist as oxygen molecule (Problematic)</p>
STATEMENT OF AIM	So, today we are going to study the topic 'Molecules'.	

PRESENTATION		
TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL-TEACHER ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S RESPONSE
<p>1. DEFINITION OF MOLECULES</p>	<p>A molecule is the smallest particle of an element or a compound that is capable of an independent existence and shows all the properties of that substance.</p> <p>Atoms of same element or different elements can join together to form molecules.</p>	<p>Student will be listening carefully.</p>
<p>2. MOLECULES OF ELEMENTS</p>	<p>The molecule of an element is constituted by the same type of atoms.</p> <p>The number of atoms constituting a molecule is known as its atomicity.</p> <p>On the basis of atomicity, elements could be monoatomic, diatomic or sometimes Tetra-atomic or polyatomic.</p> <p>Monoatomic- Molecules of element that are made up of only one atom of that element is called as monoatomic molecule.</p> <p>For Example: Argon, Helium, etc. are made up of only one atom.</p> <p>Diatomic- When molecules of any element consists of two atoms it is known as diatomic molecule. Example: oxygen, Hydrogen etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Molecules of Carbon have a very large indefinite number of atoms bonded together. • Molecules of metals are generally monoatomic. 	<p>Student will be listening carefully.</p>
<p>3. MOLECULES OF COMPOUNDS</p>	<p>Atoms of different elements join together in definite proportions to form molecules of compounds.</p> <p>For Example: Water is a compound, in which hydrogen and oxygen elements are combined in a ratio of 1 : 8 by mass.</p> <p>Here, 1 Oxygen atom combines with 2</p>	<p>Student will be listening carefully.</p>

	Hydrogen atoms.
BLACKBOARD SUMMARY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Molecules is a group of two or more atoms that are joined together. • Molecules of elements are made up of same type of atoms. • The number of atoms constituting a molecule is called as its atomicity. • On the basis of atomicity, elements could be monoatomic, diatomic tetra or polyatomic. • Molecules of metals are generally mono atomic. • Molecules of compounds are made up of different types of elements join together and definite proportion.
CLASSROOM SUPERVISION	Pupil-teacher will supervise the problem of the students and solve it.
EVALUATION QUESTIONS	<p>Q1. _____ is a smallest particle of element or compound.</p> <p>Q2. The number of atoms constituting a molecule is called its _____.</p> <p>Q3. Hydrogen is monoatomic. (True/False)</p> <p>Q4. Oxygen is a diatomic molecule. (True/False)</p> <p>Q5. According to atomicity Argon is a _____ molecule:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Monoatomic b) Diatomic c) Tetra-atomic d) Polyatomic
HOME-WORK	Q. Write down the atomicity of the following: Argon, Hydrogen, Chlorine, Oxygen, etc.

Important links

- [CELLS- INTEGRATED LESSON PLAN- CLASS 9th SCIENCE NCERT](#)
- [States of Matter lesson plan- Class IX NCERT with pdf](#)
- [Mixture- INTEGRATED LESSON PLAN- CLASS 9th SCIENCE NCERT](#)
- [Complete Lesson Plan of Thomson's atomic model Class IX](#)
- [Complete Lesson Plan of Solution NCERT Class IX](#)
- [Complete Lesson Plan of COLLOIDAL SOLUTION of Class IX](#)
- [Complete Integrated Lesson Plan of ELEMENTS of Class IX](#)

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