

Air is Everywhere

LESSON PLAN

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The students learn

- what air is
- what wind is
- the fact that air takes up space
- the fact that air has weight
- the fact that fire needs air to burn
- about air pollution

TEACHING AIDS

A chart paper, a projector, a blackboard, chalk, duster, etc.

TEACHING STRATEGY

- First, the teacher will ask the students to solve the exercise given in Warm Up. The exercise tells that air has force to lift/fly something.
- Then, the teacher will tell about wind. The teacher may do some experiment in the classroom to show that wind blows.
- The teacher, then, will discuss the point that air takes up space. With the help of balloons, the teacher may show this experiment.
- The teacher may explain how the force of air is important to us. To stop a vehicle at high speed in a short time and space, a parachute is used.



- Then, the teacher will tell that air, though invisible, takes up space. With a simple experiment, this can be proved in the classroom.
- After this, the teacher will tell that air has weight though we cannot feel it.
- Then, the teacher will tell that fire needs air to burn.
- After this, the teacher will tell about air pollution.

BOOST UP

- To make the lesson interesting, the teacher may use chart papers.
- Different experiments may be done.
- The teacher should initiate a discussion on the topics given in Knowledge Zone.
- Then, the teacher will ask the students to solve the exercises.

EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOMES

The students are able to learn

- what air is
- what wind is
- the fact that air takes up space
- the fact that air has weight
- the fact that fire needs air to burn
- air pollution

EVALUATIVE QUESTIONS

The teacher may ask the following questions to evaluate the students.

1. What is wind?
2. What needs fire to burn?
3. What is air pollution?