

Storing Information Lesson Plan: Class 02 / IP / 02



| Overall goal of the lesson | Storing Information |
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| Prior knowledge | Multiplication tables learnt in mathematics, rows, columns |
| required | |

MODULE 1: Module time: 30 minutes

| Material F | Children will learn about how to store information in an efficient way. Arranging the nformation a table, accessing the table. |
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| Material F | nformation a table, accessing the table. |
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| | Physical: |
| required: | Nriting material, printouts of the work sheet |
| E | Electronic: PPT |
| Procedure 1 | L. Start the class by talking to the children about multiplication tables they have learnt. |
| Details: 2 | 2. Take example of table for 2 and show them as in slide 3 |
| 3 | 3. Refresh their knowledge about the rows, columns by asking them to count how many rows and columns are there. |
| 4 | 1. Spend few minutes in this slide so that the children get the hang of table concept. |
| 5 | 5. Please move to slide 4 in which we can talk about arranging the information. |
| 6 | Take an example of collecting the information about who all had breakfast in the morning and who didn't. |
| 7 | 7. Take the sample of 8 children and read out as in slide 4. |
| 8 | 3. Now analyze the information collected with the points listed as in slide 5. |
| 9 | 9. Please go through each of the points and ask questions to children. Take the |
| | discussion towards arranging the information in a table. |
|] 1 | 10. Please more to slide 6 and just put all the sentences in a table format as is. Show this to the children and tell them this is in table form now. |
| 1 | 11. Now go to slide 7 and go through each of the points. |
| | 12. To summarize slide 7: it is not just putting the data in a table. It is arranging the information in a smart way so that you can have benefit by having a table. For this you have to think about what can be put in as rows and what can come in as columns. You need to see what is that which is repeating and how efficiently we can represent |
| | that in the tabular form. |
| 1 | 13. So in our example of breakfast, we can have two columns one for the name of the child and the other for, whether the child had breakfast or not. |
| 1 | 14. Please move to slide 8. Now lets see how the information in a table with two columns look like. |
| 1 | L5. Tell them that now it is looking neat and easy to read out and understand. |
| 1 | L6. Take another example of a table as in slide 9. Here the table has information about |
| | how many lessons each of the subject has. Ask the children to read out the table |
| | loudly. Now conclude saying that it is easy to read from table than having long sentences. |
| 1 | 17. Show slide 10. If we have to add number of pages each subject has then it is easy in case of a table form. As all we need to do is add another column for number of pages. |
| 1 | 18. Ask the children to read out each row loudly. Make them understand that from the table they can easily read out the information. |

- 19. Go to slide 11. Now let's see what actions can be taken using the information in the table.
 - a. From the table children have to find out which subject has more number of lessons.
 - b. Ask them find out which subject has least number of pages.
- 20. Go to slide 12 and ask them to give examples for tables that they see in daily life. Please list them on black board.
- 21. Slide 13 has some examples please go through the same.
- 22. Slide 14 has an attendance table example. You can also show your attendance register to the children and explain how the information is recorded.
- 23. Slide 15 has assessments.