

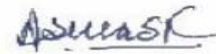
**IQAC, ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM'S AKBAR PEERBHOY
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
REPORT FORMAT**

Particulars	Description
Event or Activity	Assessment of Learning
Date	18th oct to 22nd oct 2021
Duration	5 hours
Venue	lecture hall
Theme	TOOLS OF EVALUATION WORKSHOP
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To guide students in different types of tools and techniques of educational evaluation. ● To educate and guide in preparation of tools of evaluation ● to make understanding about the use of evaluation techniques in the teaching learning process. ● To provide necessary information on educational technology related to classroom teaching.
Resource persons/ Trainers / Speakers	1.DR SUPRIYA DEKA 2.MRS HOOR HASSAN 3.DR ASMA SHAIKH 4.DR SWANALATA .P 5.MR INAMULLAH
Guests	
Participants	All first year and second year students

	PPT and MS word
Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Students are able to know about evaluation tools .2. They were educated about the importance of education tools and techniques used in the classroom .3. students get the knowledge and hands- on experience of preparing different tools for evaluation.



Sign: Mrs Hoorjahan Hasan.
IQAC Coordinator.



Dr. Asma Shaikh
Principal

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM'S AKBAR PEERBHOY COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, VASHI.

ACADEMIC BATCH : 2020 - 22/ SEMESTER - II

TIME TABLE : 15th to 30th June, 2021 (ORIENTATION)

Dates & Day	Courses	Time
15th June, 2021 Tuesday	Orientation : C.C. - III Learning and Teaching Dr. Supriya Deka	11.00 - 012.00 noon
	Orientation : I.C. - II Educational Management Dr. Asma Shaikh	12.00 noon - 01.00 pm
	Orientation : PracticumProject Based Course - II Mrs. Hoorjahan Hasan	01.00 - 02.00 pm
	Break	02.00 - 02.30 pm
	Orientation : E.C - I Pedagogy of School Subject All faculty	02.30 - 03.30 pm
16th June, 2021 Wednesday	Introduction Micro Teaching Skills Mr M. Qamar Saleem	11.00 am - 01.00 pm
	Break	01.00 - 02.00 pm
	Set Induction Skill Dr. Asma Shaikh	02.00 - 04.00 pm
17th June, 2021 Thursday	Explanation and Questioning Skills Dr. Supriya Deka	11.00 am - 01.00 pm
	Break	01.00 - 02.00 pm
	Practice in Group	02.00 - 04.00 pm
18th June, 2021 Friday	Illustrations with Examples Mrs. Fatema Qamar Saleem Guest Faculty	11.00 am - 01.00 pm
	Break	01.00 - 02.00 pm
	Skill for Achieving Closure Mrs Hoorjahan Hasan	02.00 - 04.00 pm
25 th June, to 10 July, 2021	Lesson Planing Workshop	11.00 - 4.00 pm

Changes in the time table will be informed.

Faculty Incharge TT : Mrs.HH:

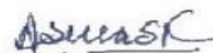
Dr. ASK, Principal

IQAC, ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM'S AKBAR
PEERBHOYCOLLEGE OF EDUCATION
REPORT FORMAT

Particulars	Description
Event or Activity	Certificate Training Programme
Date	20 th to 31 st January, 2022
Duration	2 Hours Daily
Venue	Online Platform
Theme	Online Course MS office
Objectives	To skill the students in MS Office Software like MS Word, Excel, PPT.
Resource persons/ Trainers / Speakers	Mr. Inamullah Ameerullah
Guests	Internal Faculty
Participants	87
Resources used	Zoom App
Outcomes	Students were able to use the MS Office Software during Internships, Presentation, Submission of Task & Assignments



Sign: Mrs Hoorjahan Hasan.
IQAC Coordinator.



Dr. Asma Shaikh
Principal

LESSON PLAN: PEDAGOGY 1: **Mathematics**

NAME OF STUDENT: **ZAMAN SHAIKH**

NAME OF SCHOOL:

DATE: **30th June, 2020**

CLASS: **6th**

TIME: **15 min**

TOPIC: Triangle and its types

TEACHING POINTS:

- Concept of triangle
- Types of Triangle

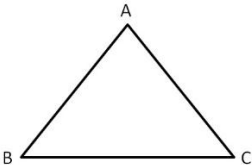
LEARNING RESOURCES:

PowerPoint presentation , Google meet .

REFERENCES:

<https://e-gmat.com/blogs/properties-of-triangles/>

www.youtube.com

CONTENT ANALYSIS	OBJECTIVES AND SPECIFICATIONS
<p>1. Concept of triangle</p> <p>A triangle is a closed figure made by joining three non- collinear points by line segments. The vertices, sides and angles of a triangle are called the parts of the triangle.</p> 	<p>Knowledge :</p> <p>Learner recalls the meaning of angle.</p> <p>Learner recognize the shape triangle</p> <p>Understanding:</p> <p>Learner identifies the parts of triangle</p>

<p>2.Types of triangle :</p> <p>Based on the angle, there are three types of triangles: A triangle with all three acute angles is called an acute angled triangle.</p> <p>A triangle with one right angle is a right angled triangle.</p> <p>A triangle with one obtuse angle is called an obtuse angled triangle.</p> <p>Based on the Sides, there are three types of triangles A triangle with all three sides equal is called an equilateral triangle.</p> <p>A triangle with two equal sides is called an isosceles triangle</p> <p>A triangle with no two sides equal is called a scalene triangle.</p>	<p>Knowledge :</p> <p>Learner recognises different types of angles.</p> <p>Understanding:</p> <p>Learner differentiate between angle and sides of triangle</p> <p>Learner compares different types of triangle</p> <p>Application:</p> <p>Learner gives the reasons for different triangles</p> <p>Skills:</p> <p>Learner observes the figures of triangle.</p> <p>Learner measures the triangle and identify the triangle</p>
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INTRODUCTION:

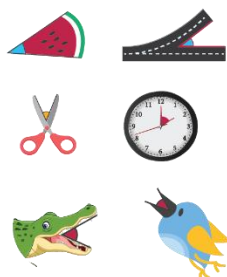
Teacher gives instructions to online classroom:

Mute you devices.

Raise your hand before answer .

Teacher shares the First slide ,

Observe the picture and tell what can you see?



Learner response : Angles.

Let's recall about angle. The space between two line or surfaces that meet, measured in degrees. The two rays combine to form an angle.

Observe the figures and Identify different types of angles.



Statement of Aim :

Today we will learn about the concept of triangle and its different types.

TEACHING-LEARNING ACTIVITIES	
TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	LEARNER'S ACTIVITY
<p>The teacher shows the slides and explains the concept of a triangle</p> <p><u>Triangle:</u> A triangle is a closed figure made by joining three non-collinear points by line segments. The vertices, sides and angles of a triangle are called the parts of the triangle.</p> <p>Teacher shows the other slide and asks question :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ What are the vertices of triangle ABC? ➤ What are the angles of triangle ABC? ➤ What are the sides of triangle ABC? <p>Teacher explains <u>Types of triangle based on angles</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An acute-angled triangle is a triangle with three acute angles - less than 90° • A triangle with one right angle is called a right angled triangle. • An obtuse-angled triangle is a triangle with one obtuse angle - greater than 90° <p>Teacher explains <u>Types of triangle based on sides</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A triangle with all three sides equal 	<p>Learner listens carefully.</p> <p>Learner gives response :</p> <p>Vertices: A, B, C Angles : $\angle ABC$, $\angle ACB$, $\angle BAC$ Sides: Side AB , Side BC, and Side AC</p> <p>Learner listens attentively.</p>

<p>is called an equilateral triangle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A triangle with two equal sides is called an isosceles triangle. • A triangle with no two sides equal is called a scalene triangle. <p>Teacher asks questions related to types of triangle.</p> <p>➤ A triangle with no two sides equal is called a _____ triangle.</p> <p>➤ A triangle with one angle greater than 90° is?</p>	<p>Learner answers the questions :</p> <p>Scalene triangle</p> <p>Obtuse angle triangle</p>

RECAPITULATION:

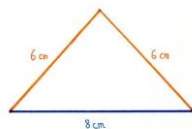
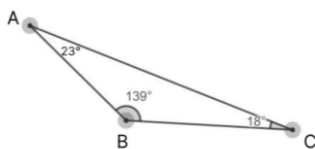
Teacher summarize the lesson

Today we have learnt concept of triangle - A triangle is a closed figure made by joining three non- collinear points by line segments. The vertices, sides and angles of a triangle are called the parts of the triangle.

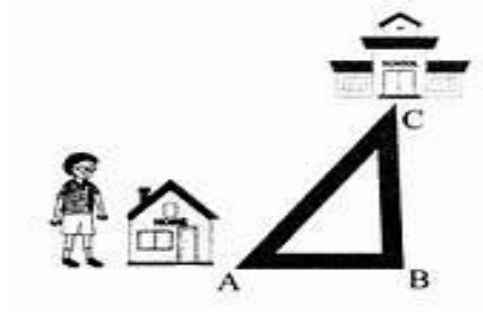
And types of triangle based on sides and based on angles.

EVALUATION (Understanding and Application based questions)

1. What is angle?
2. If the length of a triangle is 3 cm, 4 cm, 5 cm what type of triangle it is?
3. Observe the figures and write the type of triangle .



4. As shown in the figure, Avinash is standing near his house. He can choose from two roads to go to school. Which way is shorter? Explain why.
(Application question)



CORE VALUE:

Triangle is based on the different angles. Right-angled triangle, which shows the value of right and wrong decisions and helps student to make right decisions in their life. “Life is about making right decisions and moving on”.

ASSIGNMENT

Observe in your surroundings and find out some real life examples related to different triangle types.

Practice Set no 36 in your textbook of chapter 15 (triangle) based on sides and angles.

SUPERVISOR’S FEEDBACK:

Signature:

Trainee Reflection:

Strengths	Weaknesses	Intervention

Student Signature :

LESSON PLAN: CONCEPT MAPPING

NAME:

PEDAGOGY : COMMERCE

SUBJECT: ORGANISATION OF COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT

CLASS: XI

NAME OF SCHOOL:

DATE:

TIME:

TOPIC: TRADE

TEACHING POINTS:

1. Introduction and meaning of Trade
2. Types of Trade
3. Wholesale trade and it's services
4. Retail trade and it's services

LEARNING RESOURCES:

PPT, XOOM

REFERENCES:

- <https://www.vedantu.com/question-answer/trade-what-are-the-types-of-trade-class-10-social-science-cbse-5fd3039ed6856f7ca9145e80>
- https://www.shaalaa.com/question-bank-solutions/answer-the-following-what-are-the-main-features-of-wholesaler-wholesale-trade-retail-trade_147219
- <https://marketinglord.blogspot.com/2012/06/meaning-and-features-of-retailing.html>
- eacher.scholastic.com/reading/bestpractices/vocabulary/pdf/concep...

CONTENT ANALYSIS

**OBJECTIVES AND
SPECIFICATIONS**

<p>1. <u>Introduction and meaning of Trade:</u></p> <p>Trade is a basic economic concept involving the process of buying and selling of goods and services. It plays a vital role in the economy of every country.</p> <p>A manufacturer sells his goods to the trader and the trader buys them and further sells them to the consumer. A trader is basically an intermediary between the consumers and the manufacturers. The original form of trade was Barter. This system is an old method of direct exchange of goods and services. People started exchanging services and goods for other services and goods in return.</p>	<p><u>Knowledge:</u> The student recalls the meaning of Trade.</p> <p><u>Understanding:</u> The student explains the process of trade</p>
<p>1. <u>Types of Trade:</u></p> <p>There are two types of Trade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal Trade: Buying and selling of goods and services within the boundaries of a nation are called internal trade. It takes place between buyers and sellers in the same locality, village, town or city or in different states, but definitely within the same country. Internal trade is also called domestic trade or home trade. Internal trade is subdivided as Wholesale trade and Retail trade. • External Trade: When buying and selling of goods take place across the national boundaries of different countries it is called External trade. It is also known as foreign trade or international trade. External trade is subdivided as import, export and entrepot. 	<p><u>Knowledge:</u> The student recalls the types of trade.</p> <p><u>Application:</u> The student differentiates between internal and external trade.</p> <p><u>Understanding:</u> The student explains the internal trade and external trade.</p> <p><u>Skill:</u> The student draws Concept map on Trade .</p>
<p>2. <u>Services of Wholesaler</u></p> <p>Buying of goods and services in large quantities or in a bulk for the purpose of resale to the retailer, is known as wholesale trade. The person who is wholesaling is known as wholesaler</p>	<p><u>Knowledge:</u> The student recalls the meaning of wholesale trade. The student recalls the meaning of retail trade.</p> <p><u>Application:</u> The student analyses the process of the wholesaler in channel of distribution.</p>

A) Services to Wholesaler :

- 1) **Connecting Link :** The retailer is the connecting link between the wholesaler and consumer.
- 2) **Helps to Distribute :** Retailers help to quickly distribute goods. It becomes very important, in case of perishable goods like dairy products, fruits, vegetables, pulses etc.
- 3) **Marketing :** If the wholesaler is unable to carry out marketing function, retailers conduct them. Sometimes he handles transportation on his own. Sometimes he tries to solve shortages problem or advertises for better sell.
- 4) **Provide Information :** The retailer provides information about changing demands, preferences, likes and dislikes of consumers to the wholesaler.
- 5) **Attract Consumers :** The Retailers attract consumers by advertising the products. This activity directly helps the wholesaler to sell the product.
- 6) **Create Demand :** Through personal salesmanship retailer attracts consumer's attention towards new goods and arrivals in the market. To create demand for new goods, the retailer puts new goods for window display.

B) Services to Consumers :

- 1) **Regular Supply of Goods :** The retailer stores sufficient quantity of goods as per the requirement of consumers. Goods are available to the consumers as and when they are in need.
- 2) **Local Convenience :** Retailers are normally situated near residential areas. This offers local convenience to the consumers as they can purchase goods as per their convenience and timings.
- 3) **Home Delivery :** Many retailers provide home delivery of goods to the customers at nominal cost or free of cost. This improves the relations between the consumers and retailers.
- 4) **Variety of Goods :** Many retailers keep different variety of goods, this offers the consumers for proper selection of the required commodity of their choice.
- 5) **Credit Facilities :** The retailer gives credit facility to their regular consumer, which helps the consumers to purchase goods as and when they are in need. It helps many consumers

B] Services to Retailers

- 1) **Stock of Goods :** A Wholesaler keeps large stock of goods. Therefore retailers can get the goods easily when the consumers ask for the goods.
- 2) **Regular Supply :** A Wholesaler assures regular supply of goods to the retailers. Therefore, retailers are free from storing goods. Retailers can supply goods to consumers as and when required by them.
- 3) **Risk Bearing :** The wholesaler bears the risk of price and market fluctuations, large stock of goods, therefore, retailers are free from these risks.
- 4) **Financial Support :** Wholesalers provide financial support by way of credit facility, discounts etc. Such support increases the effect of working capital of the retailer.
- 5) **Market Information:** Wholesalers provide variety of information about market condition of different products. This information is regarding new products, variants of products, new schemes on existing products etc. Sometimes, wholesalers guide retailers about, when to buy, how to buy etc.
- 6) **Sales Promotion :** A wholesaler does advertisement and also promotion of the goods which can help the retailer to increase the sales.

The student analyses the link of wholesaler between manufacturer and retailer.

Understanding:

The student explains the services of wholesaler and to manufacturer and retailer.

The student explains the services of retailer to wholesaler and consumer
Application:

The student analyses the process of the retailer in channel of distribution.

The student analyses the link of retailer between wholesaler and consumers.

Skill:

The student draws Concept map on International Trade .

INTRODUCTION:

The teacher gives instructions and states the classroom expectations:

1. To maintain discipline.
2. To raise hand if have any query
3. To coordinate, while asking questions



The teacher starts lesson by telling a story to the students about a farmer, who was very hungry. Then seeing a fisher man, farmer asked for fish. In return fisher man asked farmer to give his goat. Both agreed and exchanged their goods.

The teacher asks students, “What do you understand by this story?”

The student replies, “farmer and fisherman exchanged their goods.”

The teacher, “Yes, that is buying and selling of goods. This exchange of goods earlier was known as Barter system.”

“So, can we now exchange goods to buy any other goods?”

The students, “Now a days goods cannot be exchanged for other goods, instead we use money to buy goods.”

The teacher, “Yes, now we use money for buying goods and services. This is known as trade,”

STATEMENT OF AIM:

Today, we will study about Trade.

TEACHER’S ACTIVITY	LEARNER’S ACTIVITY
<p>(Set Expectations) Teacher writes the Trade as a main Concept on Slide. Teacher statements=You are going to come up with as many words as you can that are related to the word “Trade” and then we’ll put these ideas together to get a really good sense of what a thing has to be in order to be labelled a type of trades. Today’s activities will help us review all that we learned about Trade from the lesson ORGANISATION OF COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT.</p> <p>(Motivate and Focus on concept) It plays a vital role in the economy of every country. The overall development of economy is an outcome of proper functioning of trade.</p>	<p>The student listens attentively.</p> <p>The student responses-This is trade, as money is given to buy the rice.”</p>



Ask students to define the word “Trade.”

Ask: What is the process involved in?

(Teach/Model)

Today, we are going to brainstorm different types of trades

Tell students: First, I am going to put the words “Types of trades”

Below the concept of this map. This map is going to help us pull together all the pieces of our ideas about Types of trades. Now, I want you to think of some examples of Trades. List these examples on chart paper hanging next to map.

Q When we Purchase and sale goods within Indian boundaries. What trade it referred?

Q. Trade that involves buying and selling of goods between two different countries. What trade it referred?

Q. How to reduce a gap between Production and consumption?

Q. what will be the Channel of distribution?

The teacher then explains the channel of distribution, by drawing diagram on board.

When goods are purchased in large quantities from the manufacturer or producer for the purpose of resale to retailers.



Teacher shows picture and ask Qs

Q. What is the whole seller services to manufacturer?

Q. What is the wholesaler services to Retailer?

Q . What is the retailer services to Whole seller?

Trade is a basic economic concept involving the process of buying and selling of goods and services.

The student listens attentively

Internal trade

External Trade

**Producer ---Wholesaler—retailer---
Consumer**

**Large purchase, Storage,
Transportation, Financial assistance,
providing Market Information**

**Stocks of goods, Regular supply,
financial support, Marketing
information, sales promotion.**

Connecting link, marketing, help to

Q What is the retailer services to consumer?

Q. name trades,

Q. what you know about each one.

Q. Have you ever experienced it?

Q have you ever observed by vising the places?

Q. Have you seen it on television or in movies?

Teacher prepares a concept map with use of students' responses and gives a brief explanation beside each word.



Concept map

distribute, provide information, attract consumers, create demand.

Regular supply of goods, local convenience, home delivery, variety of goods, credit facilities, information

Learner listens attentively focusing on concept map of Trade



Teacher defines Trades with the help of concept map

Types of Trade:

There are two types of Trade: Internal Trade: External trade

Internal trade is subdivided as Wholesale trade and Retail trader and their services to manufacturer, retailer, consumer

(Practice with teacher direction)

Teacher asks now you have to practice filling in your own concept definition map using the word **International Trade**

Teacher provides the text .

External Trade: When buying and selling of goods take place across the national boundaries of different countries it is called External trade. It is also known as foreign trade or international trade. External trade is subdivided as import, export and entrepot.

The student observes, listens and note down attentively.



INTERNATIONAL TRADE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE refers to exchange of goods & services between countries. In simple words, it means the export and import of goods and services.

TYPES	EXPORT TRADE	Export Trade means selling goods & services out of the country.
	IMPORT TRADE	Import Trade means goods & services flowing into the country.
	ENTREPOT TRADE	Entrepot Trade means importing goods from one country & exporting it to another country after adding some value to it.

ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Comparative Advantage	Over-dependence
Economies of Scale, Competition	Unfair to new companies
Transfer of Technology	A threat to National Security
More job creation	Pressure on natural resources

NEEDS	PRICE	If foreign companies can produce goods & services more cheaply, then it may be beneficial.
	QUALITY	If the companies abroad can offer good and services of superior quality.
	AVAILABILITY	If its impossible to produce a product domestically.
	DEMAND	If demand for product/ services is more in country than what it can domestically produce, then it goes for import.

CORE VALUE:



To make the students understand the value of goods and money. Respect the goods and services we get, as it is the efforts of the producers. They take risk for our needs and satisfaction of goods. Have faith in the sellers and establish good relation and communication with them.

RECAPITULATION:

Today we learnt, about trade through concept mapping.

How did this activity help you develop a better understanding for the word Trade?

EVALUATION: (Understanding and Application based questions)

A. Answer in one sentence:

1. What is trade?.
2. Difference between internal and external trade.

B. Correct the underlined word:

1. There is a big gap between the producer and wholesaler. **consumer**
2. Retailer has to take risk in process of distribution. **Wholesaler**
3. Manufacturer establishes good relations with consumer. **Retailer**

ASSIGNMENT (Independence Practice)

Choose a new word related to independent reading text and web it.

SUPERVISOR'S FEEDBACK:

