

LESSON PLAN

SUBJECT	SCIENCE	CLASS – VIII	NO. OF PERIODS REQUIRED : 5
LESSON TO BE TAUGHT	Chapter : 3 — Synthetic Fibres and Plastics		
MY FOCUS	1. Synthetic fibres and their types (Nylon, Rayon, Polyester, Acrylic) 2. Characteristics of synthetic fibres like durability, cost etc. 3. Plastic and its types (thermoplastics and thermosetting plastics) 4. Plastic as material of choice 5. Biodegradable and non-biodegradable materials 6. Plastic and the environment 7. 4R principle (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Recover)		
STUDENT ACTIVITY	1. To compare the amount of water absorbed by natural fibre (cotton) and synthetic fibre (nylon) 2. Group discussion on the topic “Plastic is an evil”		
PRACTICE ASSESSMENT	Q1. What are synthetic fibres? Ans. Synthetic fibres are man-made fibres made up of very large units called polymers.		
	Q2. What is the difference between thermoplastics and thermosetting plastics? Ans. The difference between thermoplastics and thermosetting plastics is as follows — a) Thermoplastics — The plastics which get deformed easily on heating and can be bent easily are called thermoplastics. For e.g. Polythene, PVC etc. b) Thermosetting Plastics — The plastics which when moulded once, cannot be softened by heating are called thermosetting plastics. For e.g. Melamine, Bakelite etc.		
	Q3. What are the negative impacts of “use of plastic” on the environment? Ans. The negative impacts of use of plastic on the environment are as follows — a) Polythene bags cause the clogging of drains. b) Plastic is non-biodegradable material thus causes environmental pollution. c) Animals like cow, swallow the polythene bags with food waste which can choke their respiratory system and even can be the cause of their death. d) Burning of plastic release lots of poisonous fumes into the atmosphere causing air pollution.		
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	1. Microfibre is the thinnest of all man-made fibres, even finer than silk. 2. Kevlar is one of the most strongest synthetic fibre used for making bulletproof vests.		
CAN DO STATEMENTS	1. Students are able to understand the properties of synthetic fibres. 2. Students are able to differentiate between thermoplastics and thermosetting plastics. 3. Students are able to understand the reasons for “plastic being a material of choice”. 4. Students are able to understand the consequences of overuse and careless disposal of plastic on the environment. 5. Students are able to explain the “4R principle” to make environment pollution free.		