

LESSON PLAN

SUBJECT	SCIENCE	CLASS – VIII	NO. OF PERIODS REQUIRED : 9
LESSON TO BE TAUGHT	Chapter : 6 — Combustion and Flame		
MY FOCUS	1. Combustion and necessary conditions for its occurrence 2. Combustible & Non-combustible substances 3. Ignition temperature and Inflammable substances 4. Extinguishing a fire 5. Fire extinguisher 6. Flame and its different zones 7. Fuel, Characteristics of a good fuel, Fuel efficiency 8. Impact of burning fuels on the environment		
STUDENT ACTIVITY	To understand that air is essential for burning with the help of a lighted candle.		
PRACTICE ASSESSMENT	Q1. What is ignition temperature? Ans. The lowest temperature at which a combustible substance catches fire is called its ignition temperature.		
	Q2. What is calorific value? Ans. The amount of heat energy produced on complete combustion of 1 kg of a fuel is called its calorific value. Its unit is kJ/kg.		
	Q3. Which is the hottest part of the flame? Ans. Non-luminous zone of the flame		
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	Wax is actually made up of compounds of hydrogen and carbon. Solid particles of carbon in the flame become incandescent when the candle burns, giving out light.		
CAN DO STATEMENTS	1. Students are able to understand that air is necessary for combustion. 2. Students are able to remember the term ignition temperature. 3. Students are able to differentiate between rapid and spontaneous combustion 4. Students are able to analyse and identify the different zones of candle flame.		