

LESSON PLAN

SUBJECT	SCIENCE	CLASS – VIII	NO. OF PERIODS REQUIRED : 5
LESSON TO BE TAUGHT	Chapter : 11 — Force and Pressure		
MY FOCUS	1. Force 2. Force is applied by interaction 3. Magnitude and direction of force 4. Effects of force 5. Types of forces — Contact and Non-contact forces 6. Pressure 7. Pressure exerted by liquids and gases 8. Atmospheric pressure and factors affecting it		
STUDENT ACTIVITY	Group Discussion — Daily life activities involving force and pressure.		
PRACTICE ASSESSMENT	Q1. Why an object thrown up finally comes down? Ans. Due to gravitational force		
	Q2. Why are caterpillar tracks used in battle tanks instead of tyres? Ans. Heavy tanks have broad chains called caterpillar tracks which increase the area of contact. As a result the pressure on the tracks reduces and thus prevents it from sinking in marshy land.		
	Q3. Which force tends to slow down objects or prevent them from moving? Ans. Frictional force		
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	1. Difference between mass and weight 2. Barometer — Instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure		
CAN DO STATEMENTS	1. Pushes and pulls are forces. The direction in which an object is pushed or pulled is called the direction of force. 2. When two forces act on an object in the same or opposite directions, the effect on the object is due to the net force acting on it. It is the sum or difference of two forces. 3. Force can change the state of motion and the shape of an object. 4. Forces that act on bodies only when they are in contact are known as contact forces like muscular force and frictional force. 5. Non-contact forces are the forces that act on bodies which are not in contact like magnetic force, electrostatic force & gravitational force. 6. The force acting on a unit area of a surface is called pressure. The unit of pressure is pascal (Pa). 7. Pressure in a liquid increases with depth, but at the same depth, the pressure exerted is equal in all directions. 8. The pressure exerted by air is called atmospheric pressure. It is exerted equally in all directions. It reduces with height above sea level.		