



Master Lesson Plan

For

Electricity and Circuits

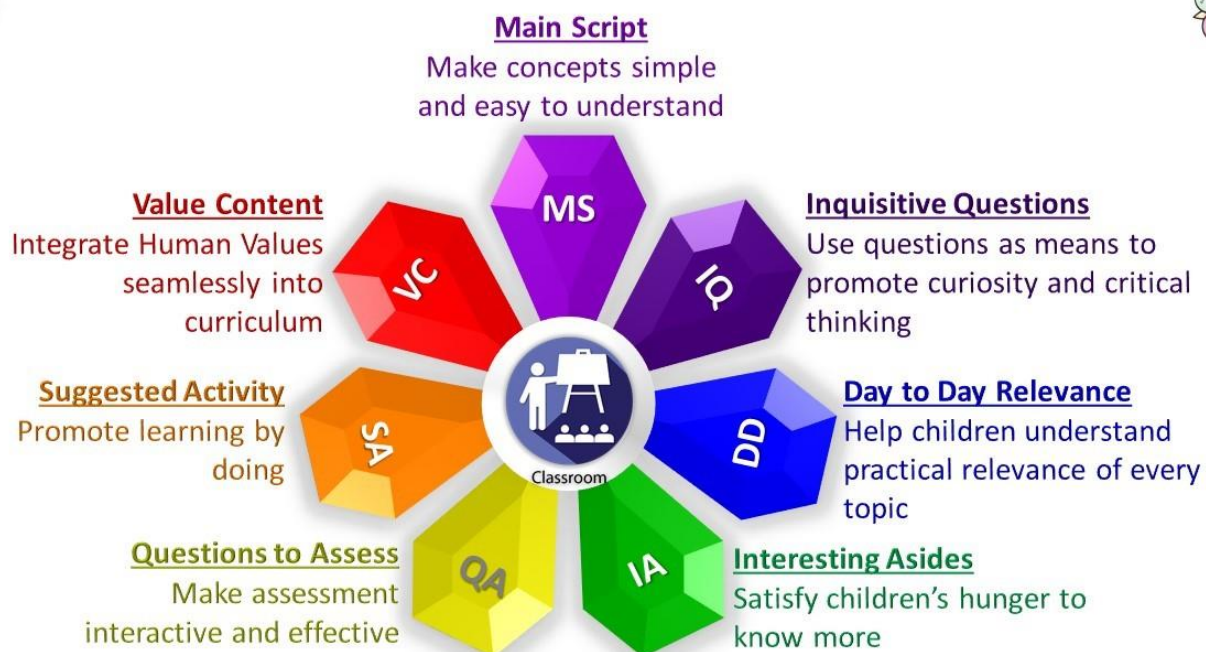
Board	Standard	Subject	Chapter	Language	Reference Link	Creation
CBSE	STD VI	Science	Electricity and Circuits	English	Electricity and Circuits	2020-10

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Master Lesson Plan (MLP) - Covers the entire chapter with the help of these 7 asset types



For more information on how to use the lesson plan effectively, please scroll to the guidelines at the end of this document.

Electricity and Circuits

1. MS_Objectives_Electricity and Circuits

Notes to the teacher: This asset lays down the proposed plan for transacting this chapter. It states the asset objectives of the MLP. This asset is for teacher's reference and need not be taught to the students:

Students will be able to...

- produce electricity using dry cell
- discuss about electric cell
- apply their ideas on electricity
- examine the different aspects of electric circuit
- appreciate the defence mechanism in an electric eel
- distinguish between electric conductors and insulators
- make an electric swing
- identify the different parts of an electric bulb
- take delight in the invention of bulb
- give example for primary and secondary cells
- make a torch using simple materials
- adapt the safety measures while using electricity
- realise that pleasure is an interval between two pains
- assess themselves on some of the concepts of the topic 'Electricity and circuits'.

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	Sub Theme
3 Minutes	Main Script	Electricity	Electric Current and circuit, Electric cell

2. SA_ Generation of electricity using dry cell

Aim: To prove that flow of electric charge results in the generation of electric current

Materials required: Battery, light bulb, 2 pieces of short insulated copper wires stripped at both ends

Class setting: Indoor.

Method: To be demonstrated by the teacher.

Procedure:

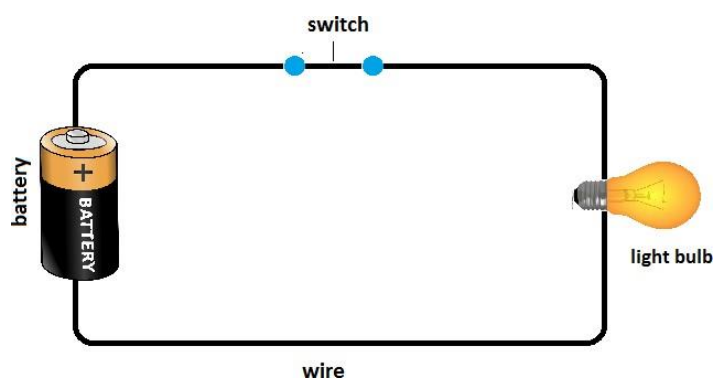
Step 1: Connect the positive end of the battery to one terminal of the bulb with the help of one piece of copper wire.

Step 2: From the other terminal of the bulb connect to the negative end of the battery with the other piece of copper wire.

Observation: The bulb lights up as soon as the copper wires are connected.

Inference-

The battery acts as a source of energy. Current flows through the wire and the bulb glows.



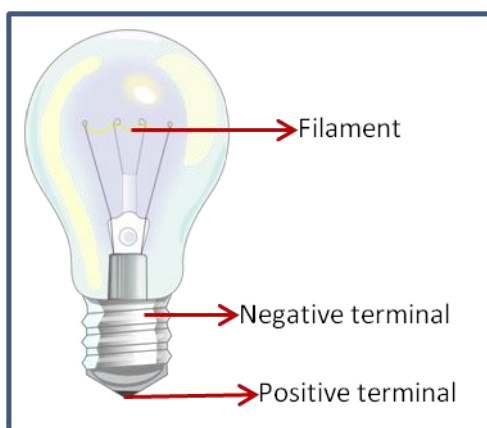
Discussion Question

Q.1- Why are Copper wires used in the experiment?

Ans.- Copper is an excellent conductor of electricity. They are easy to manufacture; they are ductile[can be drawn into thin wires] and not too expensive.

Q.2- What are the positive[+] and negative[-] terminals of a bulb?

Ans. The base of the bulb and the metal tip at the base.



Q.3 How does a bulb glow when electricity passes through it?

Ans. The Copper wire completes the circuit made between the bulb and the electric cell. Electricity passes through the wires and the bulb. The filament in the bulb gets heated up and the bulb glows.

http://www.publicdomainfiles.com/show_file.php?id=13920570617726

<https://www.needpix.com/photo/177104/battery-voltage-source-energy-power-electricity-technology-cell>

<https://www.maxpixels.net/Bulb-Technology-Orange-Lamp-Filament-Light-311119>

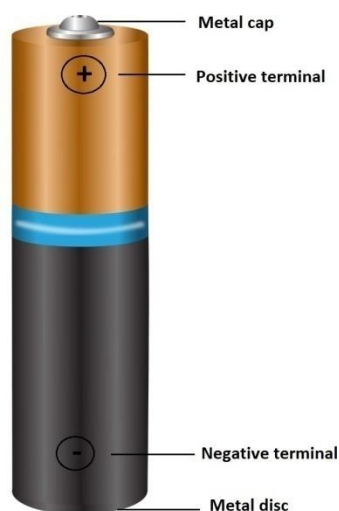
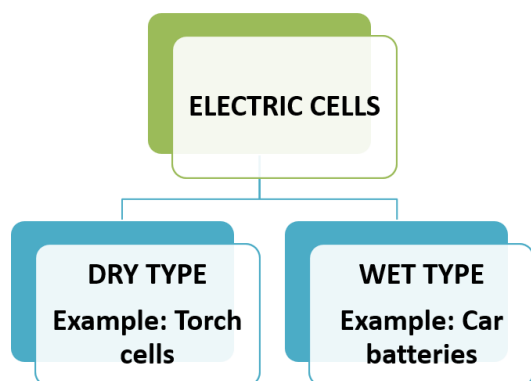
Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	Sub Theme
20 Minutes	Suggested Activity	Electricity	Domestic electric circuits

3. MS_ Electric cell

Electric cell is a tool which produces electric current due to chemical reaction. A cell is a single unit that converts chemical energy into electrical energy.

A collection of cells is called a battery.

ELECTRIC CELL TYPES



An electric cell

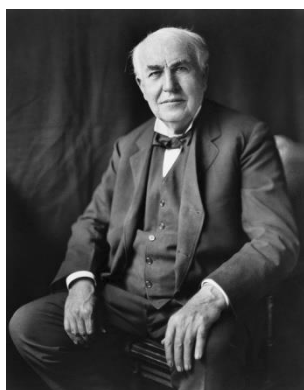
- A dry cell is made of metallic cylinder.
- All electric cells will have two terminals. A positive terminal and a negative terminal.
- Electric cell has a metal cap on the top and a metal disc at its base. The metallic cap is the positive (+) end of the cell and the metallic flat disc is the negative (-) end of the cell.
- These cells produce electricity from the chemicals that are stored in it. When the chemical in the cells are used up, the cells stop working.

- A cell usually produces 1.5 V of current.
- The direction of the electric current in a closed circuit is from the negative (–) terminal of the battery to the positive (+) terminal of the battery.

<https://pixabay.com/vectors/battery-cell-electricity-energy-161239/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	Sub Theme
8 Minutes	Main Script	Electricity	Electric cell

4. IA_History of bulb and battery



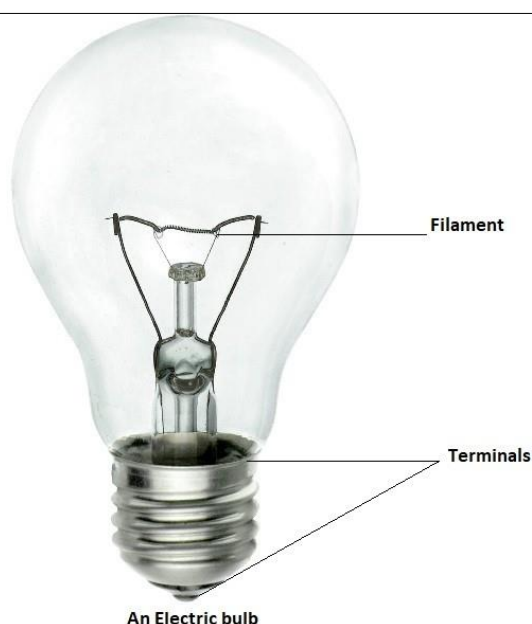
- **Thomas Alva Edison - February 11, 1847 – October 18, 1931.**
- He was an American inventor.
- He invented more than 1000 useful inventions and most of them are electrical appliances used in homes. He is remembered for the invention of the electric bulb.
- From childhood, Edison was of an inquisitive nature and he learned science by performing experiments himself.
- At the very beginning he passed electricity through a thin, threadlike platinum wire. He observed that the wire did give out light after heating.
- Edison then thought that if the air surrounding the wire coil was removed, perhaps the wire would not burn out so quickly.
- He made a glass casing and fitted a filament of platinum wire in it. He then removed all the air from within the glass casing.
- He began experimenting with different materials while searching for a better choice of filament.
- He tried with a cotton thread. He coated the cotton thread with soot. To his astonishment, he observed that this filament burned continuously for 45 hours. So he tried experimenting with different kinds of threads.
- One day he saw a man with a bamboo fan and so he tried to make a filament with bamboo. To his utter surprise, bamboo filament burned for many days.
- This way, finally he succeeded in making a cotton filament that was even better than the bamboo one.

In 1800, Alessandro Volta, created the first modern day battery. He used zinc and copper plates dipped in vinegar. In honour of Volta's invention, his name is used as the unit of electromotive measurement known as 'Volt'.

<https://pixabay.com/photos/thomas-alva-edison-inventor-1922-67763/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	Sub Theme
5 Minutes	Interesting Asides	Electricity	Electric bulb

5. MS_ Electric bulb



One of the most important applications of the heating effect of electric current is the electric bulb. An electric bulb consists of a thin coil of tungsten wire called filament. It is a very thin wire carefully placed in the middle of the bulb with the help of two thick wires. This coil has a very high resistance to electricity. Thus when electric current flows through it, the thin filament provides resistance and as a result heat is produced. When the filament is heated up, it starts glowing.

They are all enclosed in a glass. If the thin wire breaks, the bulb won't glow. The electric bulb also has 2 thick wires, one connected to the metal case at the base of the bulb and the other connected to the metal tip at the centre of the base. The base of the bulb and the metal tip of the base are the two terminals of the bulb. Both the terminals should not touch each other.

After a long period of usage, the bulb stops working. We can see that the filament has broken. Due to constant exposure to heat, the filament becomes thinner and thinner and breaks.

[Image source:](#)

<https://www.pexels.com/photo/clear-electric-bulb-45227/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	Sub Theme
10 Minutes	Main Script	Electricity	Electric bulb

6. IQ_ Electricity- Make me think!

[Notes to the teacher - Teacher may enable the students to think and come out with as many answers as possible before giving out the right answer/ answers]

1. Is it possible for electric current to flow in a bulb with a broken filament? Why?

Suggested Answer: No, if the filament of the bulb is broken, current cannot pass because the path of the current between the terminals is broken. So a fused bulb will not glow.

2. Why do you think silver is not preferred for making electric wires, although silver is a better conductor of electricity than copper or aluminium?

Suggested Answer: Silver is costlier than copper, so it is not preferred in making electric wires.

3. A naked wire can give us a jolt. So, is our body a conductor or an insulator? Why?

Suggested Answer: Human body is a good conductor of electricity because it has ions like sodium ion, potassium ion, chloride ion, etc. These ions conduct electricity.

4. Can we live without conductors?

Suggested Answer: . No, conductors are needed to allow the flow of electricity in circuits. These circuits make it possible for us to have many electrical devices for our living and convenience like lights, fans, TV etc.

5. Can we live without insulators?

Suggested Answer: No, any wires which give voltages higher than 60V can cause shock to humans. If these wires have an insulating coating, then it can prevent electrocution hazards.

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	Sub Theme
10 Minutes	Inquisitive Questions	Electricity	Electric motor, Electric insulator, generator, Electric fuse, Electric circuit, Electric conductors, Electric bell

7. DD_ Electric cells in daily life

We use electric cells for little less amount of electric supply. Toys, torches, watches etc. use electric cells. It converts chemical energy to electrical energy. Primary electrical cells cannot be recharged. They have to be discarded once the chemicals inside the cells get exhausted. Torches, wrist watches, transistor radios, alarms, clocks etc. use primary cells. Secondary cells can be recharged and hence can be reused a number of times. Mobiles, automobiles etc. use secondary cells.

Primary cells



Secondary cells



Great precaution should be taken while handling electric wires and sockets at home. Even electricity produced by portable generators, commonly used in offices, can be dangerous. Hence, it would be best to use electric cells for activities that need electricity.

<https://pixabay.com/illustrations/batteries-png-transparent-2109241/>

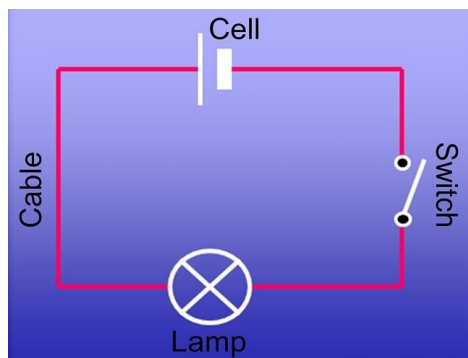
<https://pixabay.com/photos/battery-motorcycle-battery-2870614/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	Sub Theme
3 Minutes	Day-to-day Relevance	Electricity	Electric cell

8. MS_ Electric circuit

The 'electric circuit' is the path for the electricity to flow from positive terminal to negative terminal. This path is the path through which the current flows.

A simple electric circuit is a closed conducting path of an electric current through an electrical appliance and a switch connected across a source of electricity.



In a torch, the two terminals of the electric cell are connected to the two terminals of the bulb. This is an example of an 'electric circuit', that is the path through which the current flows.

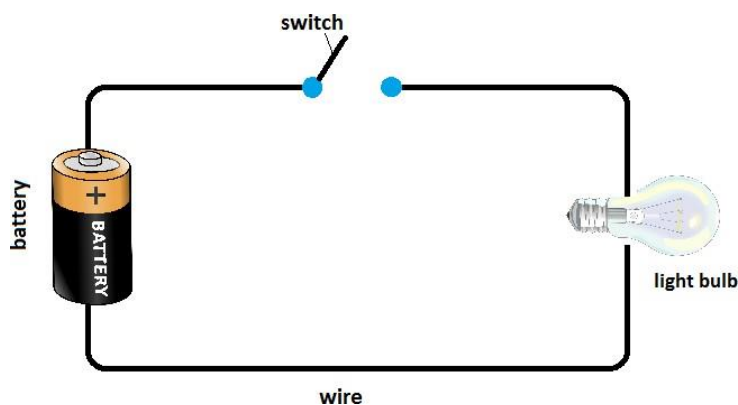
When the circuit is complete the current flows through the path and the bulb glows.

In an electric circuit, the direction of flow of current is from the positive to the negative terminal of the electric cell.

The flow of electric current in an electric circuit can stop for many reasons. If the filament of the bulb is broken, current cannot flow because the path of the current between the two terminals of the cell is broken.

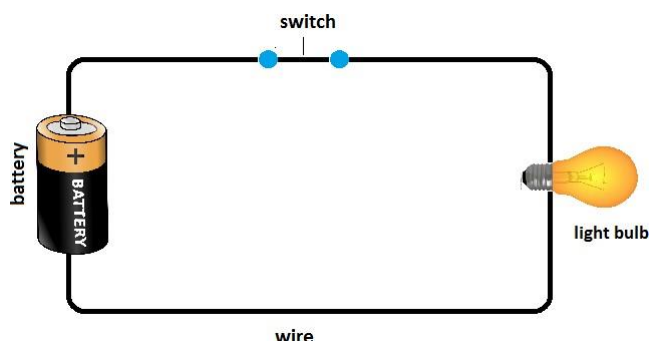
Open circuit

Circuit is a path along which electricity flows.



Any circuit which is not complete is called an open circuit. Switch is like a bridge or gate and when the switch is OFF, there is a gap. Electricity will not flow through a gap. The bulb will not glow.

Closed circuit



A complete circuit without any gap is called closed circuit. Switch is like a bridge or gate and when the switch is ON, the gap is closed. An electric circuit is formed through which currents pass continuously without a break. The bulb lights up.

Original contribution - radhika.bala@gmail.com

http://www.publicdomainfiles.com/show_file.php?id=13920570617726

<https://www.needpix.com/photo/177104/battery-voltage-source-energy-power-electricity-technology-cell>

<https://www.maxpixel.net/Bulb-Technology-Orange-Lamp-Filament-Light-311119>

Image source: gnatary@gmail.com

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	Sub Theme
6 Minutes	Main Script	Electricity	Electric circuit

9. SA_ Electric Swing

Aim: To make an electric swing to understand the function of a switch.

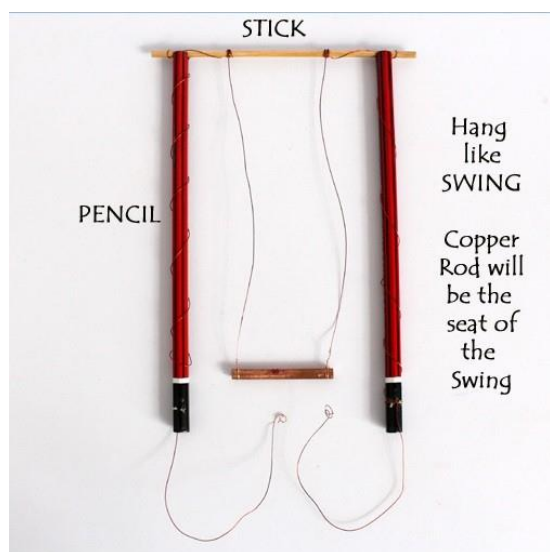
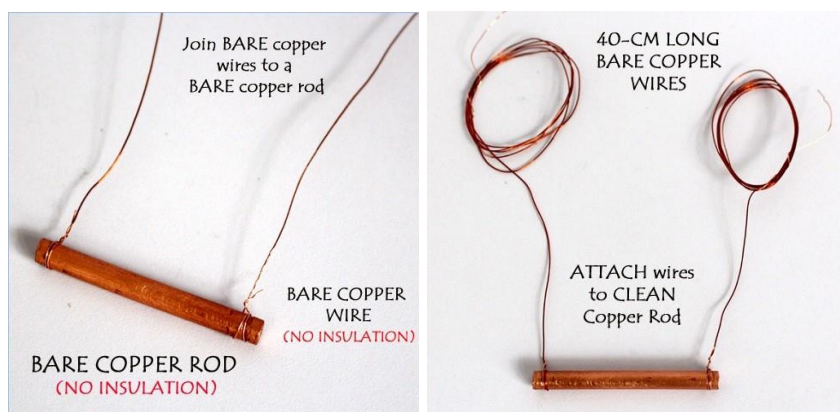
Materials required: rubber base, 1.5 volt battery, card doll, strong magnet, thin bare copper wire, pencils, wooden stick, bare copper rod

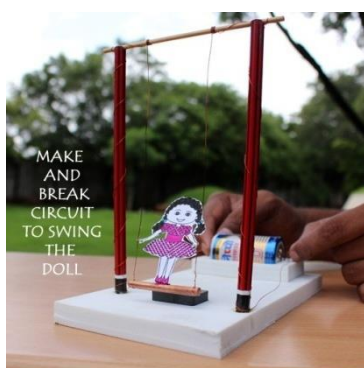
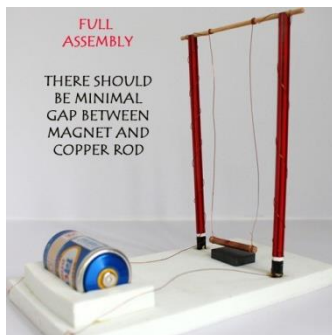
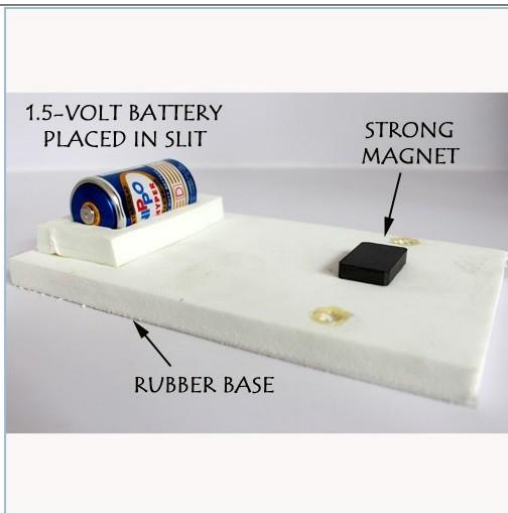
Setting: Whole class/ group activity



Procedure: Follow the procedure as shown in the pictures.

- Join bare copper wires to bare copper rod.



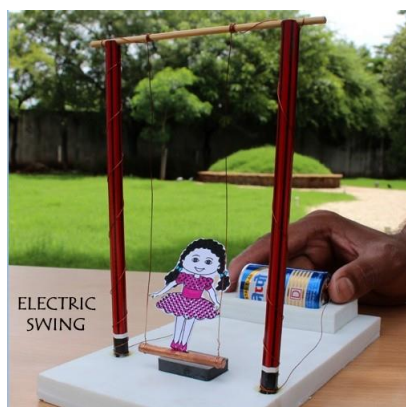


Attach the loose ends of the Copper wires to the two ends of the battery. Connect and disconnect one end of the Copper wire attached to the battery so that it enables the movement of the swing.



FRONT VIEW OF SWINGING DOLL

Observation: The students are able to assemble and operate the electric swing as instructed.



ELECTRIC SWING

Conclusion: This activity will help the students to understand the function of a switch.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS-

Q.1 What is a switch?

Ans. It is a device that breaks or completes the circuit.

Q.2 What is the 'ON' and 'OFF' position of a switch?

Ans. The switch is in 'ON' position when current completely passes through the circuit enabling the device connected to it, to function. It may be a bulb or any electrical appliance.

The switch is in 'OFF' position when the circuit is not complete being cut off from the device connected to it. Here the bulb neither glows nor the electrical appliance works.

Q.3 How can you explain the function of a switch in the electric swing?

Ans. The switch is like a bridge in an electric circuit. When the Copper wire connects the battery, the circuit is complete creating the movement of the swing. Here, the switch is on.

When the Copper wire is disconnected from the battery, the circuit breaks and the movement of the swing stops. Here the switch is off.

Instruction to the teacher:

Please find attached the video of the electric swing.

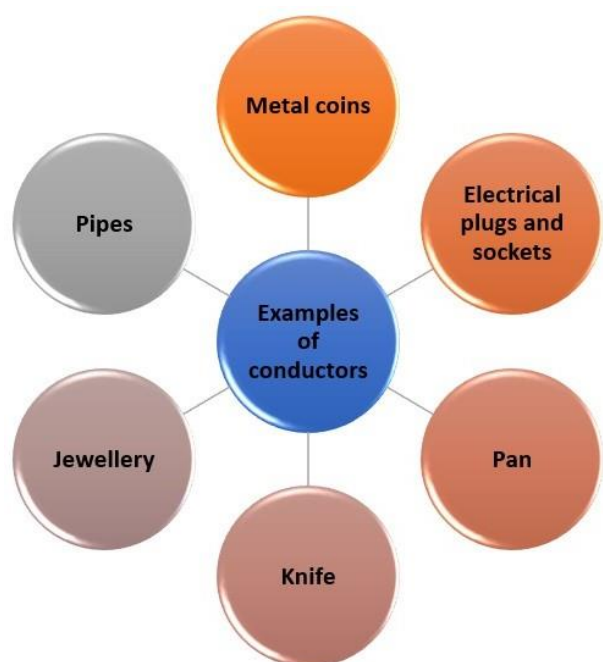
Reference: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y8ru1CMgJM0&t=21s> (Attribution – Arvind Gupta)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	Sub Theme
20 Minutes	Suggested Activity	Electricity	Electric power

10. MS_Electric Conductors and Insulators

Metal wires are used to make a circuit. If a nylon/cotton/silk thread is used instead of a metal wire to make a circuit, the circuit will not work. Thus, we can conclude that some materials allow current to pass through them, while some materials do not allow current to pass through them.

- Materials that allow current to pass through them are called 'conductors'.



- Materials that do not allow current to pass through them are called 'insulators'.



Insulators and conductors are both very important.

Rubber and plastic are used as insulators. A few examples of products that are insulated are:

- Plug tops
- Parts of electrical appliances which people might touch.

Electric Switch



Note: The human body is a conductor of electricity, thus it is necessary to be cautious when one handles electrical appliances.

Image source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xlhyBwoRLdQ&t=718s>

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Switch: <https://pixabay.com/vectors/switch-on-off-contactor-shifter-97637/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	Sub Theme
8 Minutes	Main Script	Electricity	Electric insulators, Electric conductors

11. VC_ This Too Shall Pass

Introduction

All electric cells have two terminals; one positive and one negative. A complete circuit is formed when the electrons flow from the negative terminal to the positive terminal. The bulb glows only when the current flows through the circuit. Similarly, every human being goes through both, positive (comfortable) and negative (difficult) circumstances in life. One will be able to lead a peaceful life only when we deal with all kinds of situations with equanimity.

Suggested Activity:**Procedure:**

1. Ask the children to sit in a circle.
2. Make as many chits as the number of children. For E.g. if there are 12 children, 6 chits will contain happy incidents and 6 chits will be of difficult incidents.
3. Start the music.
4. The children will pass the parcel around the circle to the child on their left as long as the music continues.
5. When it stops, the child holding the parcel will take a chit and if the child gets a happy incident chit, he will narrate his own experience of a happy incident. If he picks a chit containing a difficult incident, he will narrate his own experience of a difficult incident. The child will also describe what he / she learnt from this experience.
6. At the end, each child will say aloud "This too shall pass" after narrating their own incidents.
7. After the child finishes narrating, the child will be out of the game and the chit that was used will be removed and the game continues with the remaining children.
8. At the end, one child will remain who will summarise all that he/she has seen.

Quotation:

Pleasure is an interval between two pains.

Conclusion

1. Pleasure and pain go together. There is no man without the twins. It is impossible for anybody to separate them.
2. Pleasure does not exist by itself. It is the outcome of the difficulty which gives you pleasure. Without difficulty you will not know the value of happiness.
3. When there is no darkness, you will not know the value of light. So we have to bear with our problems. One who does not know pain, will never know the value of pleasure.
4. We need to keep ourselves unaffected by the ups and downs of life and to appreciate the things we learn from "down" times.

Note to teacher: It is a good idea to display the saying, "This too shall pass" on a chart / blackboard so the children can see it everyday and remember the message.

Time to teach	Value Type	Value Sub Type	Value Attribute
15 Minutes	Peace	Endurance	Activity

12. SA_ Make a torch

Aim: To explore the working of a torch

Materials required:

1. A small plastic bottle
2. An LED bulb
3. Aluminium foil paper
4. Plastic cylindrical case
5. A switch from battery operated toy car
6. Few wires
7. A 9V battery

Class setting: Whole class/Individual activity

Procedure:

1. Take a small plastic bottle and cut it into half as shown in the picture.



2. Take a cylindrical object as shown in the picture.



3. Make a hole by using a burning incense stick on the plastic head of the bottle for the switch.



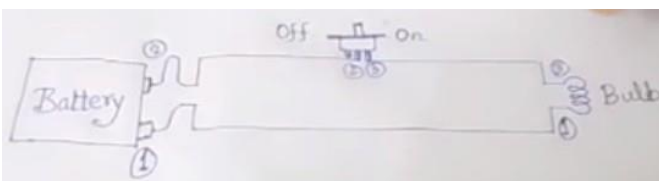
4. Insert the battery inside the cylindrical object.



5. Use aluminium foil for reflection. Roll the aluminium foil and put it inside the bottle.



6. Connect the battery, the switch and the bulb as shown in the picture.



7. The torch is ready.



Observation: Students are able to recognise the functions of the various parts of a torch.

Conclusion: This activity will help the students to explore the working of a torch.

Discussion Questions:

Q.1- Why is Aluminium foil used here?

Ans. Aluminium reflects 95% of the infrared rays and absorbs very little light. Hence it is used as a reflector.

Q.2 What is LED?

Ans. LED is a Light Emitting Diode which emits light when current passes through it.

Note to the teacher:

All the materials required for the activity have to be arranged.

Image source and reference: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cV2yMmJvjZw>

Category: [People & Blogs](#)

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Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
20 Minutes	Suggested Activity	Electricity	

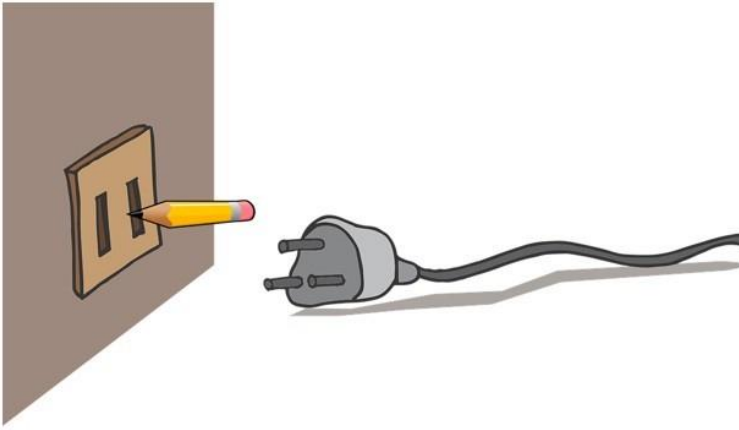
13. DD_ Electricity And Safety

Handling electricity improperly can start fires and cause electric shocks. Here are some measures to ensure safety:

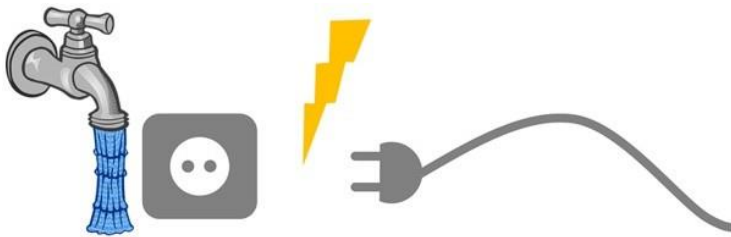
1. Never touch the bare metal parts of plugs.



2. Never poke things into sockets.



3. Keep electricity away from water.



4. Do not plug too many things into one socket.



5. Never use something that has a damaged wire.



Image source: <https://pxhere.com/en/photo/394091>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/electrician-electric-wires-cables-1696757/>

<https://pixabay.com/vectors/school-pencil-pen-write-sketch-153561/>

<https://pixabay.com/illustrations/plug-socket-wall-electric-power-1459663/>

<https://pixabay.com/illustrations/electricity-electrician-power-1968982/>

<https://pixabay.com/vectors/clipart-issue-faucet-hahn-tap-1295270/>

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/statefarm/8203770880> - CC BY 2.0 - State Farm

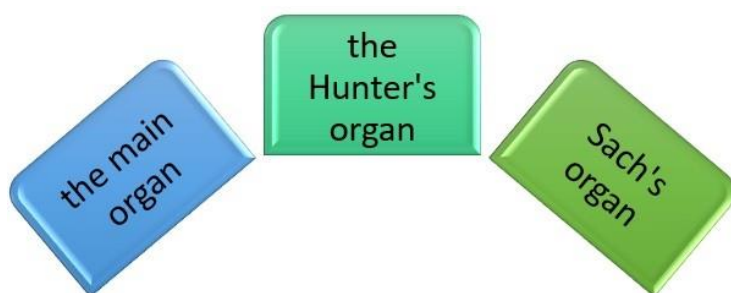
<https://pixabay.com/vectors/wire-frayed-electric-hazard-33134/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	Sub Theme
3 Minutes	Day-to-day Relevance	Electricity	Electric conductors

14. IA_ Electric eel



- The electric eel is an electric fish.
- It has three pairs of abdominal organs.



- These organs produce electricity. With the help of these organs the electric eel produces two types of electric discharges; low voltage and high voltage.
- By this mechanism, the electric eel attacks its prey by sending electric shocks. It also
- uses this power for self defense.
- Electric eel lives in the fresh water of the Amazon and Orinoco river basins in South America.

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/table4five/1285873218> by Elizabeth

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	Sub Theme
2 Minutes	Interesting Asides	Electricity	

15. QA_ Electricity and circuits

I. Correct the statements.

1. The thin wire that gives off light is called the cell of the bulb

Suggested Answer: The thin wire that gives off light is called the filament of the bulb.

2. Conductors do not allow electric current to pass through them.

Suggested Answer: Insulators do not allow electric current to pass through them.

3. An electric cell has multiple terminals.

Suggested Answer: An electric cell has 2 terminals.

4. Electricity passes through an open circuit.

Suggested Answer: Electricity passes through closed circuit.

5. Cell, bulb, wire and key make an electric diagram.

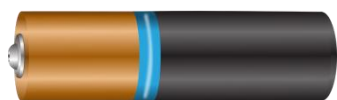
Suggested Answer: Cell, bulb and wire make an electric circuit

6. The metal disc is the positive terminal in an electric cell.

Suggested Answer: The metal disc is the negative terminal in an electric cell.

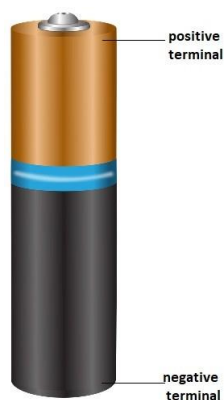
II. Picture talk:

i) Is it a source of electricity? What is it?

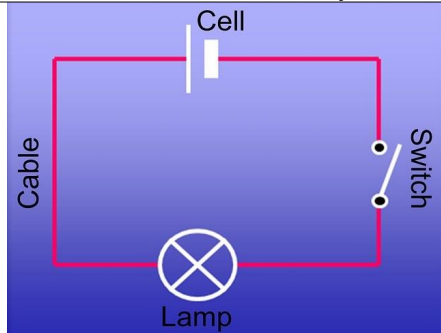


Suggested Answer: Yes, it is an electric cell.

ii) Identify the positive and negative terminals of the cell?



2 i) What type of circuit is it?



Suggested Answer: It is an open circuit.

ii) State whether the bulb glows or not?

Suggested Answer: The bulb does not glow.

III. Fill in the blanks:

1. An electric cell converts chemical energy into _____.
2. The first electric cell was invented by _____.
3. The cell used in a torch is _____ cell.
4. The metal cap is a _____ terminal.

Suggested Answer: 1. electric energy. 2. Alessandro Volta 3. dry 4. positive

IV. Choose the correct option:

1 Statement 1 : The stopping and starting of flow of electric current in an electric circuit is controlled by an electric switch.

Statement 2 : Switch is made of insulator

1. Both statement (1) & (2) are correct and statement 2 is the correct explanation of statement 1.
2. Both statement (1) & (2) are correct but statement 2 is not the correct explanation of statement 1.
3. Statement (1) is correct but statement (2) is incorrect
4. Both statements are incorrect.

Suggested Answer: Both statement (1) & (2) are correct but statement 2 is not the correct explanation of statement 1.

2. Statement 1 : Earth itself is a conductor of electricity

Statement 2 : This property of earth is used to drain any leakage of electric current from electric devices

1. Only statement (1) is correct
2. Only statement (2) is correct
3. Both statement (1) & (2) are correct
4. Both statement are incorrect

Suggested Answer: Both statement (1) & (2) are correct

V. Search words in the given word grid and classify them as insulator and conductor.

J	A	C	I	D	C	O	I	N
W	L	E	A	T	H	E	R	O
O	U	P	L	A	S	T	I	C
O	M	O	I	S	T	A	I	R
D	I	O	C	T	E	L	R	E
E	N	C	L	E	A	D	O	P
S	I	L	V	E	R	O	N	A
R	U	R	E	L	T	O	I	L
O	M	I	C	A	H	R	E	E
M	R	A	D	I	O	I	L	R

Suggested Answer:

Insulator: Leather, plastic, wood, door, oil

Conductor: Coin, lead, silver, radio, aluminium, acid, moist air, steel

VI. Give one word for the statement:

1. A path through which electricity flows_____.
2. Objects that allow electricity to flow through them_____.
3. The part of the bulb that lights up_____.
4. A device that is used to control the flow of electric current_____.
5. A device used to operate things like clock, calculator and phones_____.

Suggested Answer: 1. electric circuit 2. conductors 3. filament 4. switch 5. cell

VII. Circle the odd one out. Give reason for your choice.

1. Brass spoon, Silver jewellery, Steel tumbler, Distilled water

Suggested Answer: Distilled water, because in distilled water, there are no impurities, there are no ions, there are only neutral (no charge) water molecules and these neutral molecules don't have charge, so distilled water does not conduct electricity

2. Wood, Paper, Air, Water

Suggested Answer: Water, because it is a conductor

3. Wrist watch, Calculator, Toy Car, Bulb

Suggested Answer: Bulb, because it is not battery operated. The others are battery operated.

4. Switch, Bulb, Battery, Generator

Suggested Answer: Generator, it is not a part of an electric circuit.

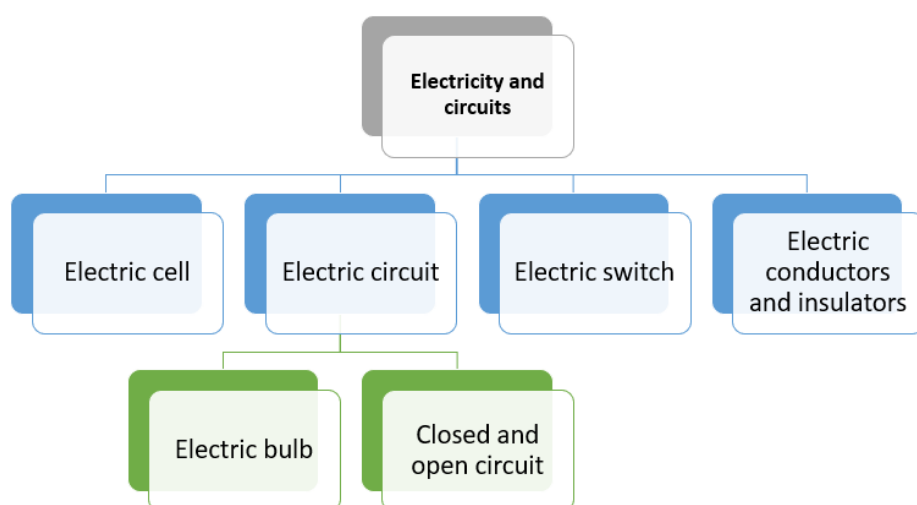
Image source:

<https://pixabay.com/vectors/battery-cell-electricity-energy-161239/>

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Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	Sub Theme
15 Minutes	Assessments	Electricity	Electric insulators, Electric circuit, Electric conductors, Electric cell, Electric bulb

16. MS_ Summary_ Electricity and Circuits



Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	Sub Theme
5 Minutes	Main Script	Electricity	Electric insulators, Electric circuit, Electric conductors, Electric cell, Electric bulb, Electric Current and circuit, conductors,

Master Lesson Plan

Seven Asset Methodology for MLP	
What is the purpose of this Master lesson Plan?	This Master Lesson Plan (MLP) prepared by Sri Sathya Sai Vidya Vahini, covers the entire chapter for the given board. The chapter given in the textbook is broken down into smaller modules known as assets. One of seven teaching methods is applied to each asset. Several different assets together complete the entire chapter. Each asset is supported by a teaching aid such as animated presentation, audio, video, worksheet; that the teacher can use in the class, while teaching that module. The MLP is for the teacher's preparation and the teaching aids are for use in the classroom.
How to use it?	You can prepare for your class with this MLP by following 3 simple steps:1. Read your textbook; 2. Go through the information given in the assets (document & multimedia); 3. Prepare your teaching notes. Great! Now you are ready to transact the chapter.
Duration	Kindly note the duration given for each asset. Due care has been taken in planning the assets, to ensure the chapter is completed within the time specified by the Board. Note: Preparation time is not included in the asset duration. The teaching time depends on the duration of the teaching aids and is not impacted by the length of the MLP.
What is a 'Main Script' (MS) Asset?	The Main Script asset is there for explaining the main concepts of the chapter clearly. The information given in the textbook is simplified, organised and structured to give more clarity. Additionally, you may find a video or mnemonics or a graphic organiser to deepen the understanding of the concept.
How to teach using the MS asset?	Please use the blackboard, slides and interaction to develop the concept.
What is an 'Inquisitive Questions' (IQ) asset?	The Inquisitive Questions asset uses questions to promote higher order thinking like the n^{th} why, what-if, new perspectives, cause-effect, and others, creating curiosity.
How to teach using the IQ asset?	You may use the questions to connect with the students, encourage exploration to engage them in the learning process. You may allow multiple responses and instead of rejecting any of the responses, ask why, before revealing the suggested answer or hints.
What is a 'Day to day Relevance' (DD) Asset?	The Day to Day Relevance asset helps students understand the practical relevance of every topic, making them eager participants in the classroom. If students connect the concepts to their environment, they would learn meaningfully without dislike or simply memorizing for exams.

How to teach using the DD asset?	You may use the asset by asking questions about their experience and use it to establish why they are learning the topic. If necessary you may substitute with a recent or local example.
What is an 'Interesting Aside' (IA) asset?	The Interesting Aside asset uses attention grabbing titbits or anecdotes to bring joy and satisfy the child's hunger to know more. This is a quick/short asset intended to bring attention back to the main concept being taught.
How to teach using the IA asset?	You may use this asset to give a piece of interesting information relevant to the topic, without prolonged explanation/discussion. You may suggest appropriate books for further reading.
What is a 'Suggested Activity' (SA) Asset?	The Suggested Activity asset provides a detailed step by step procedure for the teacher to conduct a hands-on activity. This promotes Activity Based Learning.
How to teach using the SA asset?	You may use this asset to energise your students to learn by doing simple, fun-filled activities based on the topic. The asset includes - preparation, activity, and follow-up. You may engage the students in the preparation and follow-up stages to develop collaboration and responsibility. You could try it once, yourself, before the actual delivery to be more comfortable with it. Note: The duration mentioned in the asset is usually for the activity part only.
What is a 'Value Content' (VC) Asset?	The Value Content asset integrates Universal Human Values (such as empathy, inclusivity, respect for nature that translates into responsible behaviour) seamlessly into the curriculum, as the "End of education is character".
How to teach using the VC asset?	You may use this asset to engage with the students to bring out their innate values and connect with the intrinsic values in the topic/concept. The asset includes pointers on the specific pedagogical technique followed.
What is a 'Questions to Assess' (QA) asset?	The Questions to Assess asset uses an interactive approach to check learning of different types of learners, and provides feedback to the teacher for appropriate action. The questions cater to all the levels of Bloom's Taxonomy. Questions from 'Apply' level and above enable students to reflect on their learning.
How to teach using the QA asset?	You may go through the slides to understand its flow and know when to click for the answer (slides include suggested answers). While presenting in the class, you may display the question and encourage multiple responses, before revealing the answer. In some cases, this asset may include extra questions/worksheet that can be given as homework.