

CRITERIA 2

2.4.5 Adequate skills are developed in students for effective use of ICT for teaching learning process of

INDEX

Sr. no	
1.	Preparing lesson plan
2.	Developing assessment tools for both online and offline learning.
3.	Effective use of social media/learning apps/ adaptive devices for learning.
4.	Identifying and selecting/ developing online learning resources
5.	Evolving learning sequences (learning activities) for online as well as face to face situations.

1. Preparation of lesson plans

NIRMALA MEMORIAL FOUNDATION COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, KANDIVALI [EAST]

Sample Lesson Plans of student teachers

NIRMALA MEMORIAL FOUNDATION COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, KANDIVALI (E)
LESSON PLAN

Name of the student teacher: Rakhi Kansara Unit: A Roll no: A-37

Name of the School / college: _____

Subject: Mathematics Topic: Perimeter of a square, rectangle & triangle

Practice Lesson No: 1 Standard: V Division: _____ Date: _____

1. Previous Knowledge: Students are aware of the shapes like triangle, square and rectangle.

2. Objectives: The pupils will be able to:

- ① acquire knowledge of mathematical 'perimeter'.
- ② understand mathematical concepts.
- ③ apply knowledge & understanding in new and unfamiliar situations.
- ④ develop practical skills in the study of maths.
- ⑤ calculate the perimeter of a square, rectangle as well as a triangle.

3. Reference Books: B.S.C. Textbook, I.C.S.E. textbook, google, library Resources, website





4. Method / Technique: Deductive-Inductive, Lecture-cum-Demonstration, Activity method

5. Teaching Aids: Ribbon, cut-outs of square, rectangle, triangle, live objects.

6. Co-relation: History, geography, architecture.

7. Set Induction: Teacher tells a story of a birthday party and asks the students to give borders to it. ^(using ribbon) Students perform the task and measure the amount of ribbon utilized. Teacher then gives shapes and the students to give borders. Then, the teacher then reveals the topic.

8. Statement of Aim: So, today we are going to learn about the perimeter of square, rectangle and triangle.

Content Analysis	Objectives and their Specifications
① Perimeter Sum (Addition) of all the sides. $a+b+c+d$ 	<u>Remembering</u> ① Pupils recall the definition of perimeter. ② Pupils recognize the properties of a triangle (square, rectangle).
② Properties of a triangle. 3 sided enclosed figure. 	<u>Understanding</u> ① Pupils illustrate various examples where they can find the perimeter of shapes. ② Pupils describe the method to find the perimeter of a shape.
③ Perimeter of a triangle $(a+b+c)$	<u>Applying</u> ① Pupils analyze different shapes. ② Pupils apply their knowledge of perimeter in daily life.
④ Properties of a square 4 sided enclosed figure. All sides are equal. 	<u>Skill</u> ① Pupils accurately recognize & state various shapes. ② Pupils state the perimeter of various shapes.
⑤ Perimeter of a square $x+x+x+x$ $4x$ $+x$ (length of one side).	
⑥ Properties of a rectangle 4 sides enclosed figure. Opposite sides equal. 	
⑦ Perimeter of a rectangle $2(a+b)$	
Core Elements and Values Equality of sexes Tolerance towards all religion.	- develops logical thinking - Develops curiosity & scientific temper. - Promotion of positive attitudes to mathematics.

Teaching Activities	Learning Activities
① Teacher <u>proves</u> demonstrates & explains the concept of perimeter (Sum of all sides).	① Students listen attentively and understand the meaning of perimeter.
② Teacher gives various shapes to the students & asks them to identify the shape and state its special characteristics.	② Students observe & identify the shapes & state its properties (characteristics).
③ Teacher <u>proves</u> demonstrates & explains the method to calculate the perimeter of a square.	③ Students understand the method to calculate the perimeter of a square.
④ Teacher gives more examples to the students to understand the concept with practice.	④ Students solve the examples and calculate the perimeter of problems.
⑤ Similarly, the teacher gives explanation & asks the students to develop the formula of calculating the perimeter of a rectangle and triangle.	⑤ Students listen attentively and interact with the teacher in order to calculate the perimeter.
⑥ Teacher gives more shapes to the students in order to calculate the perimeter.	⑥ Students solve/calculate the problem of perimeter.
⑦ Teacher gives word problems and even ask students to give real life examples where the concept of perimeter is used.	⑦ Student solves, interacts and actively participate in the discussion.



Recapitulation Recapitulation done by reading and recollecting the important points formulae on board of perimeter of square, rectangle & triangle

- Evaluation Quiz:
- ① Calculate the perimeter of a square of sides 5.5 cm
 - ② Calculate the perimeter of a rectangle of $l=68\text{ m}$ $b=49\text{ m}$
 - ③ Calculate the perimeter of an equilateral triangle side = 30 cm

Application There is a ground in the society. We need to fence it as the trespassers are misusing it. The ground is rectangle with length of 200 m and breadth is half of its length. How many metres of fencing is needed.

- Application Homework: ① Find the perimeter of the following
- ① Square - length = 32 m
 - ② Rectangle - $l=59\text{ cm}$ $b=32\text{ cm}$

Chalk board summary

Date:		Standard V		
Subject	Mathematics	Topic	Perimeter of a square, rectangle & triangle	
①	Perimeter = Sum of all sides	⑤	Perimeter of a square $4 \times (\text{length of one side})$	
②	Properties of a triangle 3 sided enclosed figure		⑥	Properties of a rectangle 4 sided enclosed figure opposite sides - same length
③	Perimeter of a triangle $a+b+c$		⑦	Perimeter of a rectangle $2 \times (a+b)$ OR $2 \times (l+b)$
④	Properties of a square 4 sided enclosed figure, all sides equal			

Self reflection

Students understood the concept of perimeter. They were able to answer all my questions confidently.

They showed their interest in the topic by interacting very well. There was discipline in the class which boosted my confidence.

I was happy with Maam's remarks and made up my mind to deliver much more better next time.

OBSERVER'S REMARKS

- 1) Set Induction: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved
Appropriate & interest were developed
- 2) Statement of Aim: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved
clearly stated
- 3) Model Reading/Recitation: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved
- NA -
- 4) Method of Teaching: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved
Appropriate
- 5) Content Mastery: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved
Mastery over the topic were seen
- 6) Communication Skills: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved
- 7) Questioning: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved
- 8) Interaction with the pupils: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved
- 9) Use of Teaching Aids: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved
- 10) Additional information: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved
- 11) Classroom Management: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved
- 12) Chalk Board Summary: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved

13) Attitude of Teacher: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved
Towards the Class

Positive

14) Stimulus Variation: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved

Clearly seen

15) Incorporation of Core: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved
Elements / Values

Clearly inculcate

16) Teacher's Personality: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved

Confident, energetic & enthusiastic

17) Recapitulation: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved

properly taken

18) Application: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved

By asking application based questions

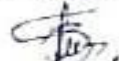
Remarks and Suggestions:

- Teaching aids are attractive
- Effective use of TLM
- All lesson steps were effectively completed
- Problem solving skills among students were properly developed

Overall lesson was V. Good.

OBSERVED BY

NAME: Ms. Shubhangi Kore

SIGNATURE: 

NIRMALA MEMORIAL FOUNDATION COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, KANDIVALI (E)

LESSON PLAN

Name of the student teacher: Rakhi Kanwar Unit A Roll no. A-37

Name of the School / college _____

Subject Mathematics Topic Geometrical Constructions

Practice Lesson No. 7 Standard VII Division _____ Date _____

1 Previous Knowledge Students are aware of basic knowledge of point, shapes, lines

2 Objectives Pupils will be able to

- ① recall different shapes of geometry
- ② understand the difference between regular & irregular polygons.
- ③ apply their knowledge and understanding in a new or unfamiliar situation.
- ④ develops practical skills in the study of Maths.

3 Reference Books google, websites, Textbook, library Resources, Geogebra.

4 Method / Technique Lecture-cum-Demonstration, Audio visual, Activity Method.

5 Teaching Aids Graph paper, Geogebra, Multimedia, Cut-outs, flash card, board.

6 Co-relation English, Science, Art, History, Architecture, etc.

7 Set Induction Teacher will conduct an activity in order to know the pre-requisite knowledge of the children. Pupils will cut different shapes according to the given measurement & place the shape on the given chart. Teacher probes & finally reveals the topic.

Content Analysis

New terms

Point, line, line segment, triangle, square, rectangle, pentagon, hexagon, heptagon, regular & irregular polygon, vertex, no. of edges & faces

Point: A location without length/breadth



Line: Set of points in a linear fashion



Line segment: A part of a line that has 2 points



Triangle: An enclosed figure/polygon with 3 edges & 3 vertices

Rectangle: An enclosed polygon with 4 edges & 4 vertices (opposite sides are equal & parallel)



Core Elements and Values

Logical reasoning
Equality of words
Intellectual thinking

Objectives and their Specifications

Remembering

(1) Pupils acquire knowledge of the concepts of geometry

(2) Pupils recall the knowledge of different shapes

Understanding

(1) Pupils develop an understanding to construct geometrical shapes

(2) Pupils illustrate various examples of geometrical shapes

Applying

(1) Pupils apply their knowledge and understanding of geometrical shapes in daily life

(2) Pupils analyse the difference between regular and irregular polygons

Skill

(1) Pupils develop practical skills involved in constructing geometrical shapes

(2) Tolerance towards religion
Promotion of positive attitude towards mathematics

Teaching Activities

Learning Activities

(1) Teacher (1) probes and explains the meaning of point, line, line segment, etc.

(1) Pupils listen attentively

(2) Teacher (1) asks the pupil to recall different shapes used in the real life

(2) Pupils interact very well.

(3) Teacher (1) introduces a new and important application called geometry.

(3) Pupils observe carefully

(4) Teacher (1) constructs various shapes & asks the students to construct it on their sheets

(4) Pupils observe enthusiastically.

(5) Teacher (2) demonstrates the concept of vertex & edges of various shapes

(5) Pupils understand the concept of vertex and edges.

(6) Teacher (2) probes and discusses the concept of geometrical construction.

(6) Pupils understand & discuss the concept of geometrical construction.

(7) Teacher (2) discusses the importance of geometrical construction in day to day life.

(7) Pupils participate in the discussion.

Recapitulation *Recapitulation done by reading & recollecting the important pointers on the board related to geometrical construction.*

Evaluation *Pupils will recall & draw various geometrical shapes on a graph paper. They will mark the edges & vertex.*













Application *Pupils will practice one shape on the geogebra application.*

Homework *Pupils will download geogebra and construct 5 geometrical shapes. Label the vertex & edges. Take screenshots & mail their HW.*

Chalk board summary

Standard VII

Date _____
Subject Mathematics Topic **Geometrical Construction**

① Point 	⑥ Square 
② Line 	⑦ Pentagon Regular  Irregular 
③ Line Segment 	⑧ Hexagon Regular  Irregular 
④ Triangle 	⑨ Heptagon Regular  Irregular 
⑤ Rectangle 	

Self reflection

Every student is unique and has unique learning styles. Myself and my co-teacher were successful in inculcating a lot of techniques & methodologies for this lesson. We were able to explain the concept & follow every step of teaching a lesson. Our support was fantastic and the synchronization was a boon to the lesson.

OBSERVER'S REMARKS

- 1) Set Induction: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved
- 2) Statement of Aim: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved
- 3) Model Reading/Recitation: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved
- 4) Method of Teaching: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved
- 5) Content Mastery: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved
- 6) Communication Skills: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved
- 7) Questioning: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved
- 8) Interaction with the pupils: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved
- 9) Use of Teaching Aids: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved
- 10) Additional information: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved
- 11) Classroom Management: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved
- 12) Chalk Board Summary: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved

13) Attitude of Teacher: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved
Towards the Class

14) Stimulus Variation: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved

15) Incorporation of Core: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved
Elements / Values

16) Teacher's Personality: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved

17) Recapitulation: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved

18) Application: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Very Satisfactory / Fair / Need Improved

Remarks and Suggestions:

- Interaction v. good
- Effective communication
- Co-opn & Co-ordn excellent
- Variety of TLM's was effectively used.

OBSERVED BY

NAME: Mr. Shubhangi Kore

SIGNATURE:



Demo lesson



Co- Teaching



2. Developing assessment tools for both online and offline learning

**NIRMALA MEMORIAL FOUNDATION COLLEGE OF
EDUCATION , KANDIVALI [EAST]**

SEMIII-CC 4ASSESSMENTFORLEARNING

Blue Print of Unit Test

Nirmala Memorial Foundation College of Education

CC4: Assessment of Learning

(Assignment 1)

Topic – Prepare a Blue-Print & a test in the school subject (Include 3d dimensions)

Presented by –

Priyam GuptaA-

20

S.Y.Bed (Sem – III)

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S.No	Topic	Page No
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For Example- We are creating a Unit Test for FYJC (SSC Board) for the subject of Economics. The total marks for the Unit Test is 20. The Units for the Unit Test are:

Unit 1: Basic Concepts of Economics

Unit 2: Money

Unit Test Design for FYJC (SSC Board)

Subject: Economics

Units: 1-(Basic Concepts of Economics) and 2-(Money)

Total Marks: 20

Time Duration: 60 minutes

WEIGHTAGE OF OBJECTIVES

Objectives	Marks	Percentage
Remembering	9	45
Understanding	5	25
Application	6	30
Skills	-	-
Total	20	100

WEIGHTAGE OF SUB TOPICS

Content	Marks	Percentage
Concepts of Economics	8	40
Types of Money	6	30
Functions of Money	6	30
Total	20	100

WEIGHTAGE OF ITEM FORMAT

Form of Question	No of Questions	Marks per question	Percentage
Essay Type	2	5	50
Short Answer	2	3	30
Objective Type	4	4	20
Total	8	20	100

Blueprint Presentation for Unit Test

Unit Test for FYJC (SSC Board)

Subject: Economics

Units: 1-(Basic Concepts of Economics) and 2-(Money)Total

Marks: 20

Time Duration: 60 minutes

Sub topics	Remembering			Understanding			Application			Total
	O	S	E	O	S	E	O	S	E	
Concepts of Economics	1*(1)				1*(3)				1*(5)	9
Types of Money	2*(1)				1*(3)					5
Functions of Money	1*(1)								1*(5)	6
Total	4				6				10	20

**O – objective Type, S – Short Answer, E – Essay Type

Question Paper for Unit Test:

Unit Test for FYJC (SSC Board)

Subject: Economics

Units: 1-(Basic Concepts of Economics) and 2-(Money)

Total Marks: 20

Time Duration: 60 minutes

Q1. Suggest an Economic term for the given statements: [4]

- i.) Credit instrument through which bank transfers are possible. _____
- ii.) The act of exchanging goods for goods. _____
- iii.) Wealth of Nation is authored by _____
- iv.) Money not accounted for in a bank and not disclosed to the Government. _____

Q2.) Write Short Notes on any two: [6]

- i.) Wealth
- ii.) Goods and Services
- iii.) Black Money
- iv.) Plastic Money

Q3.) Answer any 2 from the given below options: [10]

- i.) Elaborate on Economics as a Social Science
- ii.) What are the Functions of Money?iii.)
Illustrate qualities of Money

Answer Key

Unit Test for FYJC (SSC Board)

Subject: Economics

Units: 1-(Basic Concepts of Economics) and 2-(Money)Total

Marks: 20

Time Duration: 60 minutes

Q1.) i.) Cheque

ii.) Barter Exchange

iii.) Adam Smith

iv.) Black Money

Q2.)

- i.) Wealth - In the ordinary language, by 'wealth', we mean money, but in economics, wealth refers to those goods which satisfy human wants.
Wealth measures the value of all the assets of worth owned by a person, community, company, or country. Wealth is determined by taking the total market value of all physical and intangible assets owned, then subtracting all debts.
- ii.) Goods and Services - Goods are items you buy, such as food, clothing, toys, furniture, and toothpaste. Goods are tangible objects that satisfy people's wants. Services are actions, such as haircuts and car repair, which also satisfy people's wants. Services are Intangible
- iii.) Black Money - The black economy refers to those unrecorded economic transactions conducted on a cash basis with a view to illegal evasion of tax.
- iv.) Plastic Money - The term 'plastic money' refers to the use of technology to facilitate digital transactions that can be conveniently carried out without having to visit the banks every time.

Q3.) i.) The term Social Science refers any subject that deals with human behavior. Political Science, Psychology, Ethics, etc. come within the definition of Social Science. Economics is a social science because it deals with one aspect of human behavior, viz., how men deal with problems of scarcity.

Samuelson says that Economics is “the queen of the social sciences”.ii.)

Functions of money can be broadly categorized into two types:

(a) Primary functions – Medium of exchange, Measure of Value,

(b) Secondary functions – standard of deferred payment, store of value, Transfer of Value

iii.) Money performs several primary, secondary, and contingent functions. However, in order to perform these functions, it must possess certain qualities. In this article, we will talk about the qualities of good money – general acceptability, portability, divisibility, homogeneity.

Marksheet

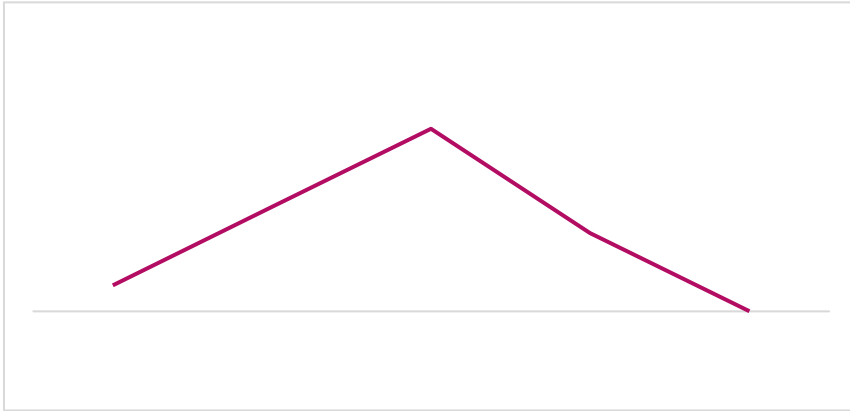
Unit Test for FYJC (SSC Board)

Subject: Economics

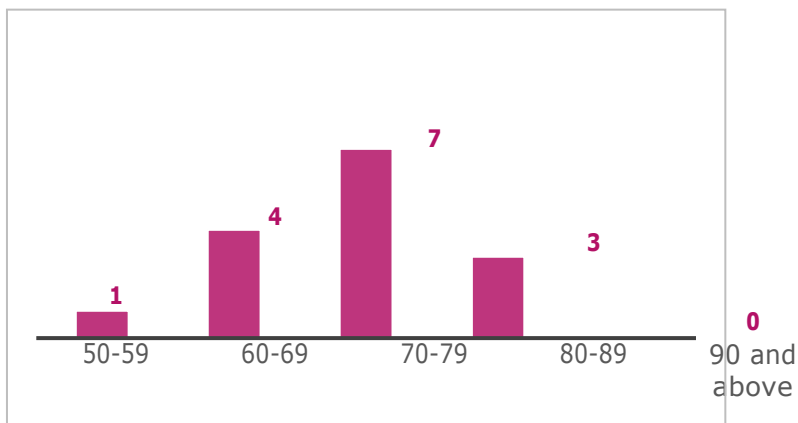
Units: 1-(Basic Concepts of Economics) and 2-(Money)Total

Marks: 20

S. No.	Name of student	Q1	Q2	Q3	Marks Obtained	Total Marks	%age
1.	Asha	4	4	8	16	20	80%
2.	Avika	3	5	7	15	20	75%
3.	Binay	3	3	8	14	20	70%
4.	Deepak	2	4	6	12	20	60%
5.	Divya	4	3	7	14	20	70%
6.	Faiza	3	5	7	15	20	75%
7.	Garvita	3	4	6	13	20	65%
8.	Harsh	2	3	5	10	20	50%
9.	Harini	4	5	4	13	20	65%
10	Kavita	4	4	8	16	20	80%
11	Kreepa	3	4	7	14	20	70%
12	Mayank	2	5	8	15	20	75%
13	Mudit	4	5	8	17	20	85%
14	Prabal	3	3	7	13	20	65%
15	Perna	3	4	8	15	20	75%

Mean:

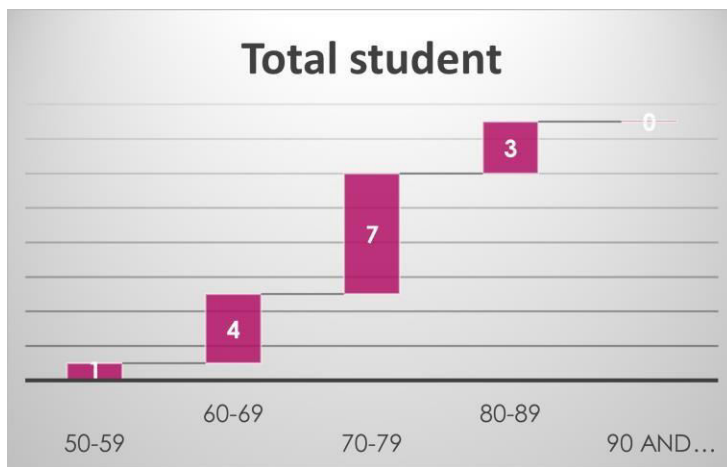
In a class of 15 students, 7 students were able to score in the group range of 70%-79%. The Mean percent for the test conducted was calculated as 75% on the basis of the marksheet.

**Total student**

50-59 60-69 70-79 80-89 90 AND ABOVE

The above graphs represents the same.

The below graph shows the rising trend in the percentage obtained in the unit test by the class.



There turns out to be only 1 student who scored below 60%. 4 students fell in the range of 60-69%, about 50% of the class strength was able to secure more than 70%;i.e.; in the range of 70-79%.

Statistical Interpretation are very important because if we simply presented our raw data it would be hard to visualize what the data was showing, especially if there was a lot of it. Descriptive statistics therefore enables us to present the data in a more meaningful way, which allows simpler interpretation of the data.

Conclusion

An assessment blueprint is a table that lays out curricular aims and the thinking skills expected of students. The blueprint is useful when developing a plan for a test. In addition, it is possible to use a general blueprint as a plan for assessing a set of objectives with several assessments.

Assessment of skills or knowledge is as important as the teaching/learning of the skill or knowledge. Assessment or testing or knowledge evaluation is not a new concept and we have all at some point taken pre-instructional assessment tests. But Blueprint creation refines it and gives it a more organized touch and approach.

3. Effective use of social media/learning apps/adaptive devices for learning

NIRMALA MEMORIAL FOUNDATION COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, KANDIVALI [EAST]

EVIDENCES (ONLINELEARNING RESOURCES)

The screenshot displays the Google Classroom interface for a class. On the left, a navigation sidebar includes 'Home', 'Calendar', 'Teaching' (highlighted), 'Archived classes', and 'Settings'. The main content area shows the class title 'F.Y B.Ed. SEM-1 2022(ICT Assignment) A & B' with a 'Customize' button. Below the title, the class code 'fw77jus' is displayed, along with the subject 'ICT Assignment Addie Model' and 'Room 1'. There is an 'Announce something to your class' button. An 'Upcoming' section shows 'No work due soon'. A user profile for 'Priti Yadav' is visible with a post dated 'Apr 6' and 'R - 10'.



Swati Maam NMFC



Short story on Gratitude 🥰🥰 | Morals & Values for Kids | ThinkJr creations
ThinkJr: "Research Driven" premium quality ...
www.youtube.com

https://youtu.be/2vb_KnmFCKI

Only **admins** can send messages



**NIRMALA MEMORIAL FOUNDATION COLLEGE OF
EDUCATION, KANDIVALI [EAST]**

SEMIV-PC4 ACTIONRESEARCH

**STUDY ON
PROBLEMS FACED BY STUDENTS WHILE DEALING WITH
TECHNOLOGY OF ONLINE LEARNING**

PRESENTED BY

Nisha Jaiswal

Div/Roll No A-26

Sem: 4

S.Y.B.Ed

Method: Commerce

Principal: Dr. Tandra Bandyopadhyay

**GUIDED BY
Prof. Celine Rodrigues**

SUBMITTED TO

**Nirmala Memorial Foundation College of Education
2019-2021**

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7.	APPENDIX

1) Does online teaching as effective as offline teaching?

28 responses

Yes No 16.7% 35.7%

Yes 10

No 17

Option 1 1

2) Do technology disturb the online learning?

30 responses

NO Yes 60% 40%

No 12

Yes 18

3) Do you think online classes are helpful to increase the interest of students in learning?

30 responses

No Yes 30% 70%

No 21

Yes 9

3) Does technology help students to do study in online learning?

4) 30 responses

Yes No 20% 80%

Yes 24

No 6

5) Do you get any interruptions due to the disturbance of internet during online classes?

30 responses

Yes No 30% 70%

Yes 21

No 9

6) Do you think students are able to handle the new technology?

7) 30 responses

Yes No 43.3% 56.7%

Yes 17

No 13

8) Do you think students like the way of online learning?

30 responses

Yes No 60% 40%

Yes 12

No 18

8) Do you think online classes reduce the interest of students in learning?30 responses

YesNo36.7%63.3%

Yes 19

No 11

9) Do you think students are more comfortable with traditional learning?30 responses

YesNo30%70%

Yes 21

No 9

10) Do you think in Covid-19 crises online learning is effective?30 responses

YesNo43.3%56.7%

Yes 17

No 13

11) Do all students know how to use and connect to online device?30 responses

YesNo50%50%

Yes 15

No 15

12) Does online education as effective as face to face instructions?30 responses

YesNo60%40%

Yes 12

No 18

13) Does pupil have sufficient internet during online learning?30 responses

YesNo73.3%26.7%

Yes 8

No 22

14) Does online learning barriers differ from country to country?29 responses

YesNo24.1%75.9%

Yes 22

No 7

15) Does online exam easier then offline exam?30 responses

YesNo23.3%76.7%

Yes 23

No 7

16) Does online learning creating a pressure on your mind?30 responses

YesNo43.3%56.7%

Yes 17

No 13

Descriptive Analysis of Data

Table No:-1

RESPONSES OF STUDENTS IN NUMBERS

Question. No.	YES	NO
1	10	20
2	18	12
3	9	21
4	24	6
5	21	9
6	17	13
7	12	18
8	19	11
9	21	9
10	17	13
11	15	15
12	12	18
13	8	22
14	22	8
15	23	7
16	18	12

Interpretation:-

- THE ABOVE GRAPHICAL REPRESENTS RESPONSES OF STUDENTS FROM TABLE No,1
- VERTICAL AXIS REPRESENTS PERCENTAGE.
- HORIZONTAL AXIS REPRESENTS NUMBER OF QUESTIONS.
- BLUE GRAPH INDICATES YES RESPONSES.
- ORANGE GRAPH INDICATES NO RESPONSES



4. Identifying and selecting/developing online learning resources

NIRMALA MEMORIAL FOUNDATION COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, KANDIVALI [EAST]

SEMI-AB1 CRITICAL UNDERSTANDING OF ICT

Develop and Manage a Social Networking site/Blog/Chat forum for college based on ICT course.

PAGE No.: 3
DATE / /

HACKING

INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS HACKING?

Hacking refers to activities that seek to compromise digital devices, such as computers, smartphones, tablets and even entire networks. Hacking is the activity of identifying weaknesses in a computer system or a network to exploit the security to gain access to personal data or business data. An example of computer hacking can be: using a password cracking algorithm to gain access to a computer system.

DEFINITION Hacking is an attempt to exploit a computer system or a private network inside a computer. Simply put, it is the unauthorised access to or control over computer network security system for some illicit purpose.

WHO IS THE HACKER? Computer hackers are unauthorized users who gain access to computer in order to steal, alter, or delete data, generally by installing malicious software without your knowledge or agreement. They can get access to the information you don't want them to have thanks to their cunning information techniques and in-depth technological knowledge.

Following are some of the things that can be hacked:

- Single System
- Email account
- A group of system
- LAN network
- A website
- Social media sites, etc.

YOU HAVE BEEN HACKED!

WhatsApp Chat Log:

NMFIC ICT GROUP
Disha Nmfic: Kuruna Nmfic, You
...
outside of this chat, not even WhatsApp, can read or listen to them. Tap to learn more.

You created group "NMFIC ICT GROUP"
You added Disha Nmfic

What is hacking? 11:39 PM ✓

Kuruna Nmfic
Forwarded
Hacking is the catch-all term for any type of misuse of a computer to break the security of another computing system to steal data, corrupt systems or files, commandeer the environment or disrupt data-related activities in any way. 11:46 PM

Disha Nmfic
Forwarded
Hacking is an attempt to exploit a computer system or a private network inside a computer. Simply put, it is the unauthorised access to or control over computer network security systems for some illicit purpose. 11:48 PM

Hacking in cyber security refers to the misuse of devices like computers, smartphones, tablets, and networks to cause damage to or corrupt systems, gather information on users, steal data and documents, or disrupt data-related activity. 11:50 PM ✓

◆ How to prevent hacking

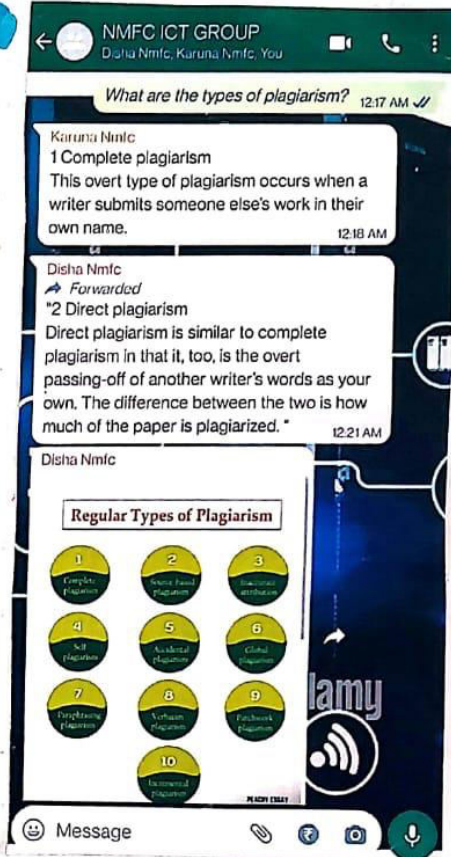
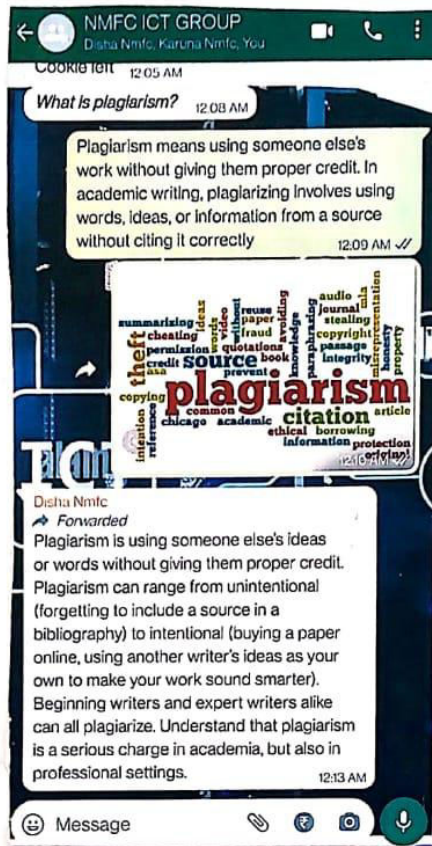
18 Ways to Secure Your Device from Hackers:

1. Use a firewall.
2. Install antivirus software.
3. Install an anti-spyware packing.
4. Use complex passwords.
5. Keep your OS, apps and browser up-to-date.
6. Ignore spam.
7. Back up your computer.
8. Shut it down.
9. Use Virtualization.
10. Secure your network.
11. Use two-factor authentication.
12. Use encryption.
13. Turn off Bluetooth.
14. Don't use unsecured public Wi-Fi.
15. Get a security app.
16. Use a better passcode.
17. Switch off autocomplete.
18. Clear your browsing history.



QUOTE

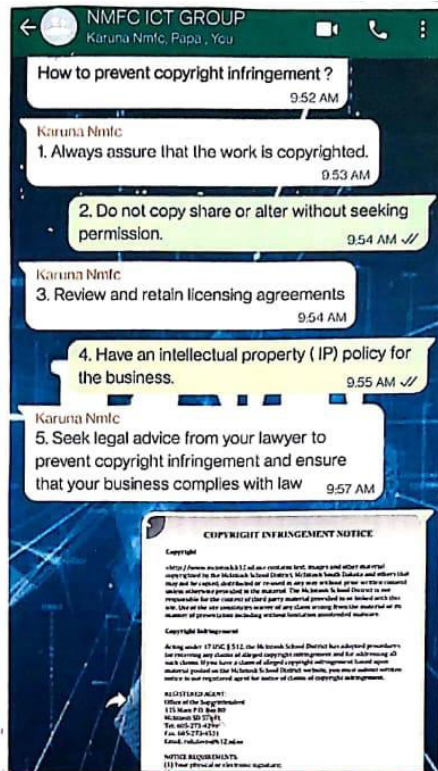
1. "No technology that's connected to the internet is unhackable."
- Abhijit Naskar.
2. "For every lock, there is someone out there trying to pick it or break in."
- David Bernstein.



QUOTE:

1. "If you steal from one author it's plagiarism; if you steal from many it's research."

-Wilson Mizner.



COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT EXAMPLES:

- If a person uses someone's song as background music in his/her music video then he could be made liable for copyright infringement.
- The person downloads movies or songs from an unauthorized sources then it will amount to copyright infringement.
- A person is free to record a TV program to view it later, but he transfers or distributes it to others then it becomes a copyright infringement.

5. Evolving learning sequences (learning activities) for online as well as face to face situations

NIRMALA MEMORIAL FOUNDATION COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, KANDIVALI [EAST]

Students at NIRMALA MEMORIAL FOUNDATION COLLEGE OF EDUCATION receive instruction in micro skills, integrated lessons, practice teaching, and internship in that order, which helps them build their teaching-learning skills. Additionally, workshops are held to give them practical training in this area.

TIMETABLE

Nirmala Memorial Foundation College of Education, Kandivali (East), Mumbai
F.Y. B.Ed. SEMESTER II
Timetable (From 21st to 26th June , 2021)

Time	Monday 21/05/21	Tuesday 22/05/21	Wednesday 23/05/21	Thursday 24/05/21	Friday 25/05/21	Saturday 26/05/21
2:00 to 3:00 pm	ORIENTATION ON SKILL OF EXPLANATION (Ms. Nitisha Jha)	PRACTICE/ PRESENTATION: Skill of Explanation by the students (In the respective Guidance groups)	ORIENTATION ON SKILL OF ILLUSTRATION WITH EXAMPLES (Ms. Damanjeet Rihal)	PRACTICE/ PRESENTATION: Skill of Illustration with examples by the students (In the respective Guidance groups)	WORKSHOP <i>MAKE TEACHING LEARNING INTERACTIVE</i>	ORIENTATION ON INTERNSHIP (Ms. Damanjeet Rihal)
3:00 to 4:00 pm	Demonstration on SKILL OF EXPLANATION (Ms. Nitisha Jha) Method wise Orientation on Skill of Explanation (By Respective Method Teachers)		Demonstration on Skill of ILLUSTRATION WITH EXAMPLES (Ms. Damanjeet Rihal) Method wise Orientation on Skill of Explanation (By Respective Method Teachers)			ORIENTATION ON INTERNSHIP (In Respective Internship groups)
4:00 to 5:00 pm	Discussion and Guidance (In the respective Guidance groups)		Discussion and Guidance (In the respective Guidance groups)			ORIENTATION ON INTERNSHIP (In Respective Method groups)
		Feedback (5.00 to 5.30 pm)		Feedback (5.00 to 5.30 pm)		

PRACTICETEACHING



Honestly is the best policy

Subject: English Poem

Topic: The Worm

Thomas Gisborne

MATCH THE FITTING WORDS

ASIDE	BLADE
WORM	THEE
FLOW'D	LOVE
MADE	FORM
FREE	DERIDE
MOVE	BESTOW'D



Few poems or short stories on the small creatures

Draw or prepare a slogan on
Save the Small Creatures

**NIRMALA MEMORIAL FOUNDATION COLLEGE OF
EDUCATION, KANDIVALI [EAST]**

TEACHING AIDS WORKSHOP

17/11/2021

Nirmala Memorial Foundation had organized a workshop on teaching aid for future teachers to enhance the teaching learning purpose. The main objective of teaching aids is to make the lesson more effective. The workshop was very effective all students took active participation. From the workshop students learn different technique to prepare variety of teaching aids which they can use in their day to day teaching.



