

Lesson Plan

Subject: General Studies Duration: 60 minutes (a double lesson) Topic: Force and motion Level: Primary 6 Supervisor: Dr LAM Bick Har

Learning Objectives:

Upon completion of the lesson, students are able to:

Knowledge: understand the features and conditions of friction

- 1. characteristic of friction
- 2. uses of friction in daily life
- 3. factors that affected friction

Skills:

- 1. develop students' cooperative skills and critical thinking skills
- 2. nurture students' curiosity and experimental spirit

Prior knowledge:

- 1. motion and force
- 2. in-class experiment

Teaching resources (See appendix):

- Pictures of friction example in PowerPoint
- > Textbook
- Visual teaching tools (books)
- Self-evaluation form
- Teacher assessment form



Purpose of teaching	Teaching sequence and	Teaching materials / Resources
 / Stage Lead-in: ✓ Motivate students' learning interest of the topic ✓ Introduce the topic: What is Friction? (5 mins) 	activities Teacher uses separating books experiment to introduce the ideas of friction.	Separating Books Separating Books
 Instruction: ✓ Enable students to understand the concept of friction 1) Definition 2) Factors that affects friction 3) Examples of friction in daily life (20 mins) 	 Teacher points out the characteristic of friction by summarize students' opinions. Teacher brings out questions to stimulate students' thoughts and ideas on the common friction usage in daily life and the factors that affect friction. Teacher uses PowerPoint (refer to Appendix 1) as a supplementary visual teaching aid. (i.e. show pictures and questions) Teacher uses the consolidation mind map (refer to Appendix 2) and makes sure students have grasped the concept and ideas of friction. 	 PowerPoint slides (Refer to Appendix 1) What is Frictions? The amount of friction depends on the size of the surfaces from which the two surfaces are made. The larger the surface, the more friction is produced. The amount of friction depends on the materials from which the two surfaces are made. The rougher the surface, the more friction is produced. Consolidation mind map (Refer to Appendix 2) Concept revtision Friction is a kind of two whenrub together. Friction is created whenrub together. Friction is a kind of two whenrub together. Friction is a kind together. Friction is a kind of two whenrub together. Friction is a kind together.
 Application: ✓ Enable students to apply the knowledge in real life ✓ Develop students' critical thinking 	 Teacher assigns groups with mix skills and abilities (4 to 5 people in a group). Students cooperate to work in a group and choose one case to work on. Then students need to 	 In-class experiment worksheets (See Appendix 3)



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ability and	finish the worksheets	Name:
problem-solving	(refer to Appendix 3).	Experiment: Material and tools.
skills		 clipboard, white paper, sandpaper, corrugated cardboard, pen, railer, toy car Stepsc Clip the white paper to the clipboard, place the toy car on the white paper, control the clipboard to slowly rise
	3. Students need to use the	along the ruler, and observe the height at which the highlighter begins to slide. 2. Clip different materials on the clipboard and repeat the above steps to test.
(30 mins)	knowledge of friction to	A. Estimate the result: On what kind of material has the roughest surface and greatest friction? (Please provide the answer:) whate reasons and the surface of the surfac
(50 mms)	analyse and explain the	white paper anadpaper corrugated cardboard My record: vhite paper sandpaper corrugated cardboard
	findings in their case.	How far is the First teme result distance of the top can be seen to be seen t
	mungs m men case.	drop down on the clipboard (cm) Medium:
		Which is the emoothest surface, and which is the roughest surface?
	4. Teacher assists students	
	when there are in	Explain how you worked out the nearwars to the question above.
	confusion during the	
	experiment.	Group work table: Student name
		Role and duty
Presentation:	1. Teacher invites students to	Rubrics (Refer to Appendix 4)
	present their findings in	Attributes Attributes Still Below Standard At Standard Above Standard Points Earned
\checkmark Enable students to	the project to their	Consistently made Made some Usually made careful Consistently made observations without observations, spant observations, taking careful doesarians, Observations care effection. If the two free to to ince to see that data.
develop	classmates. Teacher	(1 point) (2 points) (3 points) (4 points) Unerecord, Not Way on task and Usually made
cooperative	chooses 2-3 students for	and generation and the second
learning skills	presentation; all students	(1) point) (2) point) (4) point) Interest in unit Had differulty Statistical interest in the lesson activities, was not usuatining interest in the lesson activities. Somained interest in the lesson activities.
	need to fill in the table for	sectained. de lever activitée, ei du lever s'intally so Sostiliment intervention fort de lever nom home de la intervention fort de la tracter, di labor socher, problem solveng molimens una
✓ Practice students'		(1 point) (2 points) (3 points) (1 points) (2 points) (4 points) Team field net work and for fiftherite (1 bandle worked Consistently worked
presentation skills	their role and duty in the	effectively sportner: werking sportner: versporter an avel- Terome Werk I name reserved in Tandare instructions in Tandare instructions in and put finds over Anze. Versport in a set of the over share. Versport in a set of the over share in a set of the over share. Versport in a set of the over share. Versport in a set of the over share. Versport in a set of the over share in a set of the over share. Versport in a set of the over share in a set of the over share. Versport in a set of the over share in a set of the over share. Versport in a set of the over share in a set of the over share. Versport is a set of the over share in a set of the over share. Versport is a set of the over share in a set of the over share in a set of the over share in a set of the over share in a set of the over share in
1	experiment worksheets	(1 point) (2 points) (2 points) (4 points)
(15 mins)	(refer to Appendix 3).	 Self-evaluation forms (Refer to
(15 mms)		Appendix 5)
	2. Teacher uses the rubrics	Cooperate learning and academic self evalution form ¹³
	(refer to Appendix 4) to	Marks e ² Excellent ^{ab} Very good ^{ci} Good ^{ci} Not bad ^{ab} Work harder ^{ci} Contributed ideas in the e ² e ² e ² e ² e ² e ²
	evaluate students'	experiment experiment Listen and response to experiment
	acquisition of subject	groupmates ²² Try my best to complete e ² e ² e ² e ² e ² e ³
	knowledge.	my duty ²⁰ Image: Cooperate with my
	6	groupmate in presentation e
	3. Students use the self-	Cooperate with my e ²
	evaluation forms (refer to	Use good words ¹² e ² e ² e ² e ² Clear about concept of e ² e ² e ² e ²
	Appendix 5) to evaluate	friction ei ei ei Use the knowledge of ei ei ei ei
	their performance for the	friction in the experiment Take turns ^{id} é ² é ² é ³
	-	
Conclusion	group work.	N. Homework worksheets (Defer to
<u>Conclusion:</u>	1. Teacher summarizes the	Homework worksheets (Refer to Anneading C)
✓ Consolidate	lesson with bullet points.	Appendix 6)
students'		Name: () P.6 Date: Result:
understanding of	2. Teacher addresses the	FILL in the blank with what you think is the correct answer.
friction	importance of	Write down 3 more examples of two surfaces rubbing together in daily life. Draw one example in the box.
	experimental spirit and	ı)
✓ Enrich students'	cooperative skills to	2)
learning outcome	students.	3)
✓ Encourage	Students.	Friction is a kind of Friction need
students to be	3. Teacher distributes the	When there is friction, it will or a moving object.
curious		The size of the friction depends on the of surface, the rougher the material, the greater the friction generated. It also depends on the of the surface, the bigger the surface, the
Curroub	worksheet (refer to	greater the friction.
(10 :)	Appendix 6) as homework	
(10 mins)	for consolidation.	