

## PERIOD PLAN

**Class:** VII  
**Unit:** Theme: Desert

**Subject:** English  
**No. of Periods Required:** 11

A. Reading: Desert (Lesson)

B. Writing: Paragraph (A day without mother)

C. Writing: In formal letter

**Objectives:**

1. Children involve in the transaction by listening and expressing their views freely.
2. Children should be able to read and comprehend the given reading text.
3. Vocabulary of the children will be enhanced.
4. Students should understand usage of expressions related to topic.

Period	Content/Activity/Discourse	Strategy	Interactive Questions	Resources/TLM	
1.	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Teacher will show 2 glasses. One is filled with soil and the other with sand.</p> <p>After getting the (desirable) response of the students about the sand, Teacher may show few pictures of Deserts.</p> <p>Teacher will ask the students to</p>	<p>Whole class interaction with an activity</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What do you see in the glasses?</li><li>2. Where do you find the sand?</li><li>3. What is the colour of the desert?</li><li>4. Does heavy rain fall in the desert?</li><li>5. Do we find dense forest in the desert?</li><li>6. Can we grow crops and vegetables in the sand? If yes, then what else is grown there?</li><li>7. Name the animals that are found in deserts.</li></ol>		

	<p>responses on the black board.</p> <p>Teacher may tell the students about the Run of Kutch, and show them the pictures too.</p>	To enhance thinking and writing			
	<p>Reading Paragraph I and II given on Page No. 15</p> <p>Teacher may ask the students to read the lesson loudly. Teacher may correct the pronunciation of the students during the reading and may ask the students to underline the difficult words.</p>	To develop reading and listening skill and enhance vocabulary	<p>Students will underline the difficult words and write their meanings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. desert</li> <li>2. wide</li> <li>3. expanse</li> <li>4. vegetation</li> <li>5. waterless</li> <li>6. uninhabited</li> <li>7. beautiful</li> <li>8. variety</li> <li>9. conciliations</li> <li>10. hot</li> <li>11. all year round</li> <li>12. snow</li> <li>13. extremely</li> <li>14. cold</li> </ol>	Text Book Dictionary Annexure-I	
2.	To explain the hot and cold deserts	Interaction	Students will answer the following question:	Annexure-II	

	teacher may show pictures of Rajasthan, Gujrat and Laddakh.  Teacher may also show the pictures and maps of the famous deserts in the world.	with the whole class	<div>1. What does the word "desert" bring to your mind?</div> <div>2. What type of area a desert is?</div> <div>3. Are all the deserts hot and sandy?</div> <div>4. Name a desert that can be hot all year round.</div> <div>5. Where do you find the cold and snow covered desert?</div> <div>6. In which country Gobi desert is found?</div> <div>7. What is the special feature of Gobi Desert?</div> <div>8. Name the cold desert of our country.</div>	1.	
3.	Reading Paragraph III, IV and V given on Page No. 15 of the Text Book.          Teacher may ask the students to read and underline the difficult words.	To develop reading and listening skill and to enhance vocabulary.	<div>Students will underline the difficult words and write their meanings.</div> <div><div><div>1. generally</div><div>10. wave like</div></div><div><div>2. dryness</div><div>11. mounds</div></div><div><div>3. variation</div><div>12. sand dunes</div></div><div><div>4. temperature</div><div>13. spring</div></div><div><div>5. bare</div><div>14. oasis</div></div><div><div>6. rocky</div><div>15. island</div></div><div><div>7. sandy</div><div>16. barren</div></div><div><div>8. huge</div><div>17. lack of</div></div><div><div>9. shelter</div><div>18. squirrels</div></div></div> <div>Teacher may ask the students to answer the</div>	Annexure-III	

			<p>following question:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Which place is called a desert?</li> <li>2. What is the major feature of all deserts?</li> <li>3. What are the different types of deserts?</li> <li>4. What are sand dunes?</li> <li>5. What is an oasis?</li> <li>6. What problems are faced by the desert animals?</li> <li>7. Do rats and squirrels drink water?</li> <li>8. From where do they get the moisture?</li> <li>9. From where do the desert animals get water?</li> <li>10. Where do the animals take shelter from the hot sun?</li> </ol>	Annexure-IV	
4.	<p>Reading: page No. 16</p> <p>Teacher may ask the students to read and underline the difficult words.</p> <p>Teacher may also show the picture of reptile, burrow crevices etc.</p>	<p>To develop reading and listening skill and enhance vocabulary</p>	<p>Students will underline the difficult words and write their meanings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. reptiles</li> <li>2. hump</li> <li>3. warm up</li> <li>4. sweat</li> <li>5. hunt</li> <li>6. volume</li> <li>7. burrows</li> </ol>	<p>Test Book dictionary</p> <p>Annexure-V</p>	

			8. ship of the desert 9. crevices 10. valuable 11. basking 12. nostrils 13. thorny Teacher may ask the students to answer the following questions: 1. Why do reptiles don't search for food at night? 2. Where do reptiles take shelter during the day time? 3. How can camels walk easily on sand? 4. What do camels eat? 5. What is the use of camel's hump? 6. Why the camel is called the "ship of the desert"? 7. How are camels useful to us?	Annexure-VI	
5.	Reading: Page No. 17 Teacher may ask the students to read and underline the difficult words	To develop reading and listening skill and enhance	Students will underline the difficult words and write their meanings 1. survive 2. moisture 3. conserve	Test Book dictionary Annexure-VII	

		vocabulary	<p>4. arid</p> <p>5. cacti</p> <p>6. driest</p> <p>7. stems</p> <p>8. largest</p> <p>9. roots</p> <p>10. oceans</p> <p>11. absorb</p> <p>Teacher may ask the students to answer the following questions:</p> <p>1. How do desert plants store water?</p> <p>2. How do desert plants absorb moisture?</p> <p>3. Which is the driest desert? Where is it located?</p> <p>4. Which is the largest desert of the world?</p>	Annexure-VIII	
6.	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Teacher may ask the students to tell few things what their mothers do for them and ask the students to write their work on Black Board</p>	<p>Interaction with the whole class</p>	<p>Children in your family to</p> <p>1. Whom do you love the most?</p> <p>2. Who cooks food for you?</p> <p>3. Who helps you in your studies?</p> <p>4. Who washes your uniform?</p> <p>5. Who tries to make you happy when you are sad?</p>	Black Board	

			6. Who tries to solve your problems? 7. Do you miss your mother? 8. Have you ever lived without your mother?		
7.	<p>Teacher may ask the students to imagine a family trip to Rajasthan. During the excursion you lost your way and got parted from your family. You missed your family especially your mother a lot. After that you understood her real value. Then teacher may ask the students to frame few sentences about a day which you spent without your mother.</p> <p>Teacher may ask few students to read Paragraph loudly in the class and make the correction, where required.</p>	To develop writing skill	Write a paragraph on "A day without mother".		
8.	Informal letter	Interaction with the whole class	1. Children do you know, who are grand-parents?  Teacher may tell the students about the maternal and Paternal ground parents.  Then further he may ask		

			<p>2. Do your grandparents live with you?</p> <p>3. If no where do they live?</p> <p>4. Do you visit them frequently?</p> <p>5. What they do for you when you have been with them?</p> <p>6. Do they take you for outing?</p>		
9.	Teacher may ask the students to imagine your grandparents live in Jaipur. You visited them and they took you for outing where they showed you the real Rajasthan, the sand dunes, tribal life, local villages etc.		Write a letter to your friend describing your visit to your grand parent.	Pictures of Rajasthan	
10.	<p>Teacher may frame few sentences to show possession</p> <p>Then teacher will come to the possessive nouns. Teacher will tell the students to possess something meant to have or own something.</p> <p>Possessive nouns show that a</p>	Whole class interaction	<p>Teacher may ask the students to answer the following questions:</p> <p>1. Whose bag is this?</p> <p>2. Whose pen is this?</p> <p>3. Whose pencil is this?</p> <p>A noun or pronoun that indicates the owner of something is said to be in the possessive case e.g.</p> <p>This is my mother's shawl.</p> <p>This is my mother's bag.</p>		



	<p>person, animal, place, thing or idea has or owns something.</p> <p>Then teacher will tell the students about the different forms of Nouns</p> <p>Teacher will tell the students that in case of non-living things, the preposition 'of' issued to show possession instead of the apostrophe (').</p>	<p>To co-relate with the previous knowledge</p>	<p>Nouns have different forms: singular - one noun e.g: Pencil, Pen, Boy, Man</p> <p>Plural Nouns: More than one noun e.g: Pencils, Pens, Boys, Men</p> <p>Possessive nouns - shows possession or ownership.</p> <p>1. In case of singular noun possessive case is formed by adding an apostrophe ('s). e.g: Pencil's, Pen's, Boy's, Man's</p> <p>2. In case of plural noun ending in-s, the possessive case is formed by adding an apostrophe (') after it. e.g: pencils', pens', birds', boys'</p> <p>3. In case of plural noun that does not end in - s the possessive case is formed by adding an apostrophe (') and s after it. e.g: men's, children's etc.</p>		
11.	To check the students what they	Whole class	Teacher may ask the students to show possession	Black Board	



			<p>9. My gardener's spade</p> <p>Teacher may ask the students to correct the following groups of words in the possessive case of non living things.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The refrigerator's door</li> <li>2. The bed's cover</li> <li>3. The book's pages</li> <li>4. Shirt's pockets</li> <li>5. The fruit's skin</li> </ol>	Annexure - XI	
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#### **Annexure-I**

1. ਮਾਰੂਥਲ/ਰੇਗਿਸਤਾਨ
2. ਚੌੜਾ
3. ਫੈਲਾਅ
4. ਬਨਸਪਤੀ
5. ਪਾਣੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ
6. ਵੀਰਾਨ
7. ਸੁੰਦਰ
8. ਕਿਸਮਾਂ
9. ਹਾਲਤਾਂ
10. ਗਰਮ
11. ਸਾਰਾ ਸਾਲ
12. ਬਰਫ਼
13. ਅੱਤ ਦਾ, ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ
14. ਠੰਡਾ

#### **Annexure-II**

2. The word "desert" brings to mind a wide expanse of sand.
3. It is an area which is dry, hot, waterless and uninhabited.
4. No, all the deserts are not hot and sandy.
5. The Sahara Desert of Africa is hot all year round.
6. The cold and snow covered desert are found in Greenland and Antartica.

7. Gobi Desert is found in Mongolia.
8. Gobi desert is hot in summer and cold in winter.
9. Laddakh is the cold desert of our country.

#### **Annexure-III**

1. ਆਮ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ
2. ਸੁੱਕਾਪਣ
3. ਭਿੰਨਤਾ
4. ਤਾਪਮਾਨ
5. ਨੰਗਾ
6. ਚੱਟਾਨੀ
7. ਰੇਤਲਾ
8. ਬਹੁਤ ਵੱਡਾ
9. ਸ਼ਰਨ/ਆਸਰਾ
10. ਲਹਿਰ ਦੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ
11. ਟਿੱਬੇ/ਟਿੱਲੇ
12. ਰੇਤ ਦੇ ਟਿੱਲੇ
13. ਪਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਚਸ਼ਮਾ
14. ਨਖਲਿਸਤਾਨ
15. ਟਾਪੂ
16. ਬੰਜਰ
17. ਘਾਟ/ਕਮੀ

18. ਗਿਲਹਿਰੀ

#### **Annexure - IV**

1. A place that has little or no water is called a desert.
2. The major feature of all deserts is dryness of variation of temperature.
3. Some deserts are bare and rocky while others are sandy.
4. The huge wave like mounds of sand are called sand dunes.
5. An oasis is like a little green island with water in the middle of a desert.
6. Animals face the problem of water and heat.
7. No, they do not drink water.
8. They get moisture from the animals they eat.
9. The other animals get water from the plants and seeds they eat.
10. The animals spend the day underground to take shelter from the hot sun.

#### **Annexure - V**

1. ਰੇਂਗਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਜੀਵ
2. ਕੁੱਬ
3. ਗਰਮ ਹਵਾ
4. ਪਸੀਨਾ
5. ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ
6. ਆਇਤਨ
7. ਖੁੱਡਾਂ
8. ਮਾਰੂਥਲ ਦਾ ਜਹਾਜ਼

9. ਦਰਾੜਾਂ/ਤਰੇੜਾਂ
10. ਕੀਮਤੀ
11. ਨਿੱਘ ਦਾ ਆਨੰਦ ਮਾਣਨਾ
12. ਨਾਸ਼ਾਂ
13. ਕੰਡਿਆਂ ਵਾਲਾ

#### **Annexure-VI**

1. Reptiles don't search for food at night because they need sun heat to warm up.
2. They shelter in burrows or rock crevices during the day time.
3. Camels can walk easily on sand with their flat and wide feet.
4. Camels eat dry, thorny plants.
5. Camel's hump is used to store food and water.
6. Camel is called the "ship of the desert" because it can walk freely and can withstand adverse conditions of desert.

#### **Annexure - VII**

1. ਜਿੰਦਾ ਰਹਿਣਾ
2. ਨਮੀ
3. ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ
4. ਸੁੱਕਾ
5. ਕੰਡਿਆਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਬੂਟੇ
6. ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਸੁੱਕਾ
7. ਤਣੇ
8. ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਡਾ
9. ਜੜਾਂ

10. ਮਹਾਂਸਾਗਰ

11. ਸੋਖਣਾ

**Annexure - VIII**

1. Desert plants store water in their thick stems.
2. They absorb moisture from their roots.
3. The driest desert is Atacama in Chile. It is located in South America.
4. The largest desert of the world is Sahara in Africa.

**Annexure - IX**

1. My brother's watch
2. The baby's dress
3. The soldier's gun
4. The grocer's shop
5. The king's crown
6. The girl's bag
7. My father's name
8. My mother's name
9. My cousin's name
10. My friend's birthday

**Annexure - X**

1. The children's smile
2. The dogs' tails
3. The birds' eggs
4. The women's saris



5. The cricketers' bats
6. My aunts' earrings
7. The ministers' speech
8. The men's houses
9. The gardeners' spades

**Annexure - XI**

1. The door of the refrigerator
2. The cover of the bed
3. The pages of the book
4. The pockets of the shirt
5. The skin of the fruit