LESSON PLAN 6						
CLASS : 8 TEACHER'S NAME :						
NAME OF THE UNIT	SUB-TOPICS	NO OF PERIODS REQUIRED			Time line for teaching	
		Teaching	Practice	TOTAL	From	То
CUBES AND CUBE ROOTS	6.1 INTRODUCTION 6.2 CUBES 6.2.1 SOME INTERESTING PATTERNS	2	3	5		
	6.2.2 SMALLEST MULTIPLE THAT IS A PERFECT CUBE 6.3 CUBE ROOTS	2	3	5		
	TOTAL	4	6	10		
PRE-REQUISITES	KEY CONEPTS	KEY VOCABULARY				
	Every Pupil is expected to have basic knowledge in # finding squares and square roots of a number # different patterns and their implications # writing factors of different numbers # performing four fundamental operations like +,-,x,÷	# Ramanujan# 1729- Rat# cubesnumber# cuboids# Hardy# cube roots# Hardy# Perfect cube# factorisat# Patterns# Prime Fat# Consecutive# Estimatic		nanujan's ion ctorisation n		



TEACHING PERIOD : 1,2	INTRODUCTION, CUBES, SOME INTERESTING PATTERNS			
CONCEPTS/STEPS	TEACHER ACTIVITY (I DO)	GROUP ACTIVITY (WE DO)	INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITY (YOU DO)	
KEY WORDS & PRE REQUISITES	Brain storming session invoving children with pre-requisites vocabulary and concepts related to previous knowledge. Introduction of new vocabulary and key words associated with the concept # CUBE # Hardy # Ramanujan # 1729 - Ramanujan's Number # perfect cubes # cube numbers # patterns # consecutive numbers	* Students read the pre- requisites and answer the questions to the teacher (whole class activity)	Every Pupil will read and write the key words in their note books	
MIND MAPPING	Teacher writes the key word "CUBES AND CUBE ROOTS" on the black board and will elict its other related words through questioning and will draw pupils' attention towards key concepts in the lesson	Hetrogeneous groups are created. One group will read the words and other will explain the meaning	Pupils individually read the keywords associated with Integers	
CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING	Teacher narrates the story behind Ramanujan's Number 1729 interestingly to the children and creates inspiration in them by describing the stories of great mathematicians of India and abroad like Ramanujan and Hardy respectively. Later teacher conducts an activity involving hetrogeneous groups where each group will be provided different single digit and double digit numbers and are instructed to find their cubes through multiplication. The group that gives the answers first will be the winner. Later teacher illustrates some interesting patterns of cube numbers and draws the attention of children towards those patterns which involve arriving to cubes by some simple addition of consecutive odds.	Hetrogeneous groups are formed and are engaged in different activities to ascertain learning of the concept	Each student in the group participates in the activity and learns the concept	
LEARNING ACTIVITY	$1 = 1 = (1)^{3}$ $3 + 5 = 8 = (2)^{3}$ $7 + 9 + 11 = 27 = (3)^{3}$ $13 + 15 + 17 + 19 = 64 = (4)^{3}$ $21 + 23 + 25 + 27 + 29 = 125 = (5)^{3}$ $31 + 33 + 35 + 37 + 39 + 41 = 216 = (6)^{3}$ $43 + 45 + 47 + 49 + 51 + 53 + 55$ $= 343 = (7)^{3}$ $31 + 33 + 35 + 37 + 39 + 41 = 216 = (6)^{3}$ $43 + 45 + 47 + 49 + 51 + 53 + 55$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ $9^{4} = 52$ 9^{5	$\begin{array}{c c} 1 \\ \hline & 1 \\ \hline \hline \hline & 1 \\ \hline \hline \hline & 1 \\ \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline & 1 \\ \hline \hline$	Number	
SUMMARY	Teacher writes the summary of the concept of cubes and different patterns associated with cubes and asks children to note, read and adopt	pupils will note down and read the summary in groups	every individual reads the summary and notes it down	
ASSESSMENT	Teacher asks children to solve the sums of try these sections and some sums of exercise 6.1	every group will do the sums by discussion among each other every individual solves the sums on their own		

PRACTICE PERIOD: 1 ,2,3	INTRODUCTION, CUBES, SOME INTERESTING PATTERNS			
CONCEPTS/STEPS	TEACHER ACTIVITY (I DO)	GROUP ACTIVITY (WE DO)	INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITY (YOU DO)	
KEY WORDS READING	Teacher writes the key words from previous class's teaching period and asks children to read and write them in note books # Cube # Hardy # Ramanujan # 1729 - Ramanujan's Number # perfect cubes # cube numbers # patterns # consecutive numbers	Whole class activity : one child comes to the board and reads the key words loudly and the remaining class follows.	Every child comes to the board and reads the key words and notes them down in their note books	
SIMILAR LINES READING	Teacher writes some interesting patterns invoving cube numbers and asks children to write some more by watching similar lines Cubes and their prime factors Consider the following prime factorisation of the numbers and their cubes. Prime factorisation of its cube $4=2\times2$ $6=2\times3$ $6=2\times3$ $15=3\times5$ $12=2\times2\times3$ $12=2\times2\times3$ $12=1728=2\times2\times2\times2\times2\times2\times2\times2\times2\times2\times3\times3\times3$ $=2^{1}\times2^{1}\times3^{1}\times3$	Each group will read the similar lines and will frame some more by discussion	Every Individual prepares their own similar lines using the lines prepared by the teacher	
SUMMARY/ SYNOPSIS	Teacher once again writes important key words and procedure adopted in writing patterns and asks children to read, note down and practice.	pupils will note down and read the summary in groups	every individual spells and reads the summary and notes it down	
WRITING/ EDITING	Teacher guides children in doing sums of try these section as well as examples and exercise sums of 6.1 on their own and checks their writings	One group will check the writings of the other and vice versa	Slow learners are focused and teacher will ascertain that every individual learns the concept in successive upcoming practice sessions	

TEACHING PERIODS : 3,4	SMALLEST MULTIPLE THAT IS A PERFECT CUBE, CUBE ROOTS				
CONCEPTS/STEPS	TEACHER ACTIVITY (I DO)	GROUP ACTIVITY (WE DO)	INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITY (YOU DO)		
KEY WORDS	Brain storming session invoving children with key words # Cube roots # Factorisation # Prime Factorisation # Estimation	* Students read the keywords answer the # Estimation questions to the teacher (whole class activity)			
CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING	Teacher introduces the concept of finding cube roots by prime factorisation method through an activity involving children. Teacher randomizes a box consisting of cards having some perfect cube numbers and non cube numbers . Now teacher divides children into hetrogeneous groups and asks to pick our one card by each group and instructs them to prime factorise the number and tell whether it is a perfect cube or not along with the cube root if it is a perfect cube. As children are already familiar with prime factorisation while finding square roots in previous chapter, they enjoy in participating in this activity and will learn finding cube root through prime factorisation. Later teacher asks them to guess the smallest multiples which can make perfect cubes in the case of non cube numbers that were picked out from the box.	pupils are divided into hetrogenous groups and are engaged in the activity and the cube root of each of the for factorisation method. iv) 27000 e see that 27000 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 3$ 5 & 3 occur in triplets is a perfect cube. of 27000 = $2 \times 5 \times 3$ = 30	Each student in the group participates in the activity and learns the concept		
SUMMARY	Teacher once again writes important key words and summary of the concept discussed and asks children to note down and adopt.	Pupils will note down and read the summary in	Every individual reads the summary and notes it down		
ASSESSMENT Teacher gives some questions from Try These sections, example sums, exercise sums of 6.2 and asks children to solve those sums		Every group will do the sums by discussion among	e Every individual solves the ong sums on their own		

KEY WORDS READING	children to read and write them in note books	child comes to the board	and reads the key words and		
	# Cube roots # Factorisation # Prime Factorisation # Estimation	and reads the key words	notes them down in their note		
SIMILAR LINES READING	Teacher finds the cube roots of some numbers as wells as smallest multiples	Each group watches the	Every individual solves some		
	that make a perfect cube through some illustrative examples and asks children	similar lines and writes	more statements by watching		
	to find some more by watching similar lines.	some more	the similar lines		
to find some more by watching similar lines. We see that $53240 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 11 \times 11 \times 11$ Here, $5 \text{ does not occur in triplets}$ $53240 \text{ is not a perfect cube.}$ $50, we divide by 5 \text{ to make triplet}$		$\frac{2 1728}{2 864}$ $\frac{2 432}{2 216}$ $\frac{3 108}{3 36}$ $\frac{3 12}{2 4}$ $\frac{2 4}{2 2}$ $1728 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$ Sube root = 2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12			
SUMMARY/ SYNOPSIS	Teacher once again writes important key words and summary and asks children to note down and adopt.	Pupil groups will read and adopt the procedure	Teacher focuses on every individual so that each one learns the concept in successive upcoming practice sessions		
WRITING/ EDITING	Teacher gives some questions from Try These sections and exerise sums of 6.2 and asks children to solve those sums and teacher checks the writings of children	One group will check the writings of the other and vice versa			