



MICRO-TEACHING LESSON PLAN

Skill: Explaining

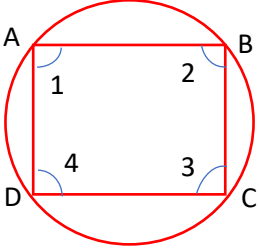
Sub: Mathematics

Identification of Data:

Subject: General Mathematics Topic: Cyclic Quadrilateral Class: IX	Teacher: Time: 7 min Date:
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Teaching Aids:

❖ **General Aids:** Chalk, Blackboard, Duster, Pointer

Step	Teacher's Activities	Pupils' Activities	Components of the skill
I N T R O D U C T I O N	<p>After welcoming the pupil teacher will say that by comparing the properties, we can say all rectangles are parallelogram but all parallelogram not rectangle.</p> <p>He / She will continue, "A cyclic parallelogram is a rectangle."</p>	The pupils will listen attentively and try to grasp.	Initial Statement
D E V E L O P M E N T	<p>He / She will pause for a while and continues.</p> <p>"Let us draw a cyclic parallelogram ABCD (fig:1) with interior angles $\angle 1$, $\angle 2$, $\angle 3$ and $\angle 4$.</p> 	The pupils will listen attentively and draw the diagram on their blackboard.	Interpreting pupils' cues, maintaining brevity.

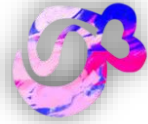


D E V E L O P M E N T	<p><u>As we know</u>, the sum of opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral is 180°. <u>Therefore</u>,</p> $\angle 1 + \angle 3 = 180^\circ, \text{ and } \angle 2 + \angle 4 = 180^\circ,$ <p><u>Also</u>, ABCD is a parallelogram. Consequently, $AB=CD$ and $AD=BC$, because opposite sides of a parallelogram are equal. <u>Also</u>, $\angle 1 = \angle 3$, and $\angle 2 = \angle 4$, because opposite angles of a parallelogram are equal.</p> <p>Since,</p> $\begin{aligned} \angle 1 + \angle 3 &= 180^\circ \\ \Rightarrow \angle 1 + \angle 1 &= 180^\circ \\ \Rightarrow 2\angle 1 &= 180^\circ \\ \Rightarrow \angle 1 &= \frac{180^\circ}{2} = 90^\circ \end{aligned}$ <p>Also,</p> $\begin{aligned} \angle 2 + \angle 4 &= 180^\circ \\ \Rightarrow \angle 2 + \angle 2 &= 180^\circ \\ \Rightarrow 2\angle 2 &= 180^\circ \\ \Rightarrow \angle 2 &= \frac{180^\circ}{2} = 90^\circ \end{aligned}$ <p>Similarly, we can find that $\angle 3 = 90^\circ$ and $\angle 4 = 90^\circ$.</p> <p>Above we have seen that each angles of the cyclic quadrilateral ABCD is 90°.</p> <p>The teacher will ask the following questions to test the pupils understanding.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tell one properties of cyclic quadrilateral. A cyclic rectangle is always a parallelogram. Why? <p>From the above we can say that the cyclic parallelogram ABCD posses all the properties of a rectangle i.e., opposite sides are equal and each interior angle 90°.</p> <p><u>Therefore</u>, a cyclic parallelogram is a rectangle.</p>	<p>The pupils will note down the calculation.</p> <p>The pupils will note down the calculation.</p> <p>The pupils will answer the questions.</p>	<p>Explaining links used</p> <p>Continuity and fluency</p> <p>Explaining links used.</p> <p>Use of explaining links.</p> <p>Test pupils understanding</p> <p>Concluding statement</p>
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B.Ed. Study Materials

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Step	Teacher's Activities	Pupils' Activities	Components of the skill
C O N C L U S I O N	The teacher will thank students for their attentive and cooperative behaviour and rub the black board before leaving the class.	The pupils will listen attentively.	

Prepared By-

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