

Class IX Subject English

Period 3 Chapter A TRULY BEAUTIFUL MIND	
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Sub-Concepts	 Introduction to the chapter Albert Einstein as a world figure Einstein's childhood
Teaching Aid To be used	 PowerPoint Presentation Pictures of Albert Einstein

SI. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
•	GENERAL OBJECTIVES
	(i) Reading Comprehension
	(ii) Getting acquainted with short story/Fiction
	(iii) Understanding the plot
	(iv) Understanding characters
	(v) Developing LSRW Skills
	(vi) Knowing how to write a story- Beginning, middle and end
•	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES/ EXTENDED OBJECTIVES

- (i) Developing LSRW
- (ii) Appreciating the story, plot, characters
- (iii) Critically appreciating
- (iv) Getting acquainted with typical vocabulary meant for story writing
- (v) Developing sense of visualization empathy
- (vi) Appreciating varieties of style and diction in literary writing

1 Introduction

Introductory Questions

- Whom do you think of when you hear the word genius?
 - What are the attributed qualities you can think of a genius?
 - How a genius is different than an normal person?
 - Do you think only intelligence makes a person genius? Or there are other abilities other than intelligence which makes a person genius?

2 Presentation

- Einstein, a different child
- Different instances of Einstein's childhood

Explanation

- As a child he did not show any trace of intelligence. On the contrary, his
 mother, too, thought Albert was a freak as to her, his head seemed much
 too large. Albert Einstein was considered a slow child, and much to his
 parents' worry, he started speaking after he turned two-and-a-half years
 old and when he did learn to speak, he uttered every word twice
- Young Albert broke his silence at the supper table one night to say, "The soup is too hot." Greatly relieved, his parents asked why he had never said a word before. Albert replied, "Because up to now everything was in order."
- An introvert as a child, Einstein was nicknamed 'Brother Boring' by his playmates. As a result, most of the time he played by himself and loved mechanical toys. Once, the headmaster of his school gave a very adverse report about him to his father stating that he would never succeed in any profession. Still, Einstein started to learn playing.the violin at the young age of six as per his mother's wish. Einstein was a gifted amateur violinist, and

	he maintained this skill throughout his
	Vocabulary:
	• indication
	• uttered
	• freak
	regimentation
	amateur
	• contrary
3	Character Sketch
3	Einstein as a child
4	Activity
	Finding more about Albert Einstein from the available resources.
4	Evaluation
	Reference to Context Questions
	Comprehension type questions
	Long Answer Type /Value based Questions
	Short Answer Type Questions
	Very Small Type Questions
	Long Answer Type Questions
	Very Long Answer Type Questions
	Grammar in the context
	Spelling Dictation

SOME ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS
Where was Albert Einstein born?
When did Albert start speaking? Why was he so late in speaking
What did Albert love as a child?



Class IX Subject English

Period	2	Chapter	A Truly beautiful Mind
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SI. No	Step '	Wise (What to be done)				
Sub-Concepts		 Albert Einstein's personal life Albert's education and scientific discoveries 				
Teaching Aid To be used		 Pictures of Albert Einstein and his Alma mater Powerpoint Presentation 				
•	GENE	RAL OBJECTIVES				
	i.	Reading Comprehension				
	ii.	Getting acquainted with short story/Fiction				

iii. Understanding the plot iv. **Understanding characters Developing LSRW Skills** ٧. Know how to write a story- Beginning, middle and end vi. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES/ EXTENDED OBJECTIVES i. **Developing LSRW** ii. Appreciating the story, plot, characters Critically appreciating iii. Getting acquainted with typical vocabulary meant for story writing iv. Developing sense of visualization empathy ٧. Appreciating varieties of style and diction in literary writing vi. 1 Introduction Testing previous knowledge Who was Albert Einstein What did he say when he saw his sister Maja? What instrument did Albert play as a child What was Albert's favourite subject? 2 Presentation Main points of discussion He was not a bad student as he scored good marks in almost every subject in school while his family used to stay in Munich. By the time he was fifteen years old, Einstein started feeling uncomfortable with the school's regimentation so he left it for good. When Albert's parents moved to Milan, they left him with relatives and he continued his education in German-speaking Switzerland. Soon after he completed schooling, he took admission at a university in Zurich. He felt that the university atmosphere was more liberal in accepting new concepts and ideas. Besides, he was greatly interested in Physics and Mathematics and wanted to pursue a career in this field

	• In 1902, Albert started working as a technical specialist in the patent office located at Bern where he would assess other people's inventions and secretly worked on his ideas about the Theory of Relativity. While at the university, he met Mileva Maric, a fellow student who was equally bright and intelligent. They fell in love and married in January 1903 and had two sons. However, their marriage soon faltered and they finally divorced in 1919. The same year he married Elsa, his cousin.
	Vocabulary
	• regimentation
	• clashed
	• stifled
	• ally
	• philistines
	• bureau
	• patent
	• liberal
3	Character Sketch
	Albert as a young man
5	Activity
	Locating Zurich & Munich in the map
	Finding out more about different branches of Physics
6	Evaluation
	Reference to Context Questions
	Comprehension type questions
	Long Answer Type /Value based Questions
	Short Answer Type Questions
	Very Small Type Questions

Long Answer Type Questions
Very Long Answer Type Questions
Grammar in the context
Tense in Active Passive
Spelling Dictation
SOME QUESTIONS
Where did Albert Einstein study?
What were his favourite subjects in the university?
 Who was his close friend at the university?



Class IX Subject English	
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Period	3	Chapter	A Truly beautiful Mind

Sub-Concepts	 Einstein's scientific theories Einstein's fame as a scientist
Teaching Aid To be used	PowerPoint PresentationTed Ed video on E=mc2

SI. No	Vise (What to be done)		
•	GENERAL OBJECTIVES		
	i. Reading Comprehension		
	ii. Getting acquainted with short story/Fiction		
	iii. Understanding the plot		
	iv. Understanding characters		
	v. Developing LSRW Skills		
	vi. Knowing how to write a story- Beginning, middle and end		
•	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES/ EXTENDED OBJECTIVES		
	i. Developing LSRW		
	ii. Appreciating the story, plot, characters		
	iii. Critically appreciating		
	iv. Getting acquainted with typical vocabulary meant for story writing		
	v. Developing sense of visualization empathy		
	vi. Appreciating varieties of style and diction in literary writing		
1	Introduction		
	What was Einstein's interest at university?		
	What did he call his desk drawer at work?		
	What was Einstein's job as a teaching assistant?		
2	Presentation		
	The main points of discussion		
	• In 1905, Einstein released his paper on 'Special Theory of Relativity', according to which time and distance are not absolute. This gave birth to the most renowned formula which describes the relationship between mass and energy i.e, E = mc2.		
	Later in 1915, he published his General Theory of Relativity, that administered a		

	new description of gravity. In 1919, a solar eclipse proved that his Theory of Relativity was accurate. In no time, his work was proclaimed by newspapers as a "scientific revolution". Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1921 for his works in Physics which are relevant even today. He was lauded by the press for all the honours that he received for his scientific theory In 1933, when the Nazis gained control over Germany, Einstein immigrated to the United States of America. He did not want his scientific research to be used for destruction of mankind, so he moved from Germany.					
	Vocabulary					
	Relativity					
	absolute					
	unravelling					
	faltered					
	ambition					
	• eclipse					
	deflected					
3	Character- Sketch • Albert Einstein as a scientist					
4	Justification of the title					
5	• Finding out more about Einstein's discoveries					
6	Evaluation					
	Reference to Context Questions					
	Comprehension type questions					
	Long Answer Type /Value based Questions					
	Short Answer Type Questions					

	Very Small Type Questions			
	Long Answer Type Questions			
	Very Long Answer Type Questions			
	Grammar in the context Tense in Active Passive			
	Spelling Dictation			
	Additional questions along with book questions			
	What do you understand by Einstein's theory of relativity?			
	What happened in 1933?			
	Which award did Einstein receive in 1921?			



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Period 4 Chapter A Truly beautiful Mind	Period	4	Chapter	A Truly beautiful Mind
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Sub-Concepts	Einstein as a humanitarian
Teaching Aid	 PowerPoint Presentation Pictures of Nazi Germany, President Roosevelt, Hiroshima
To be used	Nagasaki, and the UN

SI. No	Step Wise (What to be done)			
•	GENERAL OBJECTIVES			
	vii. Reading Comprehension			
	viii. Getting acquainted with short story/Fiction			
	ix. Understanding the plot			
	x. Understanding characters			
	xi. Developing LSRW Skills			
	xii. Knowing how to write a story- Beginning, middle and end			
•	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES/ EXTENDED OBJECTIVES			
	vii. Developing LSRW			
	viii. Appreciating the story, plot, characters			
	ix. Critically appreciating			
	x. Getting acquainted with typical vocabulary meant for story writing			
	xi. Developing sense of visualization empathy			
	xii. Appreciating varieties of style and diction in literary writing			
1	Introduction			
	What were the different scientific discoveries made by Einstein ?			
	Explain E=mc2 in your own words.			

	What was Einstein's discovery in 1919?			
2	Presentation			
	The main points of discussion			
	The discovery of nuclear fission in 1938 led to a huge uproar among American physicists. So, Einstein wrote a letter to the American President, Franklin D. Roosevelt warning about the hazards of an atomic bomb explosion			
	However, in 1945 America developed the atomic bomb secretly and threw those bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki that caused him acute mental agony			
	 Deeply shaken, Einstein wrote a public memorandum to the United Nations to form a world government that could prevent recurrence of such massive destruction to mankind. In his last few days, he got involved in politics thereby advocating democracy and world peace. In 1955, Einstein breathed his last at the age of 76 and is often commemorated as a great visionary as much as we remember him as a scientific genius. 			
	Vocabulary			
	• emigrated			
	• lauded			
	• fission			
	• uproar			
	• fascism			
	• missive			
	• visionary			
3	Character- Sketch • Albert Einstein as a peace advocate			
4	Justification of the title			
5	Activity			

6	Evaluation			
	Reference to Context Questions			
	Comprehension type questions			
	Long Answer Type /Value based Questions			
	Short Answer Type Questions			
	Very Small Type Questions			
	Long Answer Type Questions			
	Very Long Answer Type Questions			
	Grammar in the context			
	Tense in Active Passive			
	Spelling Dictation			
	Additional questions along with book questions			
	What did Einstein write to Roosevelt ?			
	What happened in 1945 in Hiroshima and Nagasaki?			
	What was Einstein's mission during his final decades of life?			