B.L.D.E.A's
JSS COLLEGE OF EDUCATION VIJAYAPUR

5 'E'
Model of Lesson teaching

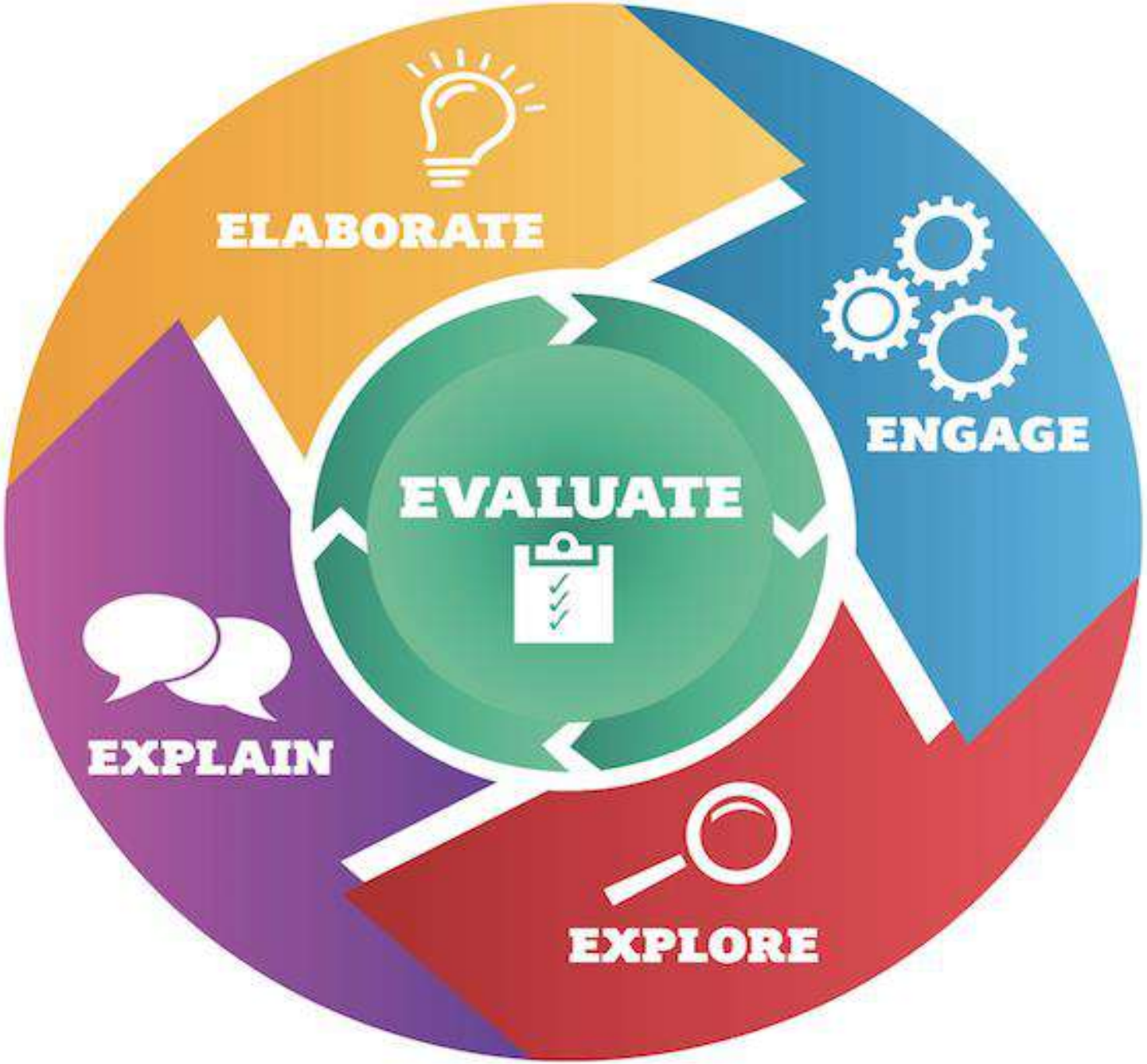
BY:Jyoti S. Hosamani (Student Teacher) B.Ed. II Semester

The 5E Model

The 5E Model, developed in 1987 by the Biological Sciences Curriculum Study, promotes collaborative, active learning in which students work together to solve problems and investigate new concepts by asking questions, observing, analyzing, and drawing conclusions.

The 5E Model is based on the constructivist theory to learning, which suggests that people construct knowledge and meaning from experiences. By understanding and reflecting on activities, students are able to reconcile new knowledge with previous ideas. According to subject matter expert Beverlee Jobrack, "Educational movements, such as inquiry-based learning, active learning, experiential learning, discovery learning, and knowledge building, are variations of constructivism.

In the classroom, constructivism requires educators to build inquiry, exploration, and assessment into their instructional approach. In many ways, this means the teacher plays the role of a facilitator, guiding students as they learn new concepts.


ELABORATE
ENGAGE
EVALUATE
EXPLAIN
EXPLORE

ENGAGE

In the first phase of the learning cycle, the teacher works to gain an understanding of the students' prior knowledge and identify any knowledge gaps. It is also important to foster an interest in the upcoming concepts so students will be ready to learn. Teachers might task students with asking opening questions or writing down what they already know about the topic. This is also when the concept is introduced to students for the first time.

EXPLORE

During the exploration phase, students actively explore the new concept through concrete learning experiences. They might be asked to go through the scientific method and communicate with their peers to make observations. This phase allows students to learn in a hands-on way.

EXPLAIN

This is a teacher-led phase that helps students synthesize new knowledge and ask questions if they need further clarification. For the Explain phase to be effective, teachers should ask students to share what they learned during the Explore phase before introducing technical information in a more direct manner, according to “The 5E Instructional Model: A Learning Cycle Approach for Inquiry-Based Science Teaching.” This is also when teachers utilize video, computer software, or other aides to boost understanding.

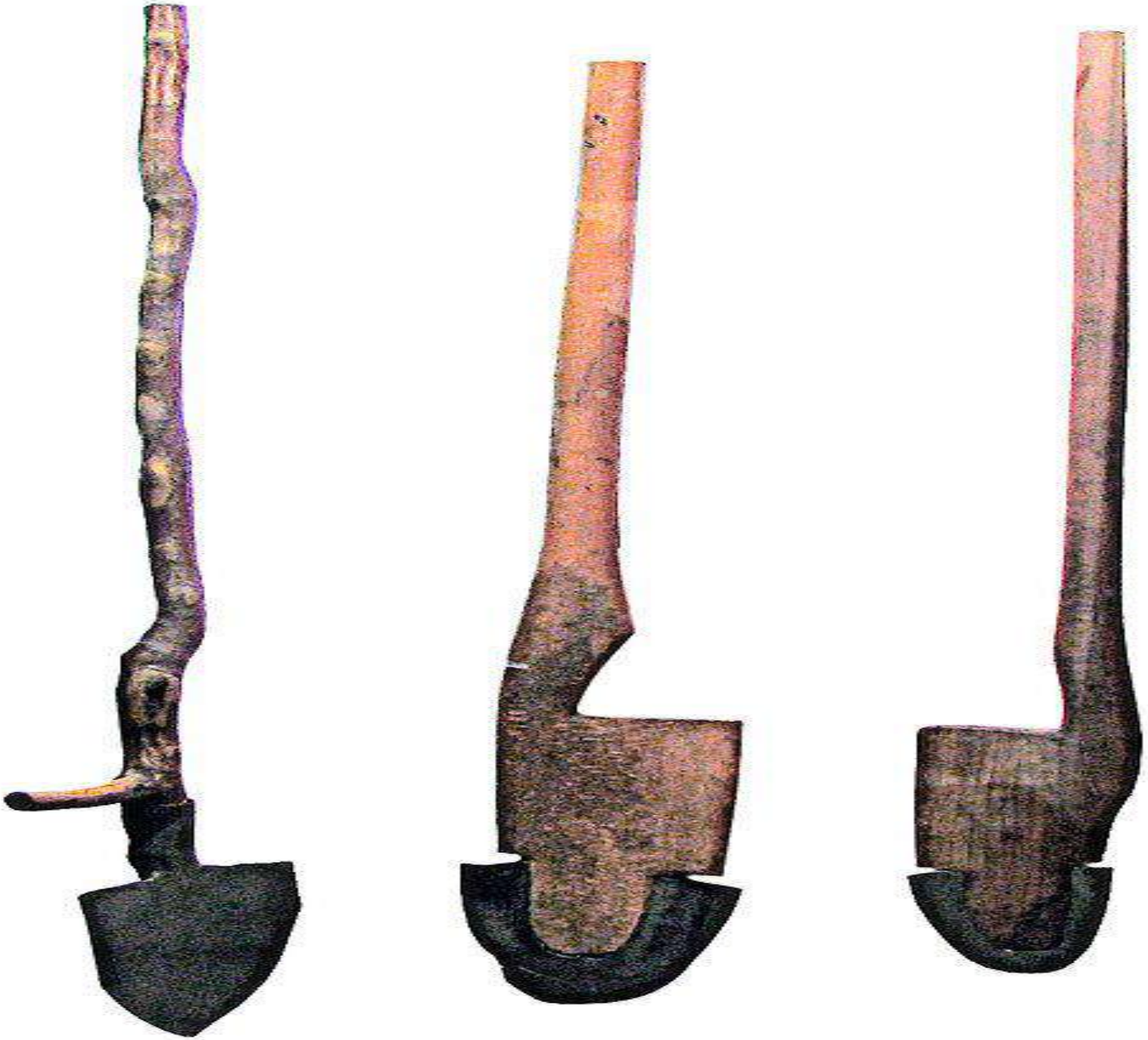
ELABORATE

The elaboration phase of the 5E Model focuses on giving students space to apply what they've learned. This helps them to develop a deeper understanding. Teachers may ask students to create presentations or conduct additional investigations to reinforce new skills. This phase allows students to cement their knowledge before evaluation.

EVALUATE

The 5E Model allows for both formal and informal assessment. During this phase, teachers can observe their students and see whether they have a complete grasp of the core concepts. It is also helpful to note whether students approach problems in a different way based on what they learned. Other helpful elements of the Evaluate phase include self-assessment, peer-assessment, writing assignments, and exams.

Thank You
For Your Attention




Farm King

B.L.D.E.A's
JSS College of Education
by Pallavi Pujari

BLDEA's

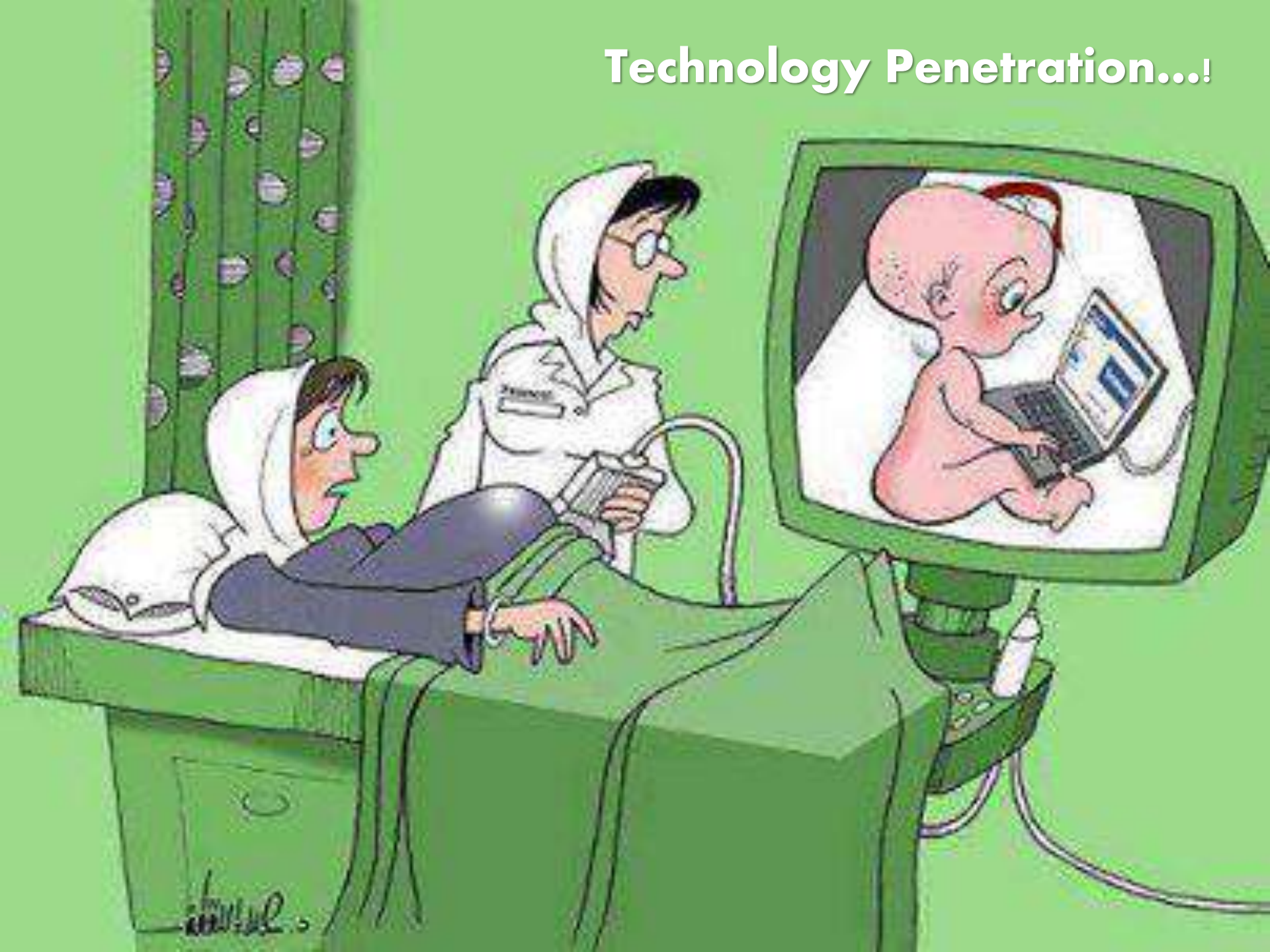
J.S.S. College of Education, Vijayapur

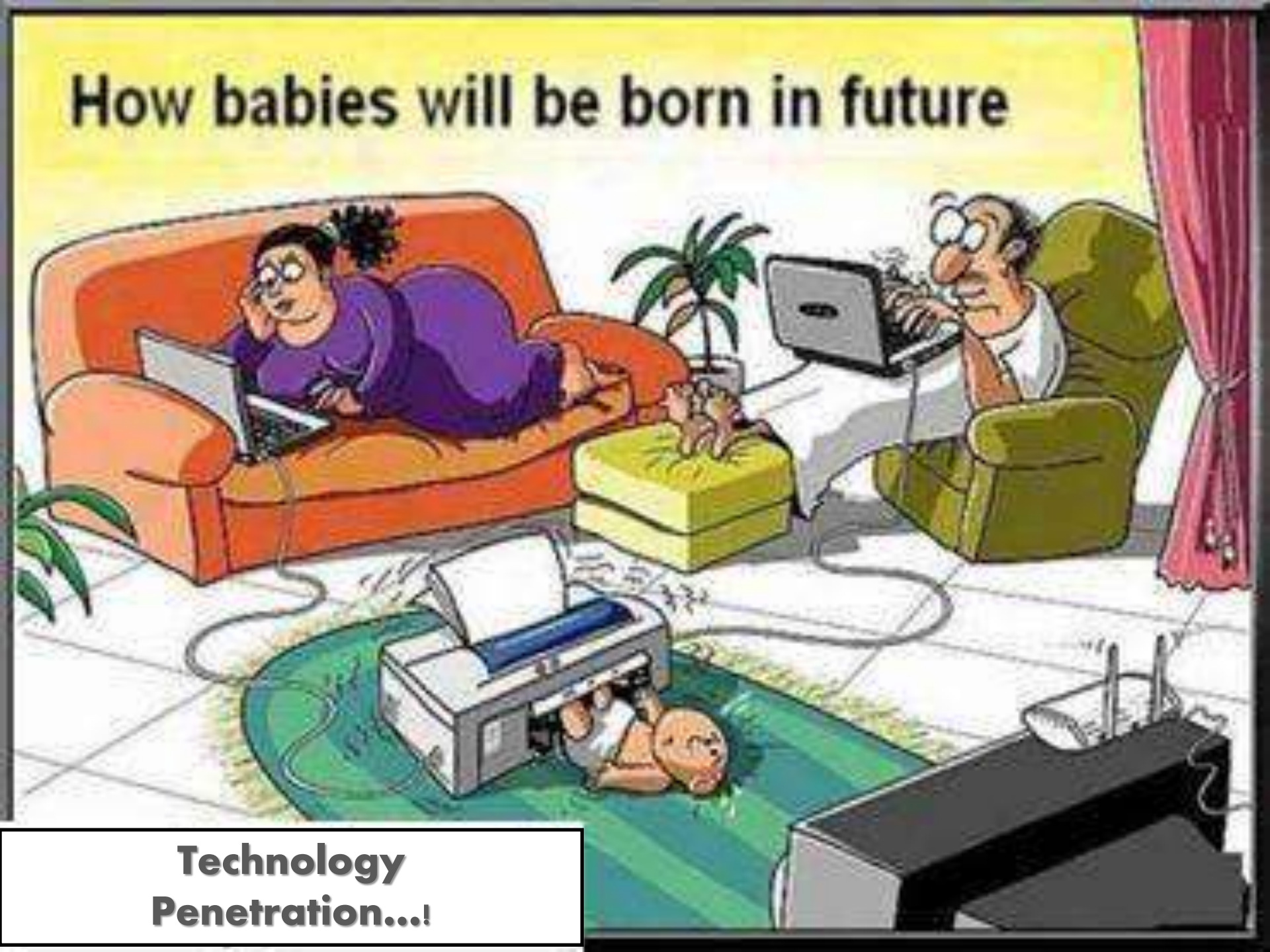
I- Information

C- Communication

T- Technology

Technology Penetration...!





Technology Penetration...!


Technology
Penetration...!


No
Generation Gap...!

The Neo-Gen Alphabet

A: APPLE

B: BLUETOOTH

C: CHAT:

D: DOWNLOAD

E: E MAIL

F: FACEBOOK

G: GOOGLE

H: HEWLETT PACKARD

I: Iphone

J: JAVA

K: KINGSTON

L: LAPTOP

M: MESSENGER

N: NERO

O: ORKUT

P; PICASSA

Q: QUICK HEAL

R: RAM

S: SERVER

T: TWITTER

U: USB

V: VISTA

W: WiFi

X: Xp

Y: YOU TUBE

Z: ZORPIA

Std:- III
Time:- 1 hour
Marks:- 50

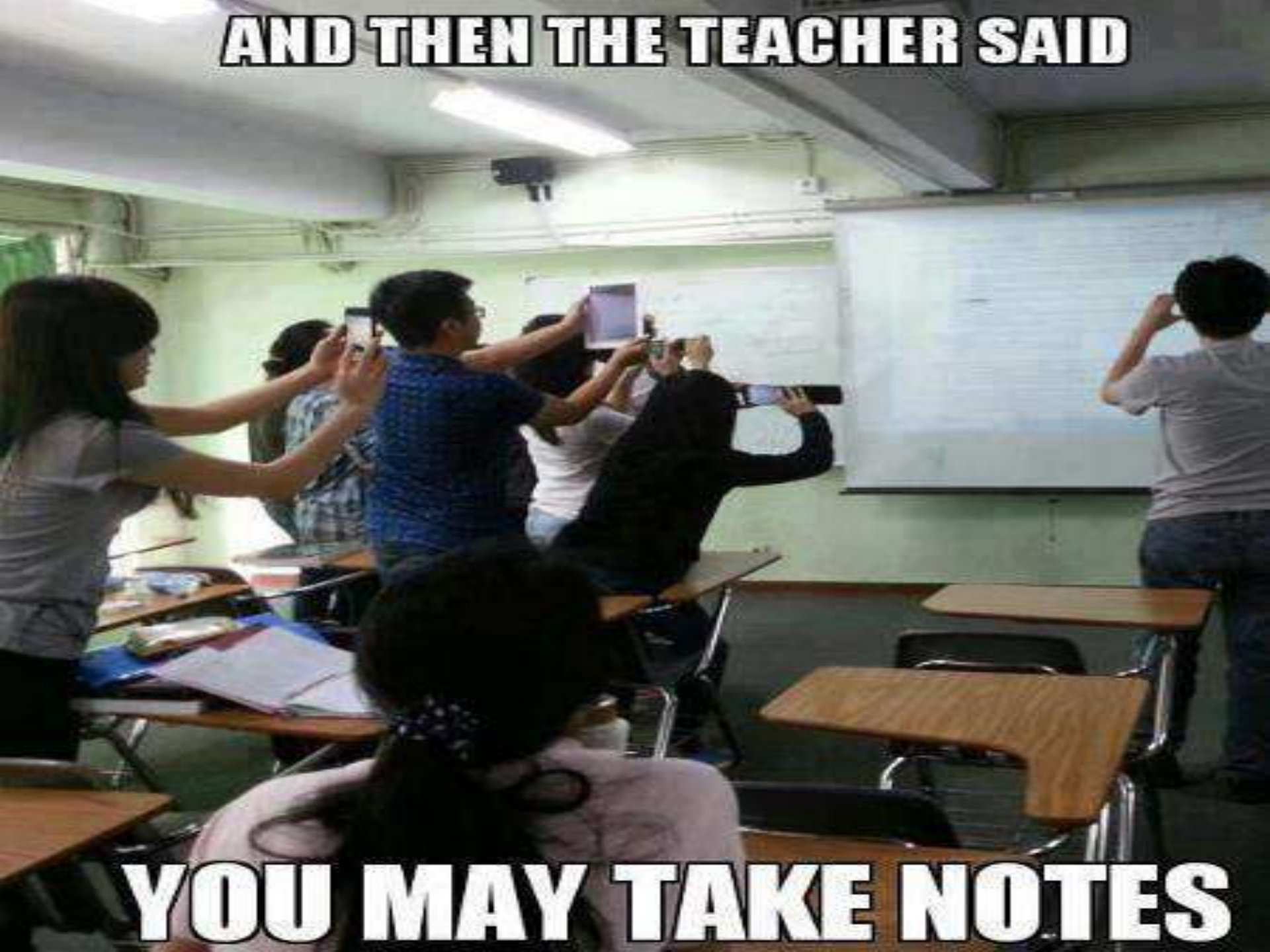
General Knowledge

1. Fill in the blanks

Three essential elements of human survival are

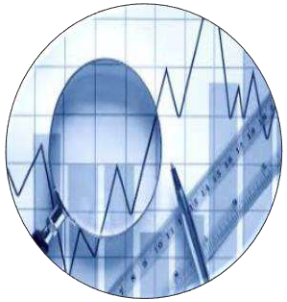
(a) A Android × **(b) W** hatsApp × **(c) F** acebook ×

0


AND THEN THE TEACHER SAID
YOU MAY TAKE NOTES

School management

manufacturing



Measurement

Booking

Banking

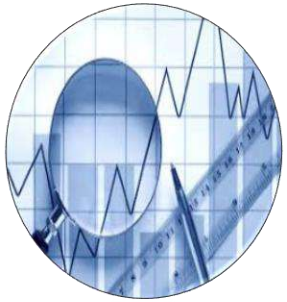
Data handling

Monitoring and tracking

Communication

School management

manufacturing



Measurement

Booking

Banking

Data handling

Monitoring and tracking

Communication


Backspace
Insert
Delete
End
Thanks!
Shift

B.L.D.E.A'S JSS COLLEGE OF EDUCATION VIJAYAPUR

Enhancing Professional Competencies – ICT

By : Sushma Dudagi

B.ED First Year 2022-23

Computer Hardware

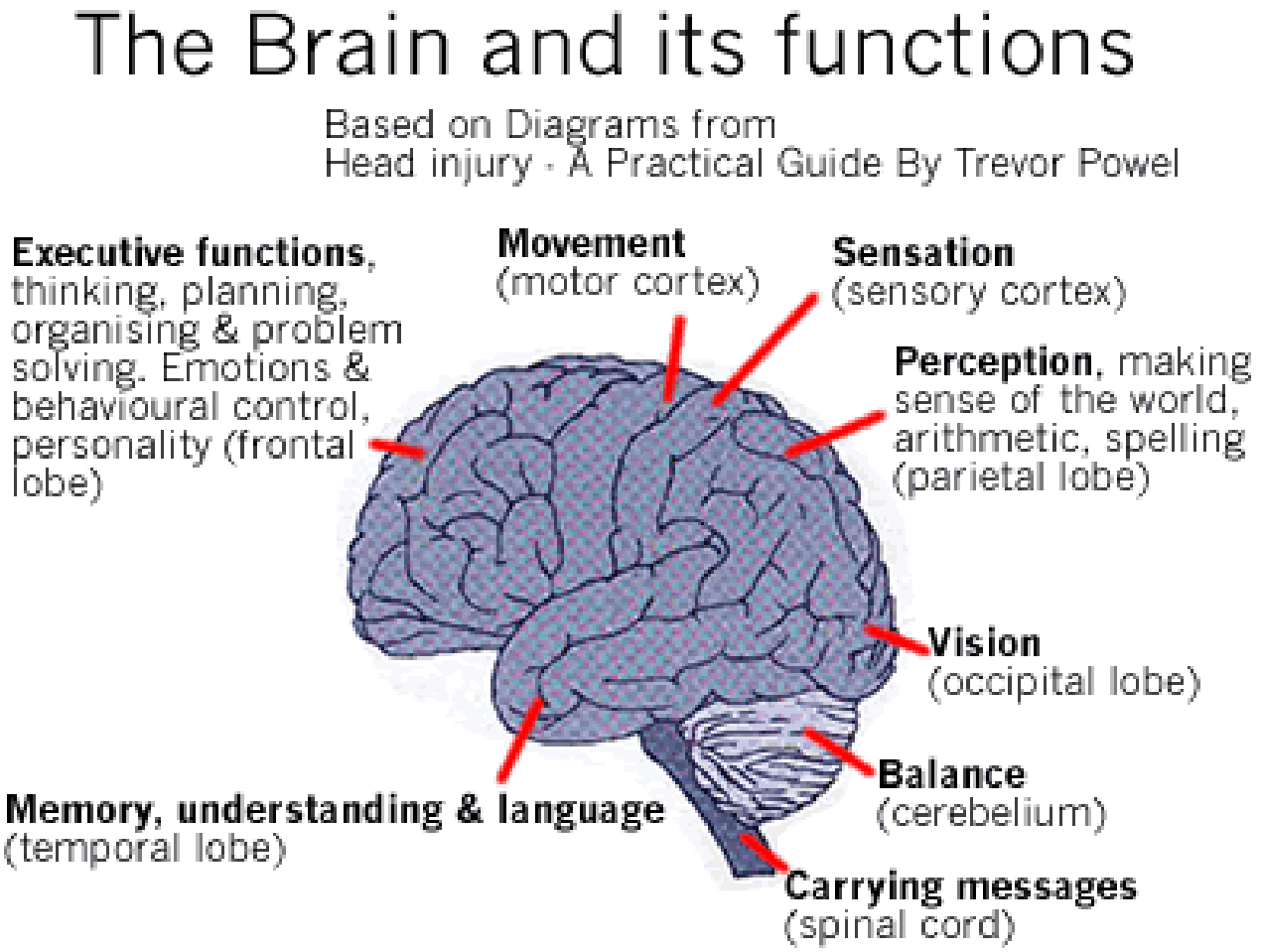
Review Information for Final Exam

Computer

A programmable electronic machine that performs high-speed mathematical or logical operations or that assembles, stores, correlates, or otherwise processes information.

The Basic Structure of A Computer System Consists of Three Parts

1. CPU - Central Processing Unit



The Basic Structure of A Computer System Consists of Three Parts

1. CPU

Performs arithmetic and logic operations

2. INPUT – OUTPUT DEVICES

(Peripherals)

Keyboard, Monitor, Modem, Mouse, Joystick,

Speakers, Printers, etc.

3. MEMORY

Primary – directly accessible by the CPU.

Secondary – external memory for storing data.

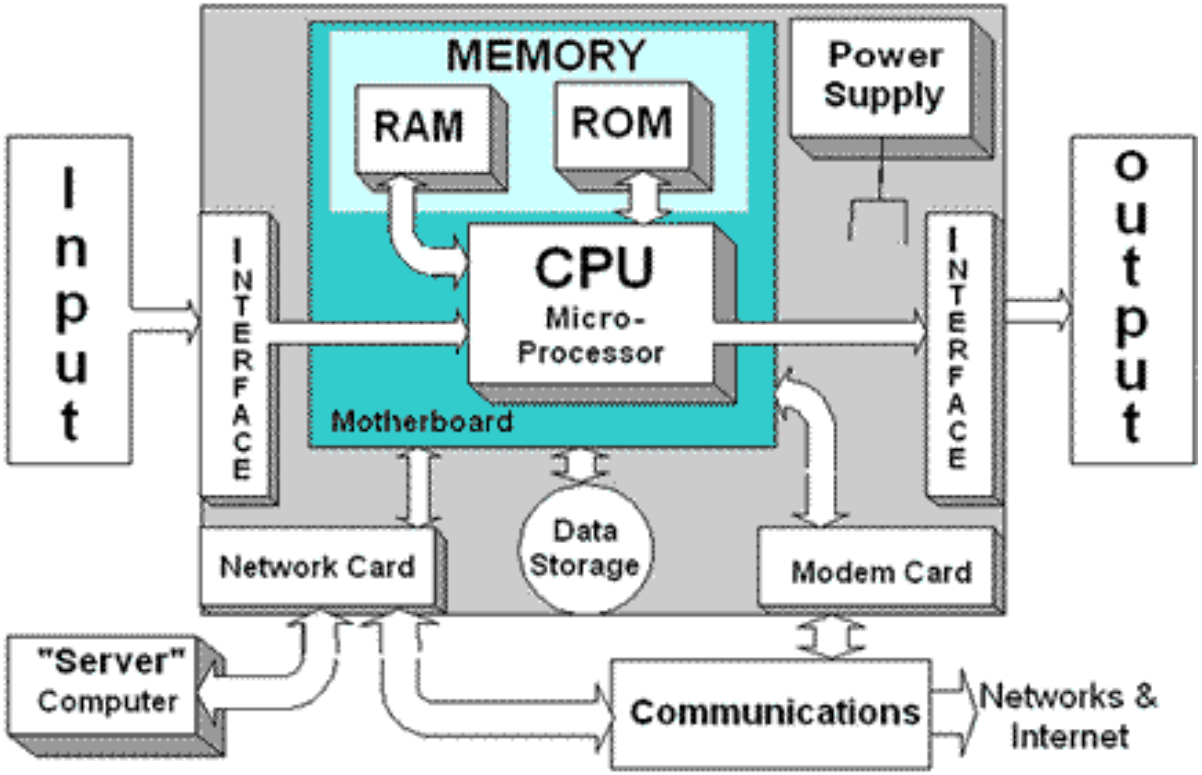
Computer Hardware

The physical components of a computer system, such as the circuit boards, chassis, enclosures, peripherals, cables, etc.

It c ter

Computer Diagram

The Block Diagram as shown below is a representation of the fundamental pieces of any computer system. So whether it is a PC or MAC or some other type of computer it will have most if not all of these components.



Computer Hardware

RAM	

Computer Hardware

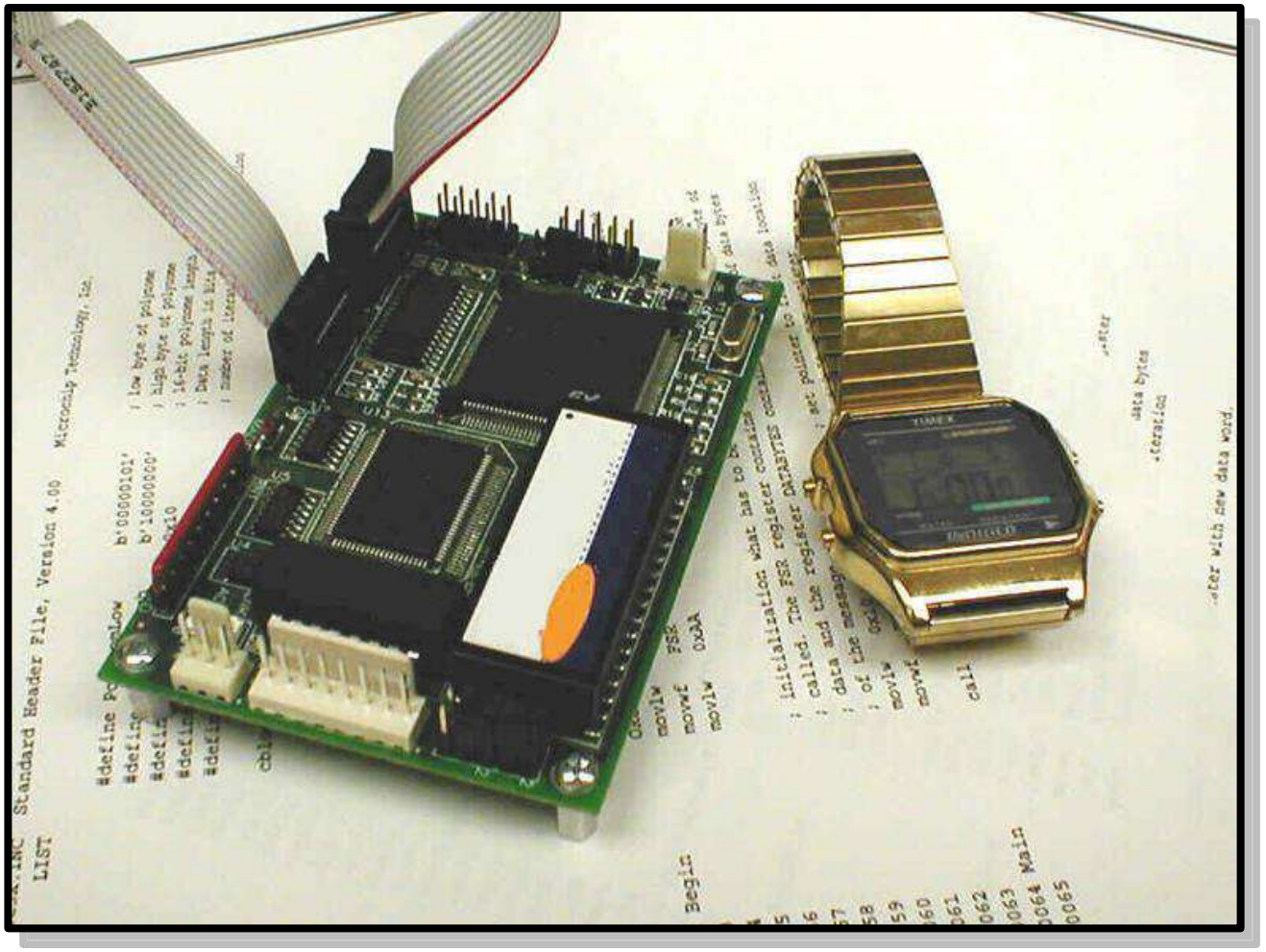
RAM

ROM

Computer Hardware

Central Processing Unit (CPU)
or
Microprocessor

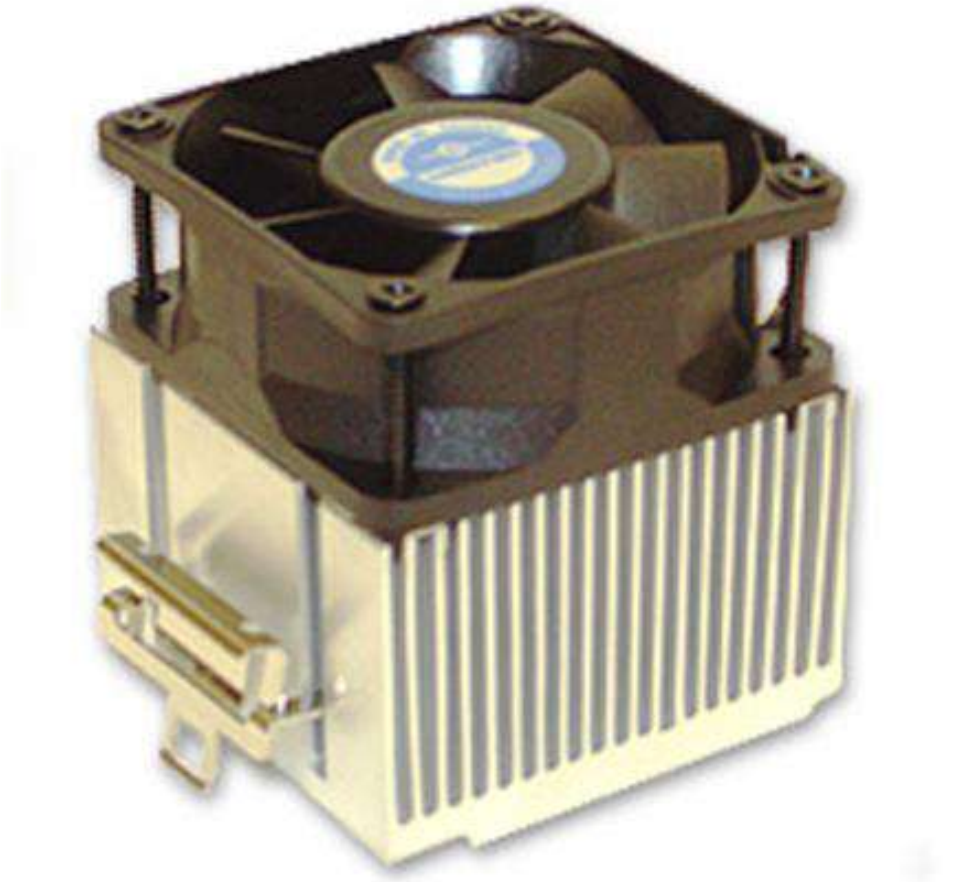
Central Processing Unit



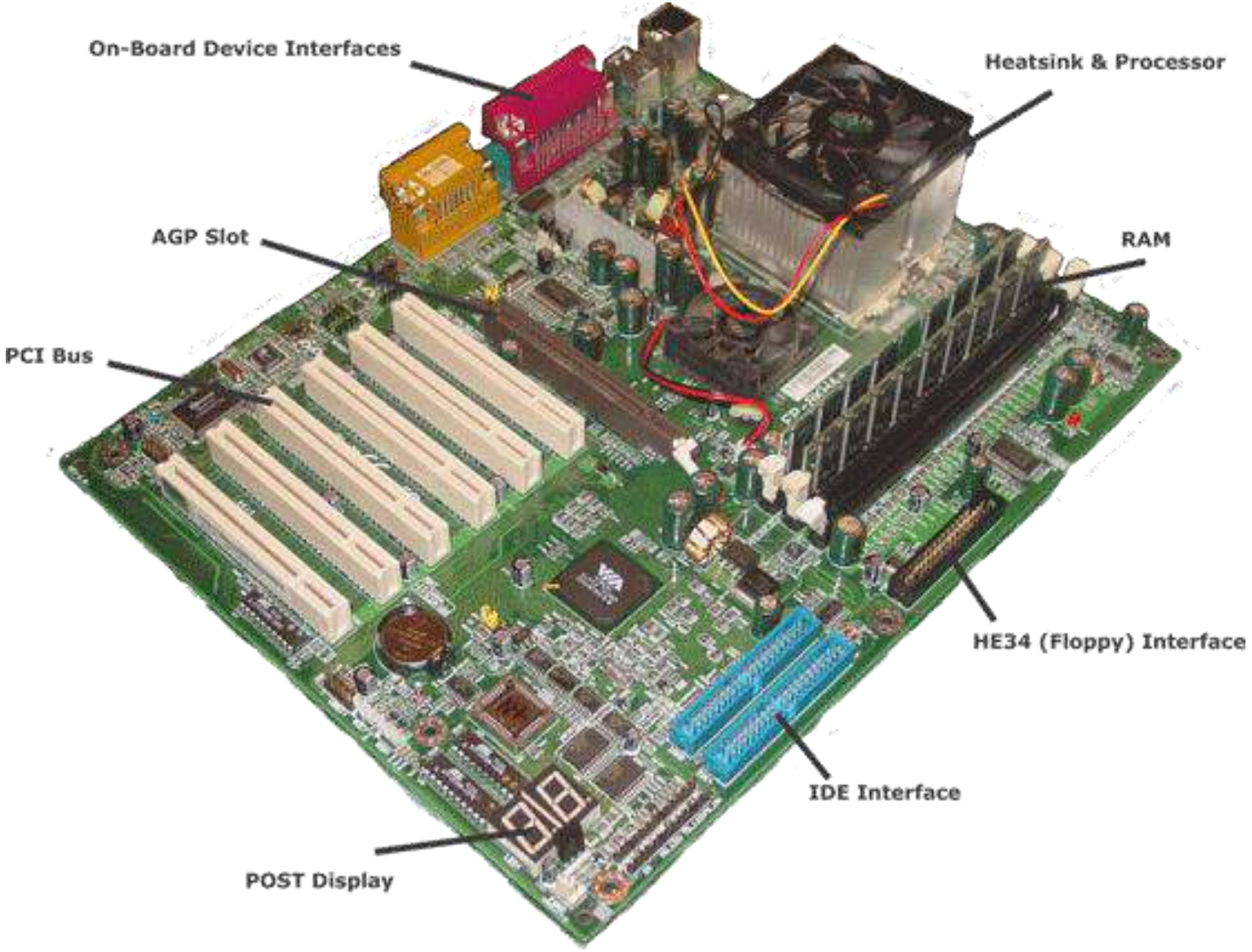
Computer Hardware

The CPU is usually protected from Heat by a Heatsink and Fan combination

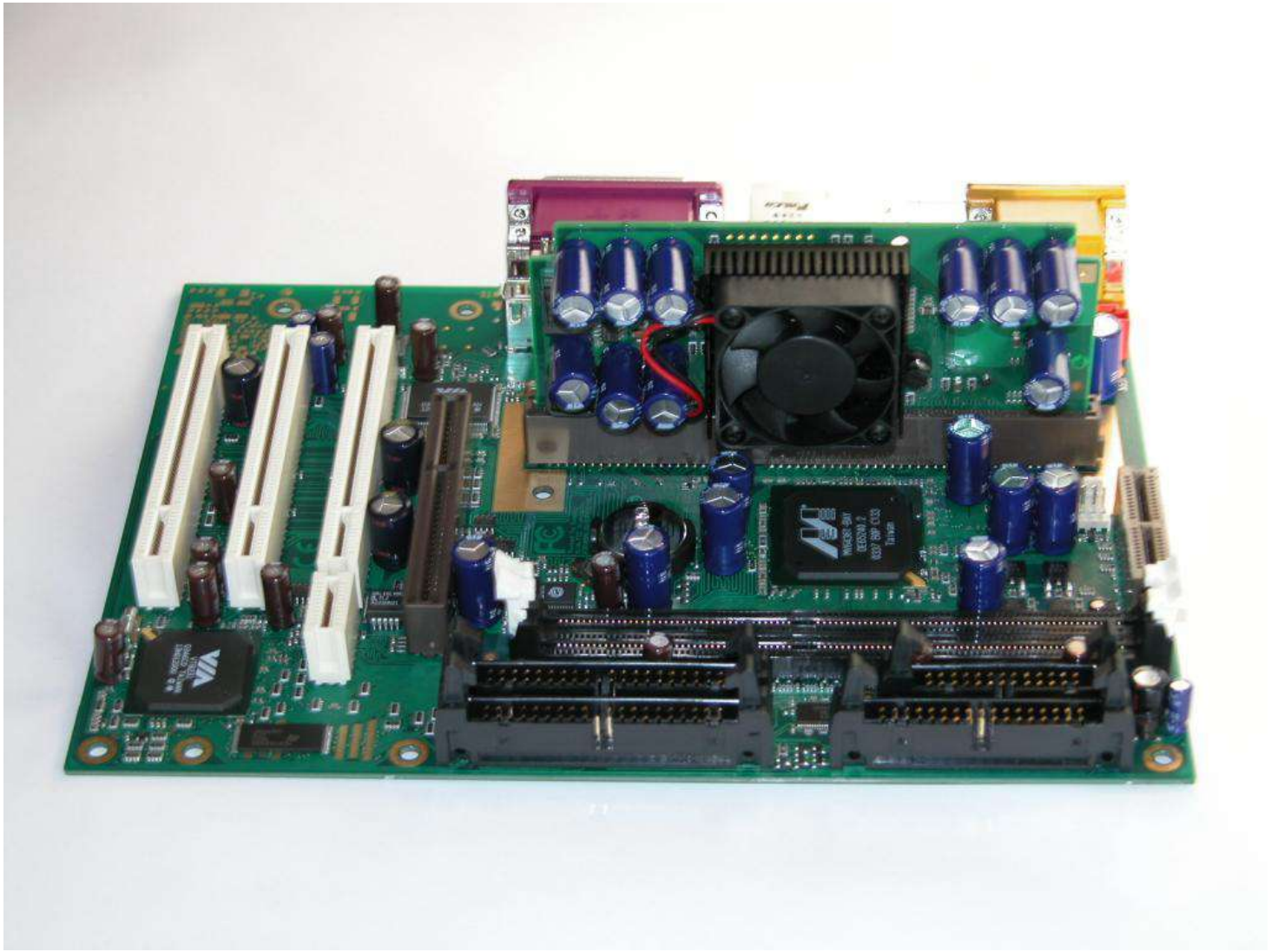
Fan and Heat Sink



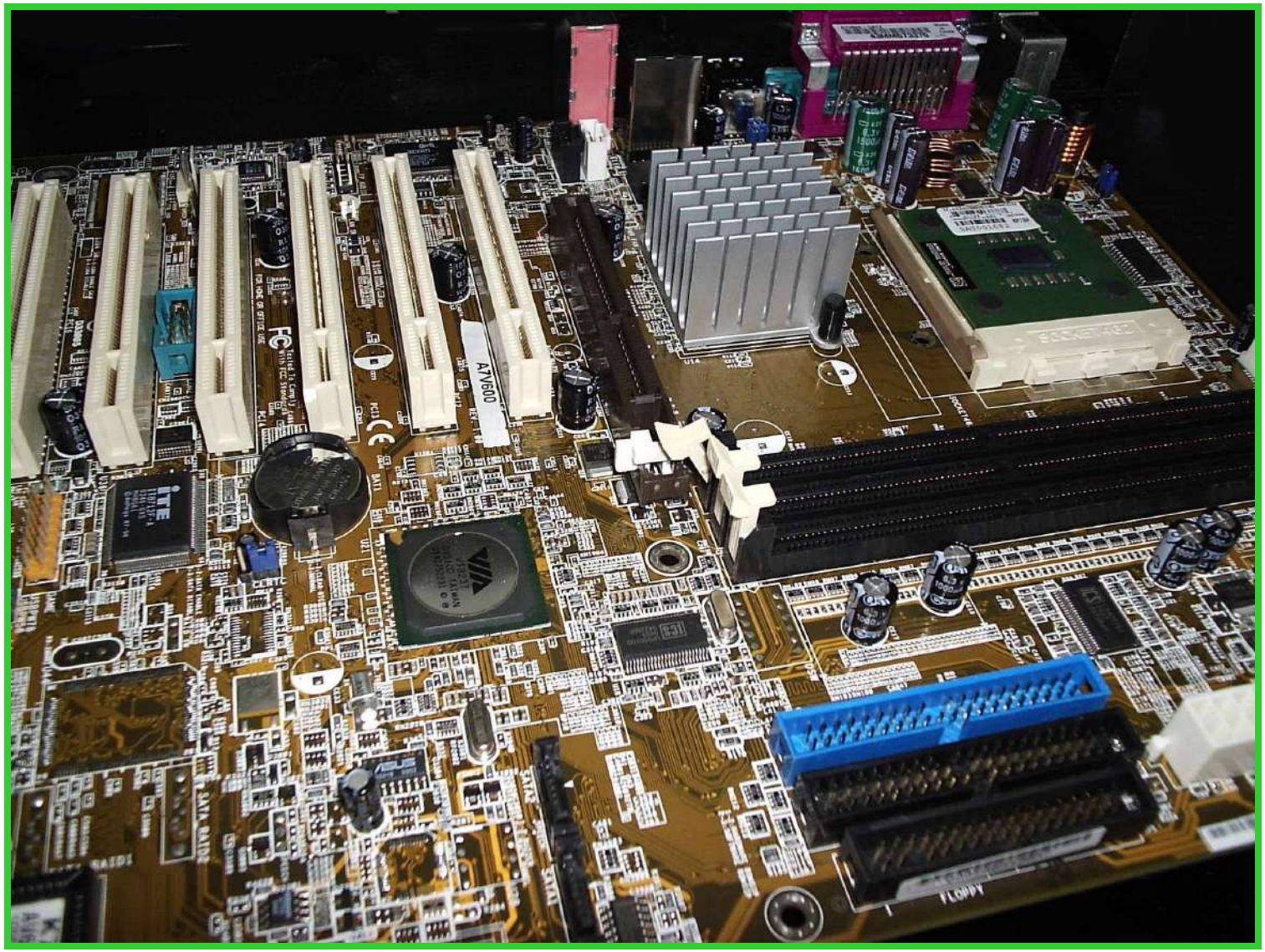
Motherboard



Motherboard



Motherboard



Computer Hardware

RAM
Memory

CPU's
Processors

Motherboards

Hard
Drives

Floppy
Drives

CD ROM
Drives

Mice

Keyboards

Modems

Video
Cards

Monitors

Printers

Multimedia
Speakers

Sound
Cards

Video
Camera

Backup
Drive

Computer
Cases

Other
Equipment

USB Flash Drives

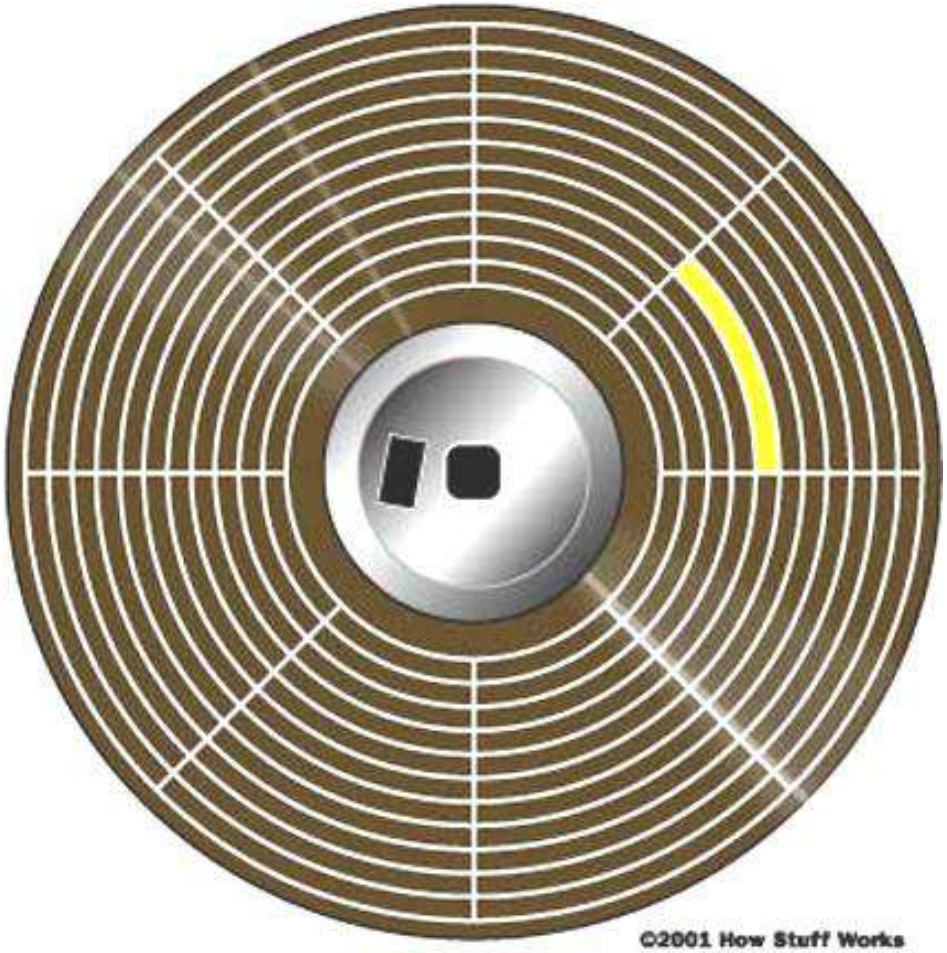
USB flash drives are compact and easy-to-use devices that are similar in use to your computer hard drive. USB flash drives slip into your pocket, conveniently around your neck or on a keychain for ultimate portable storage.

USB flash drives also are called thumb drives, jump drives, pen drives, key drives, tokens, or simply USB drives.

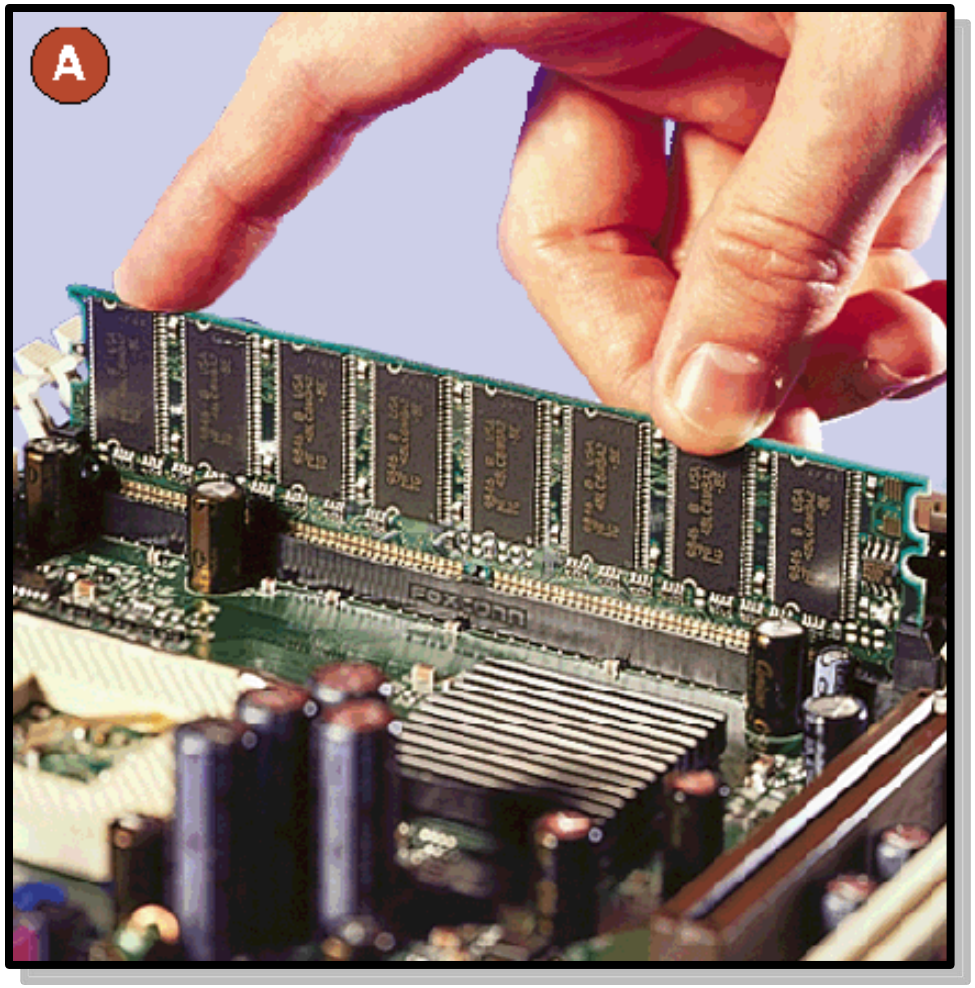
Hard Drive
Cover Removed

Hard Disk and Read/Write Heads

Disk Track

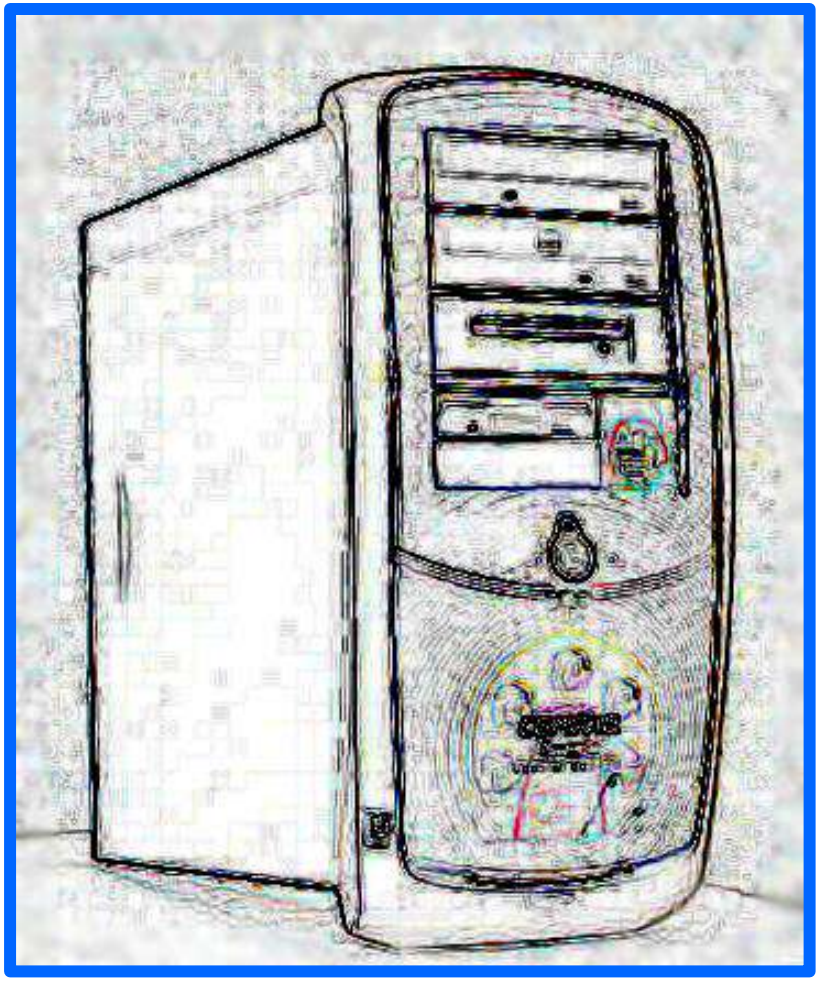


Adding RAM




Komodo

COMPAQ 7000



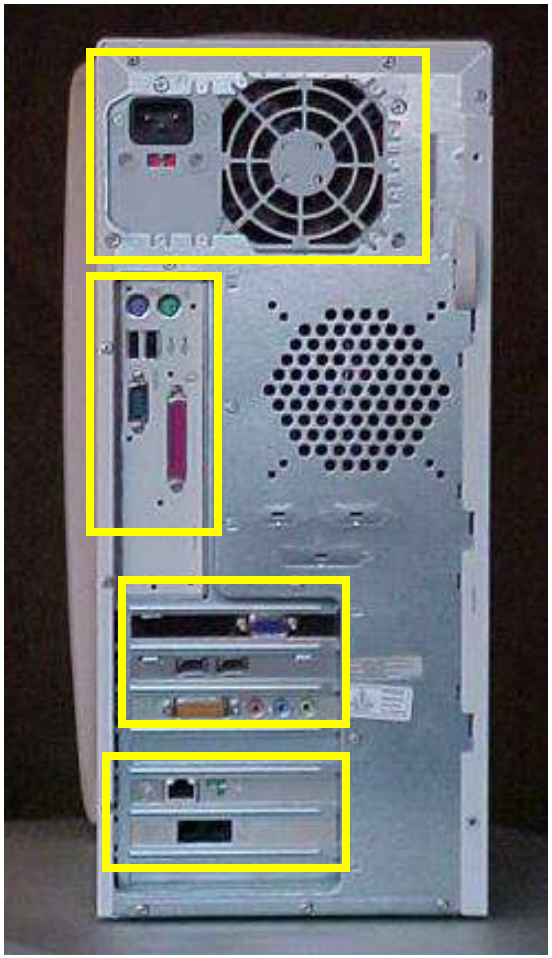
Back of COMPAQ 7000

Input Terminals

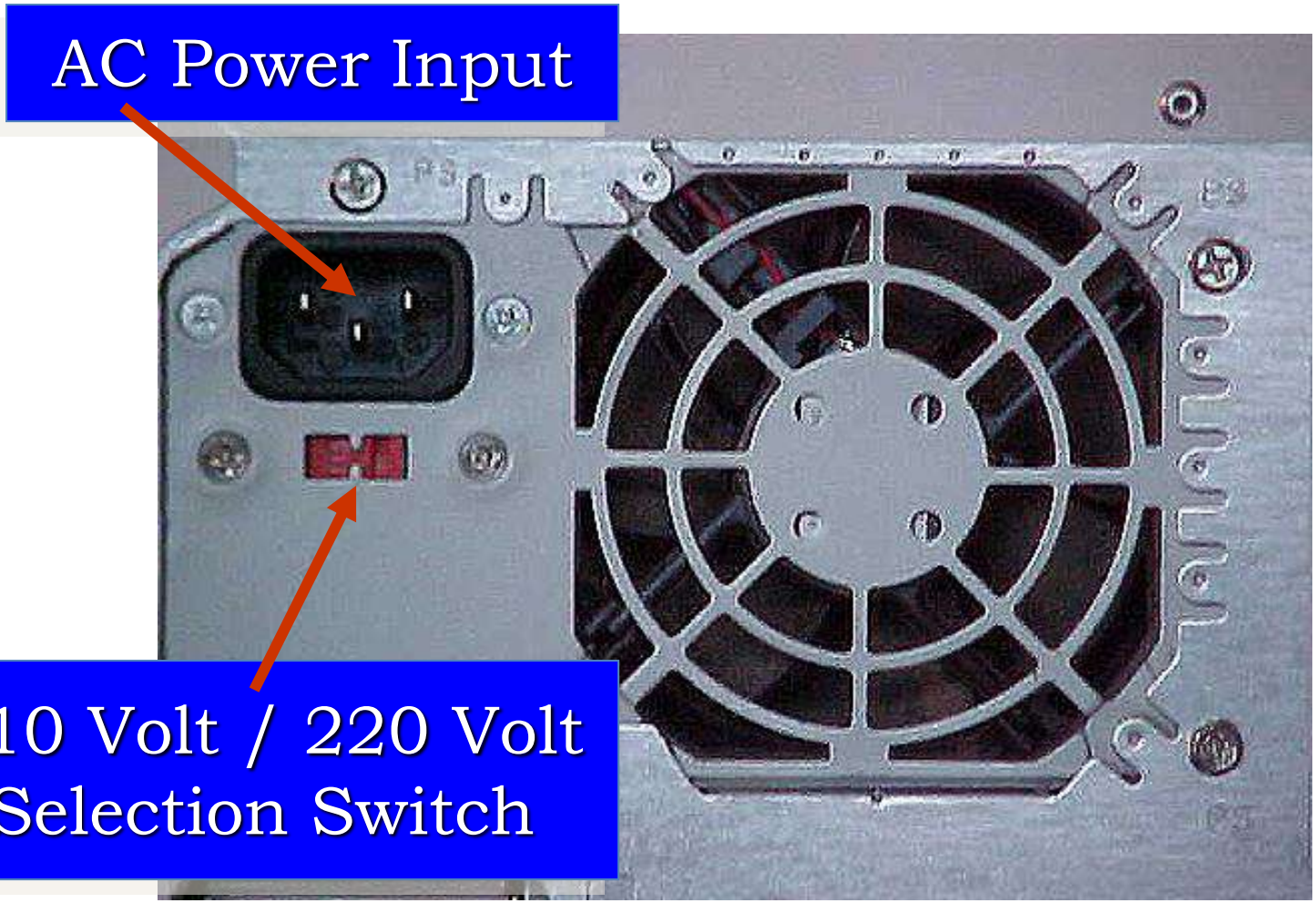
Input & Output Terminals

Input & Output Terminals

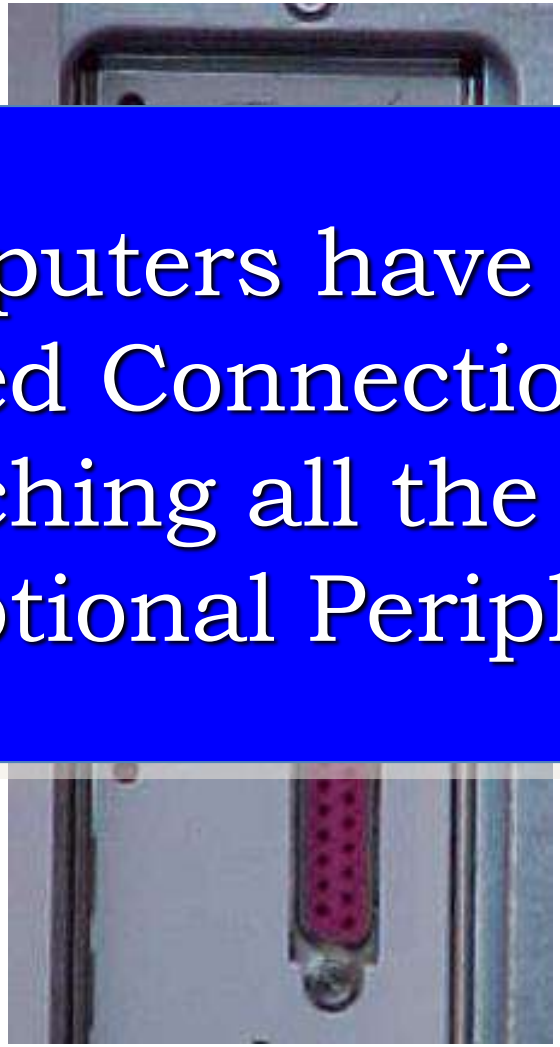
Input & Output Terminals



Power Input

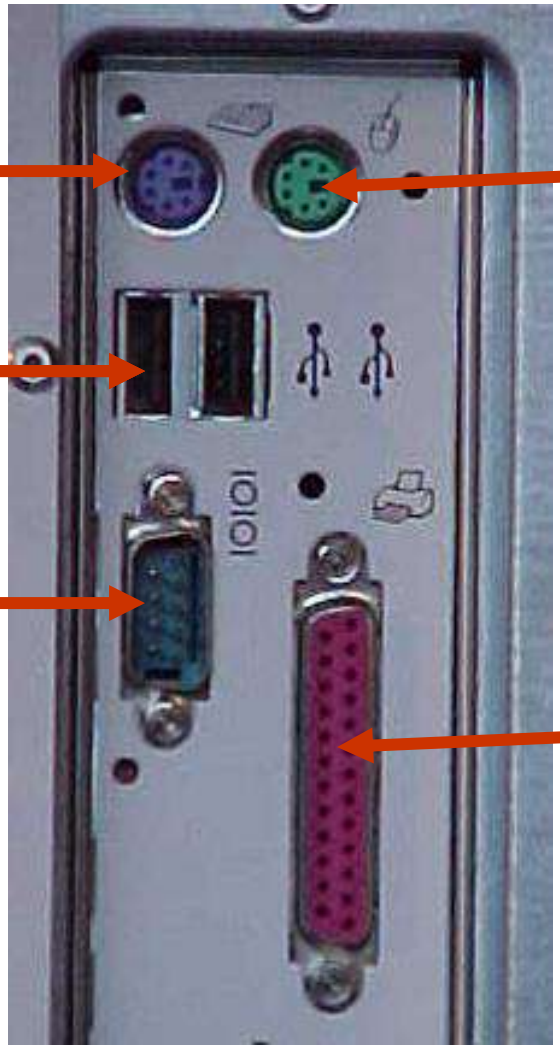


Input & Output Terminals



Most Computers have Icons and Color Coded Connections to help with attaching all the Required and Optional Peripherals.

Input & Output Terminals



Keyboard

Mouse

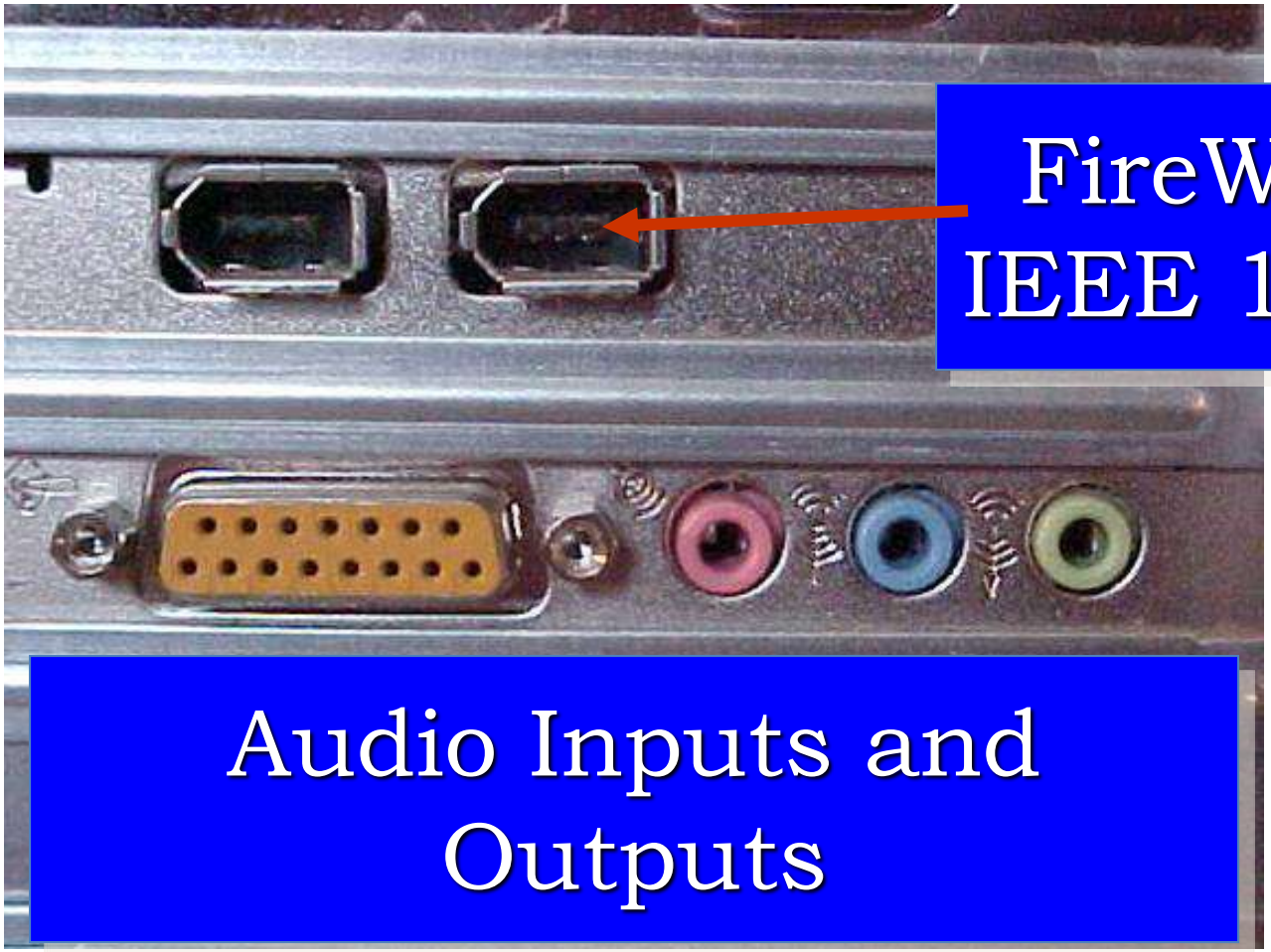
Universal Serial Bus

Joystick

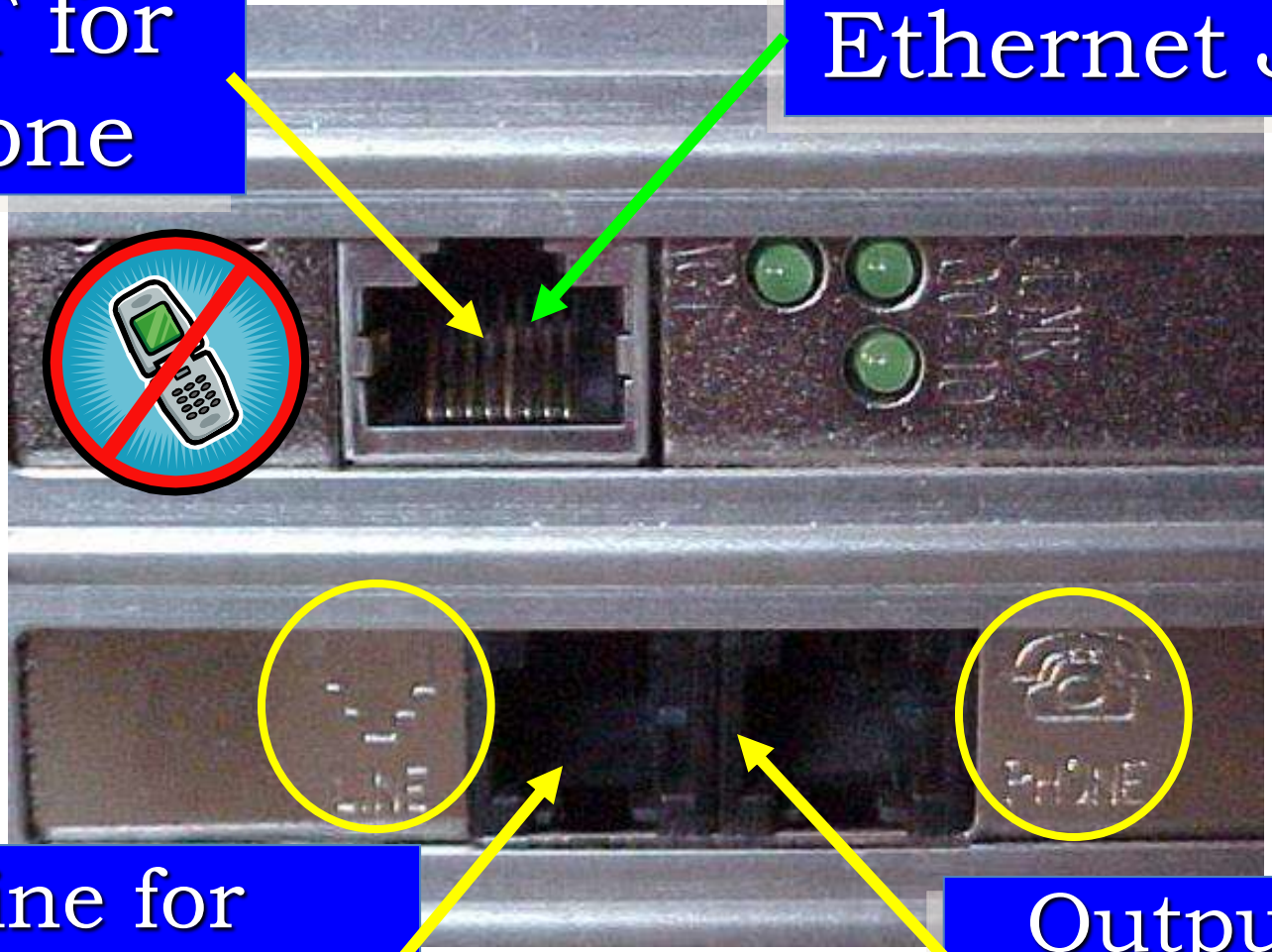
Parallel Printer

Input & Output Terminals

Input & Output Terminals



Input & Output Terminals



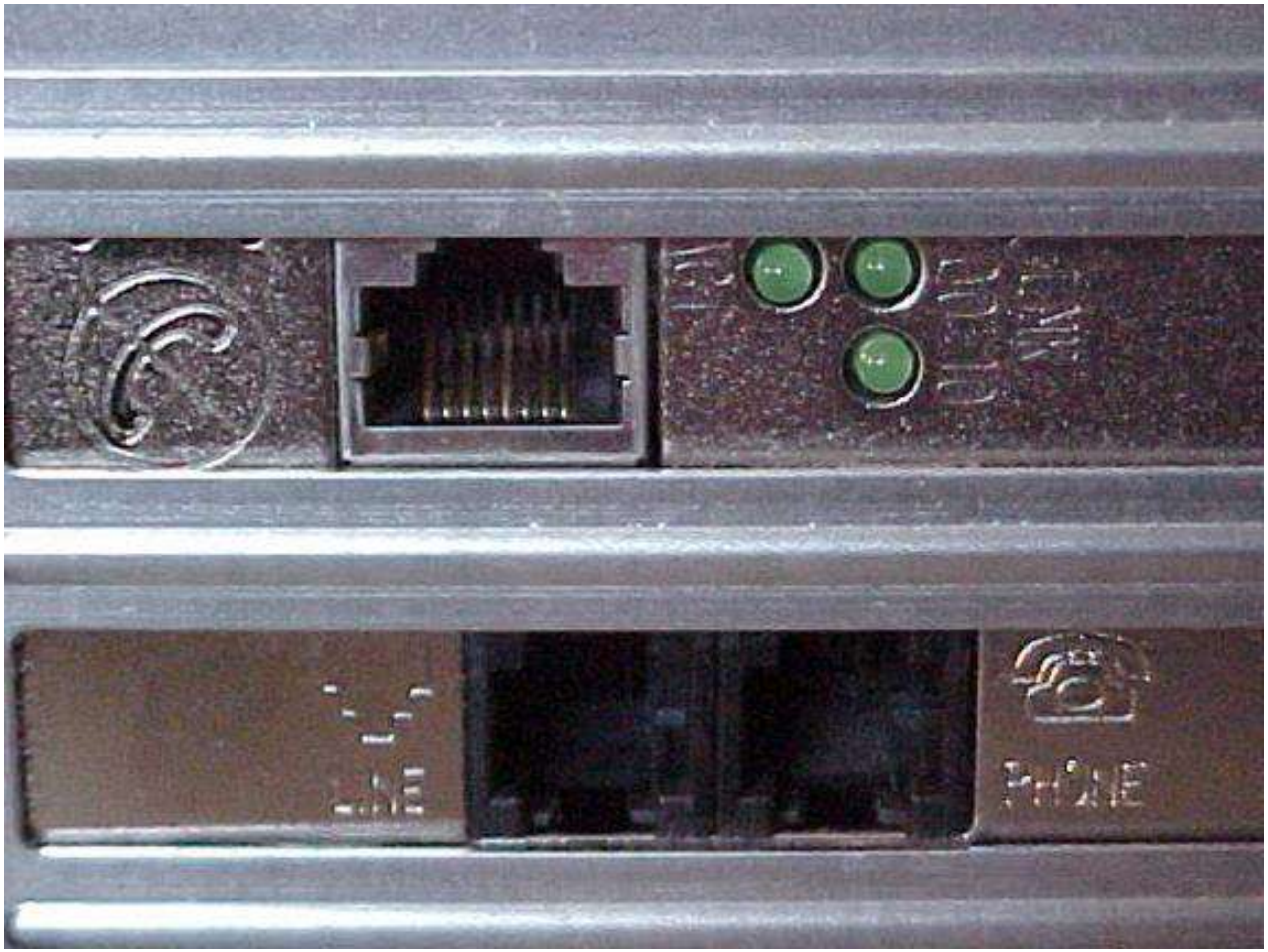
NOT for Phone

Ethernet Jack

Line for Phone Modem

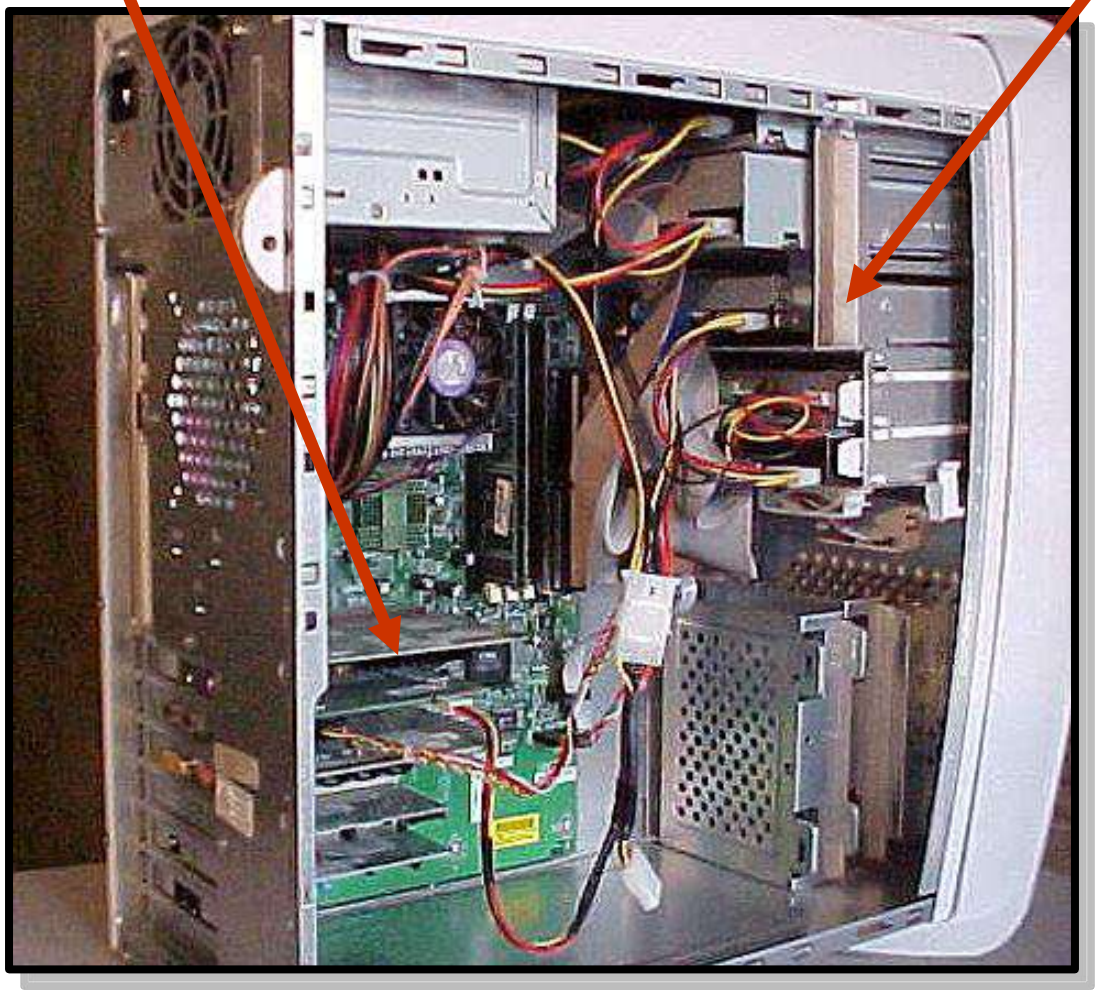
Output for a Phone

Input & Output Terminals

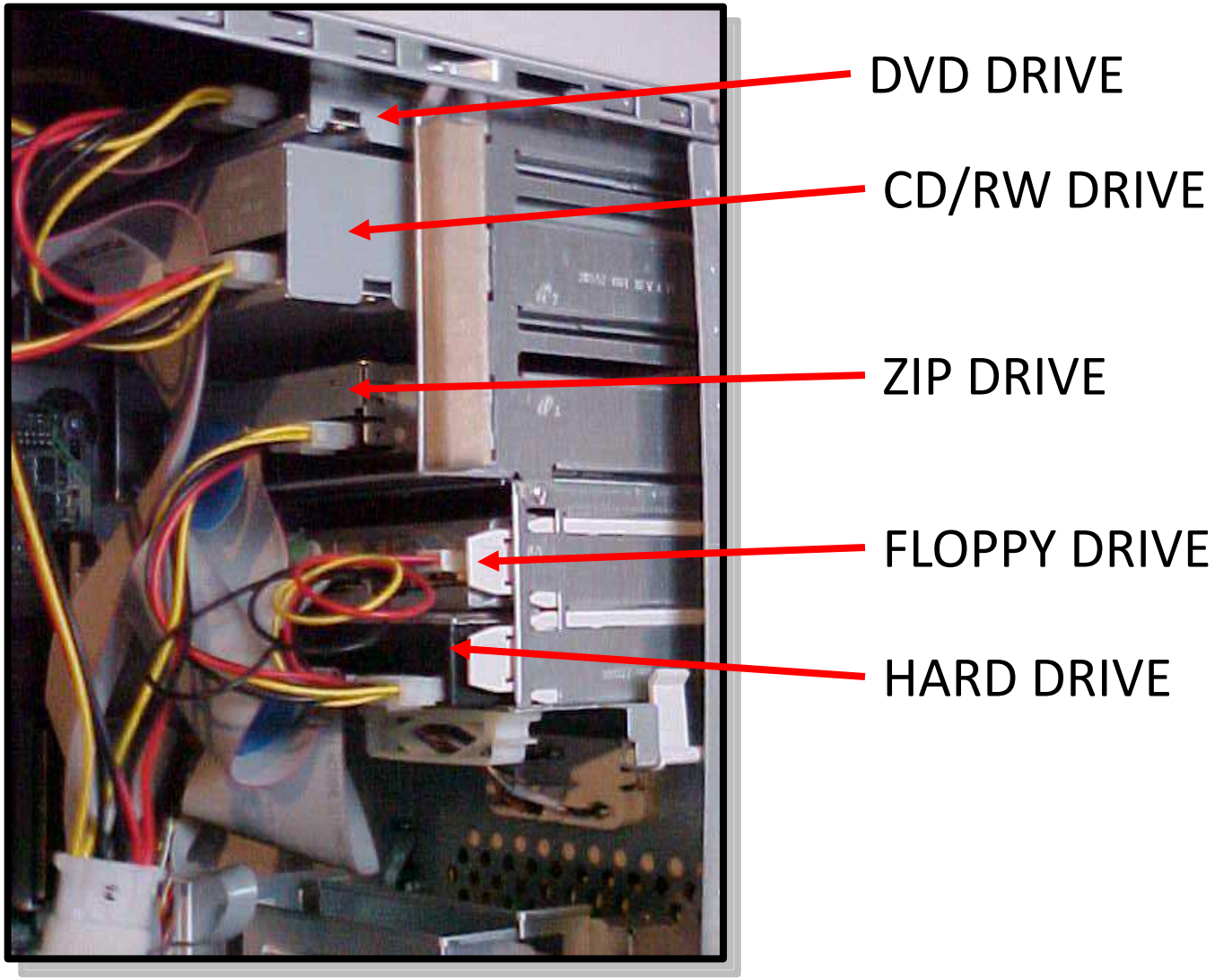


Inside View

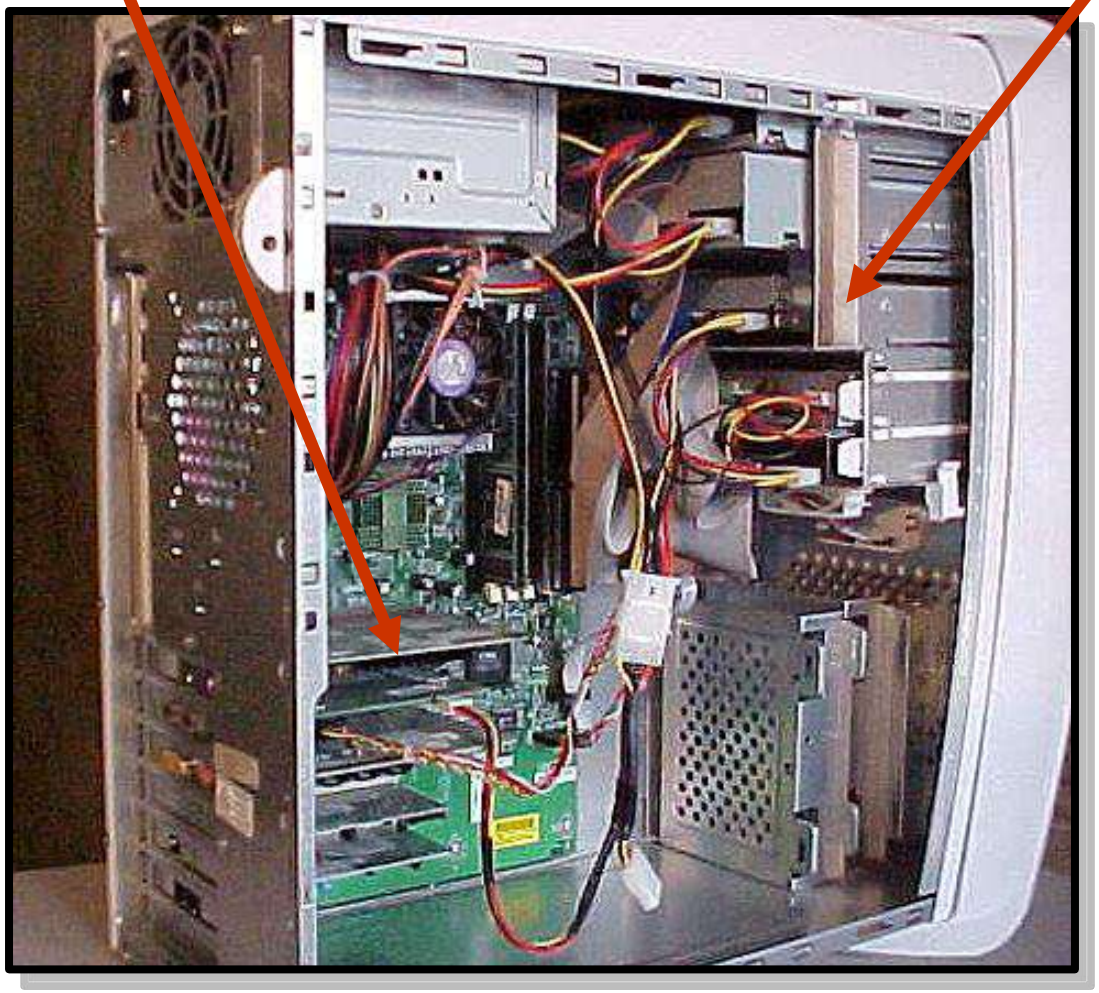
Cards and Drives



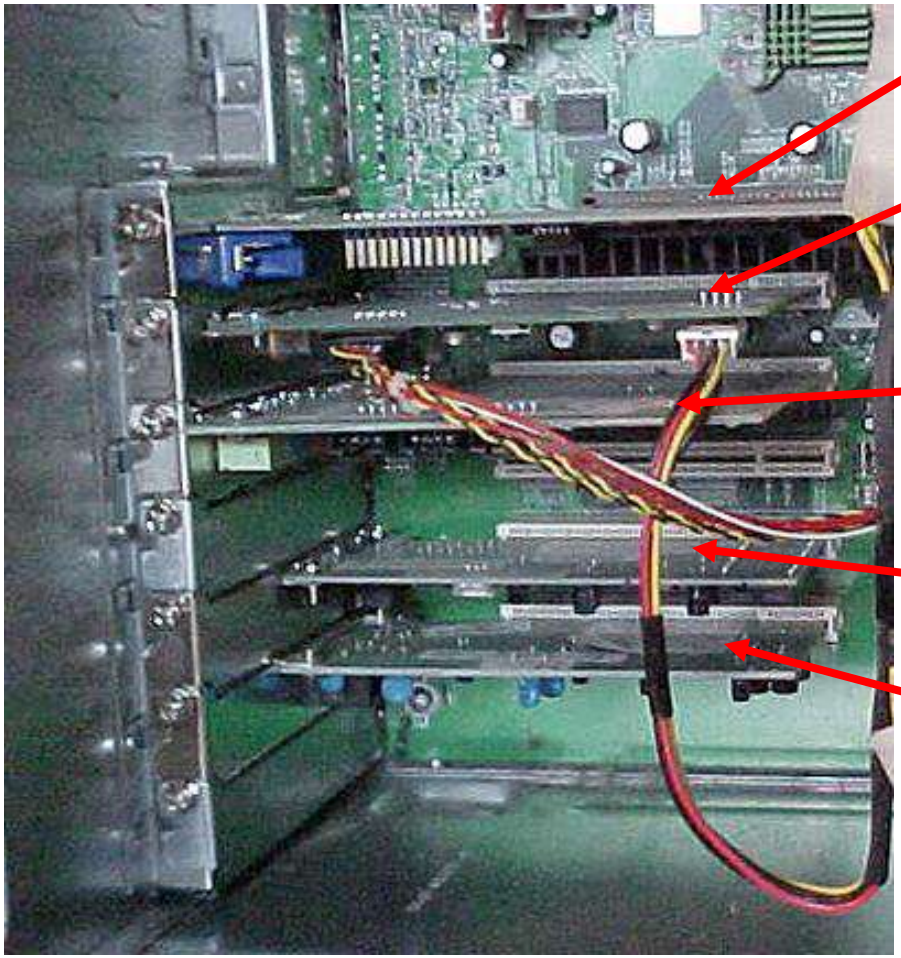
Back of Drives



Cards and Drives



Expansion Cards



VIDEO CARD

FireWire CARD

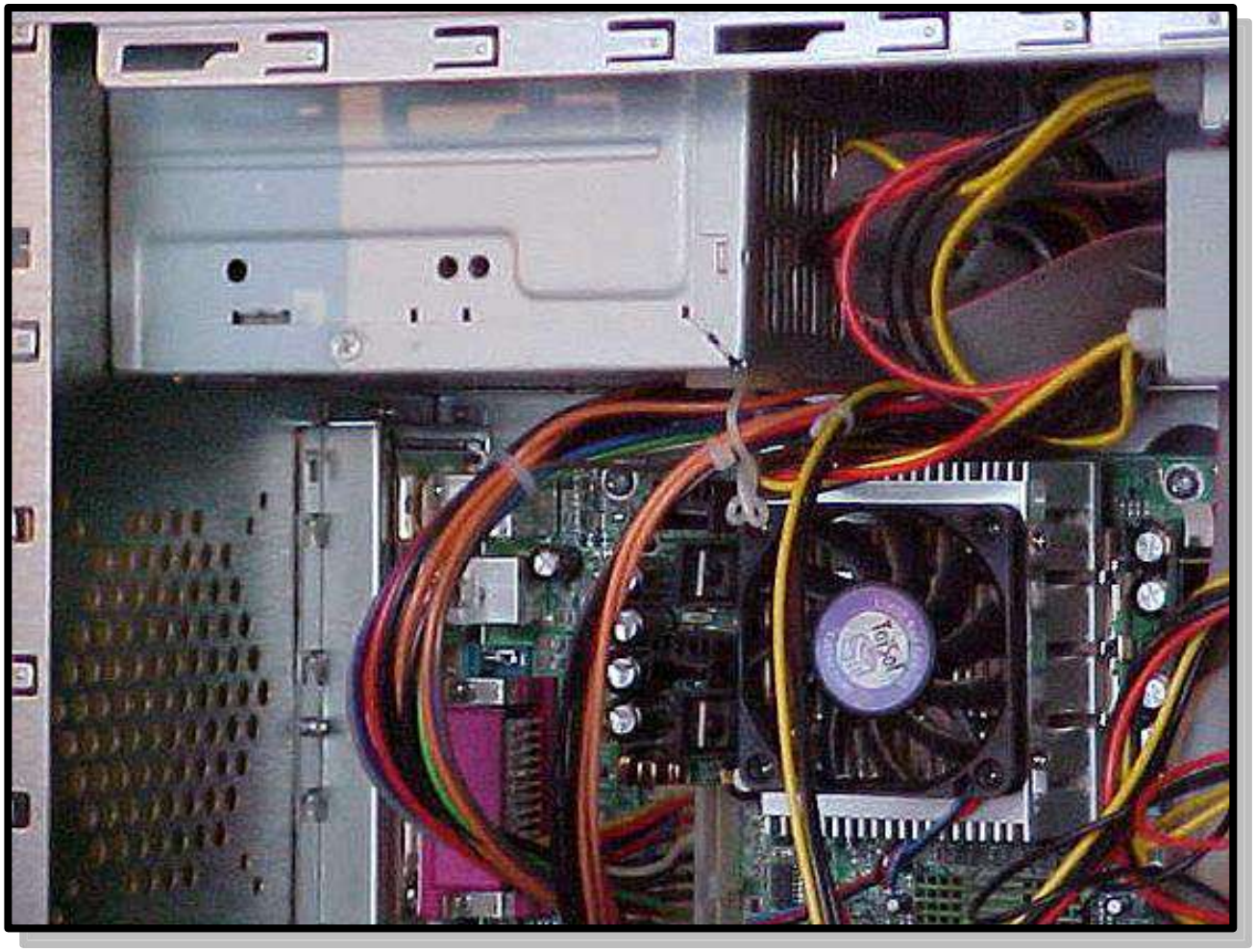
1394, i.LINK

SOUND CARD

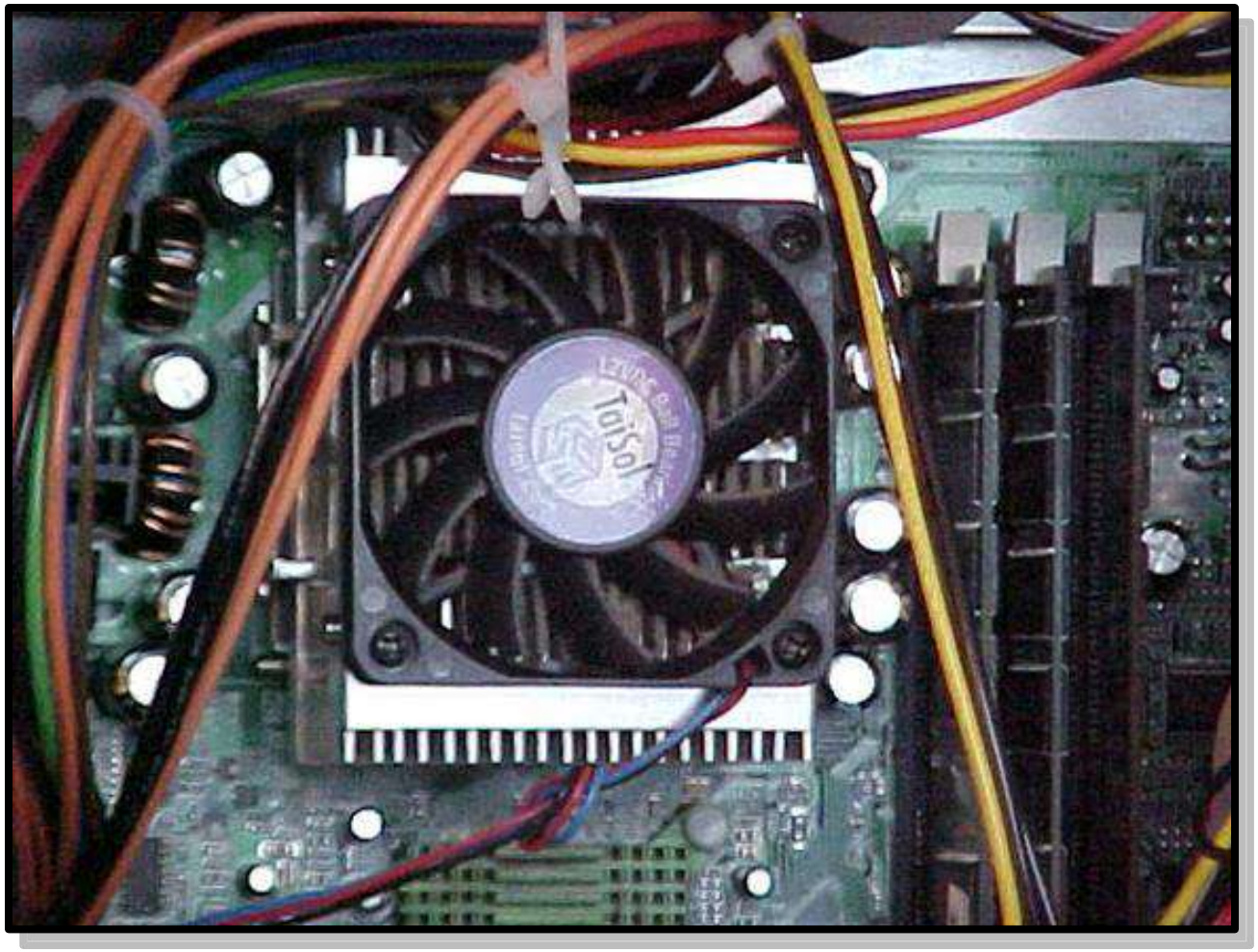
EITHERNET CARD

MODEM CARD

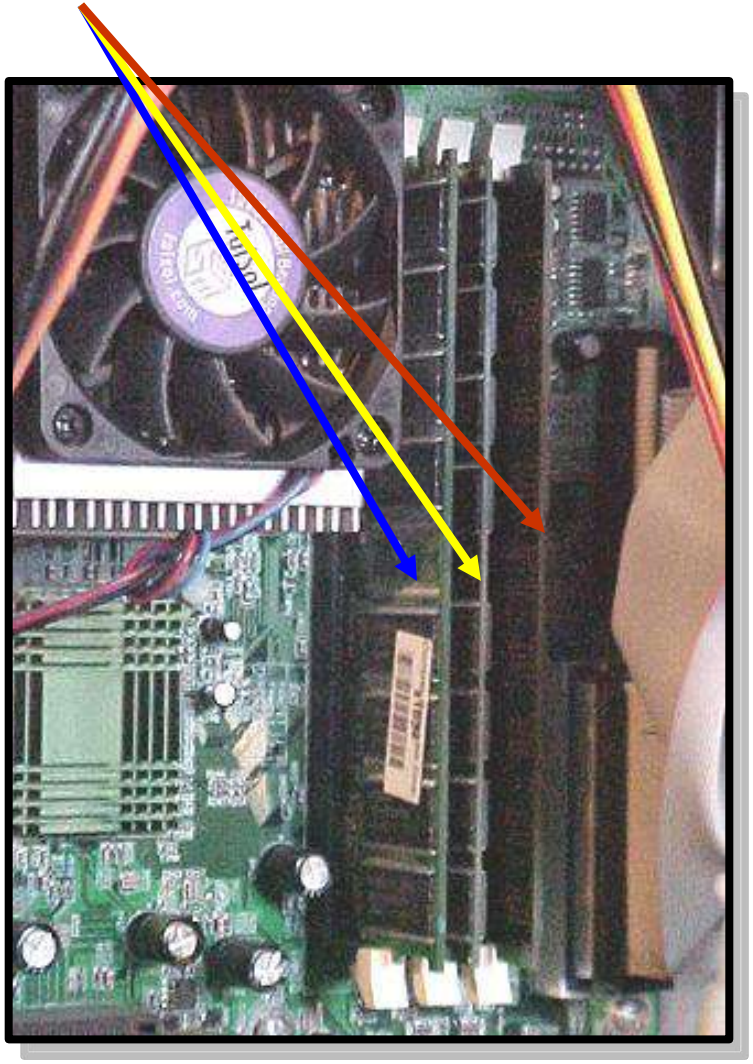
Power Supply



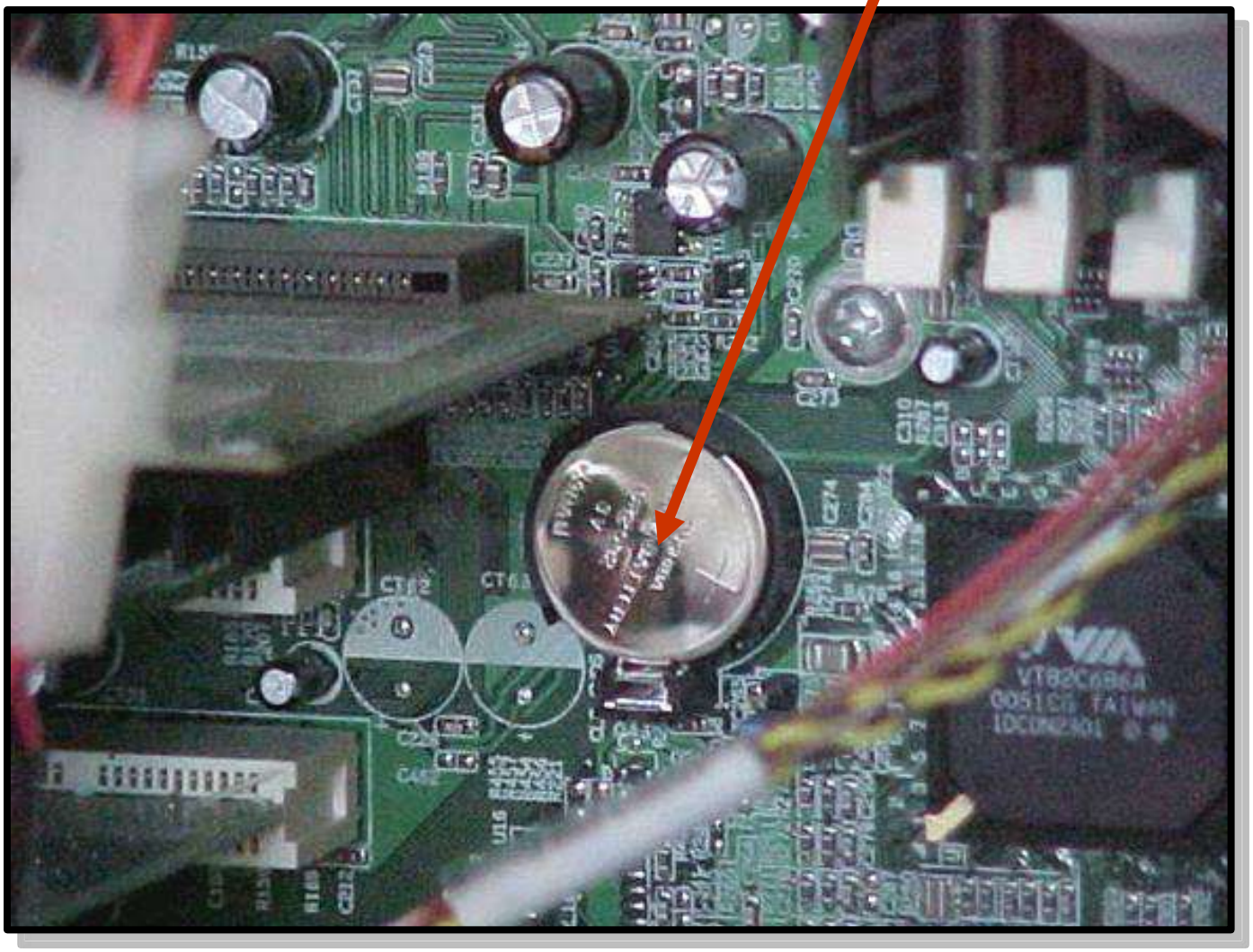
Heat Sink and Fan on CPU



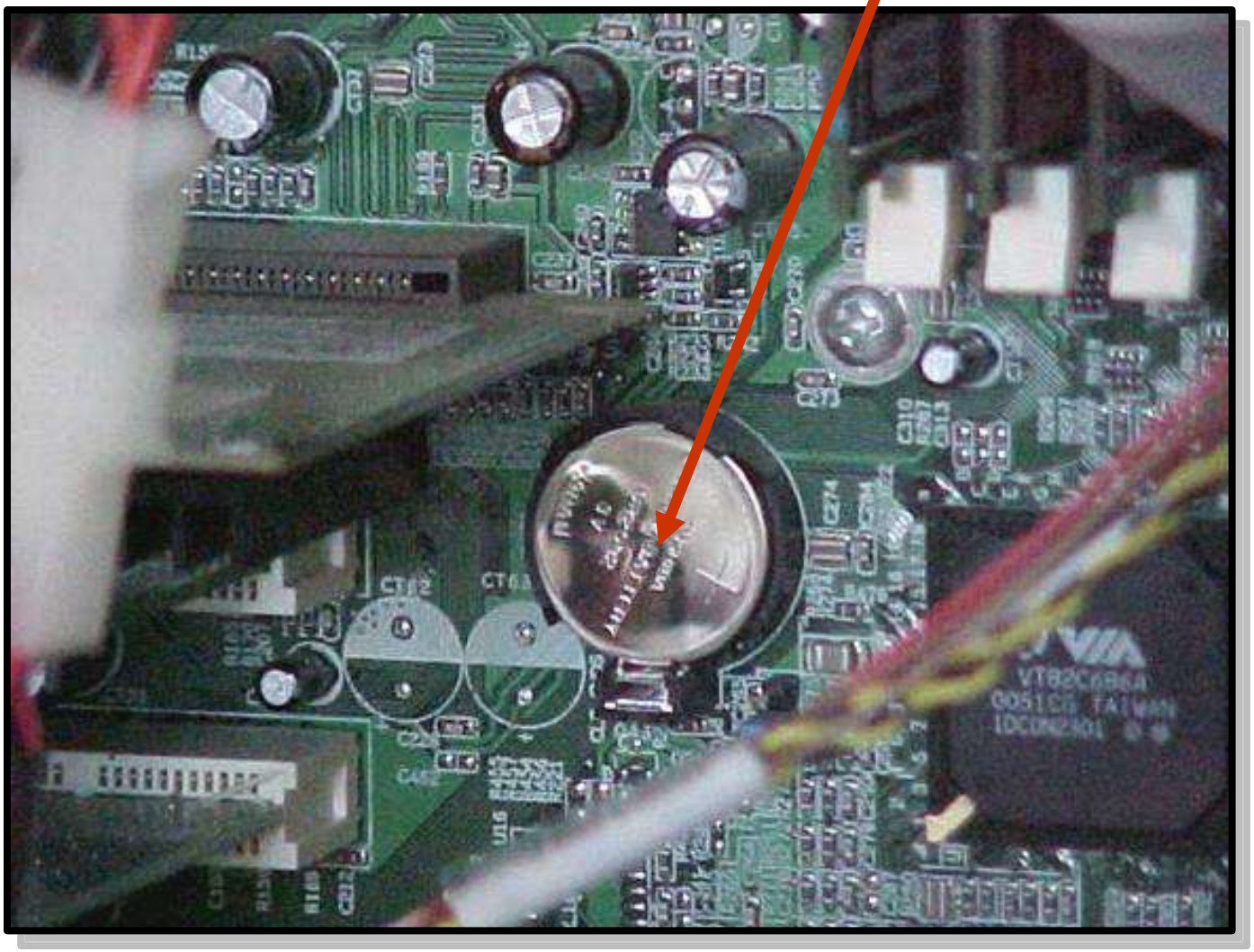
RAM Cards



What is This?



Battery




Warning

Warning

Static Electricity can Destroy Computer Components

Student Teacher Using ICT