##  <br> (Introduction to Mathematics)


( History of Mathematics with special emphasis on Teaching Mathematics)
(Arya Bhatta, Brahmagupta, VarahaMihira, Bhaskaracharya, Srinivasa Ramanujan, Shakuntala Devi) 1.6


(Correlatiion of Mathematics with other School subjects and with other Branches of Mathematics.)
(Points to Remember) 1.8
(Glossary) 1.9
1.10
1.11


ها رالمس تنروتا








1.2





1.3

ريضن6م





 (Mathematics is the gateway \& key to all Sciences) -
 (Arithmetic is the queen of all Mathematics


(infact, in the profound study of art \& the expression of Beauty
 (physical researches




 كابميتكواضُ كرت،
1.3.2 ريانوكونويت: (Nature of Mathematics)

 (1 (Mathematics is Science of Discovery) ( (2 (1 (Mathematics is an intellectual game) (




(8athematics is a science of precision and Accuracy) (8) (8) (8) (

(Mathematics requires the application of rules and concepts to new situations)
(Mathematics deals with generalisation and classification)

(Mathematics is a study of structure) ريضنماخت كمطالد

; ...



 كو




هص

 (Integrity)
 بَا (1986)John J. Bowen








$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Premise) } \\
& \text { <A = < }
\end{aligned}
$$

 (Reasoning


 (Cases) وكجاكتّث


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { چران }
\end{aligned}
$$



 (Analysis)




 (Exactness)

ريانڤ
 ק



(rules and concepts to new situations اصولون اورتوراتكو


11


 Imaginary (Numbers (Number
 (Grouping) -范
 12 -



 لكسين




ضB














 راضنموجور



آنعلمحاب
 اتزمعلوات
-
$\qquad$

$-$ $\qquad$ (Intellectual) -ii
 $\qquad$ -iii

،وظّ بي - $\qquad$

 $\qquad$
 1.4 ( History of Mathematics with special emphasis on Teaching of Mathematics)




 (Develop)





 رتب: Area)

 كوزونعاصلمواـ
(Volume) :
.
 تقُإِّ








 خا $-\leftarrow$ $\qquad$ 1
$\qquad$
 $-2$
$-\underbrace{\sim}_{6}$ $\qquad$

كفضاتكمرونمت $\qquad$ رينّ كارارتماءكتارتُ

#  

(Arya Bhatta, Brahmagupta, VarahaMihira, Bhaskaracharya, Srinivasan Ramanujan, Shakuntala Devi)

آريجهك: (Aryabhatta)


 آريجهطكمضات: (Contribution of Aryabhatta)




$$
\text { (\% (ر) }{ }^{2}=\left({ }^{2}=\left({ }^{2}\right)^{2}\right)
$$




$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{S}=\mathrm{n}\{\mathrm{a}+[(\mathrm{n}-1) / 2+\mathrm{t}] \mathrm{d}\} \\
\mathrm{S}=[(\mathrm{a}+\mathrm{m}) / 2]
\end{gathered}
$$





غُّاءراو (ii) كمركاعراو عوا

$$
1-(a+b)^{2}=a^{2}+b^{2}+2 a b
$$

$$
2-\mathrm{ab}=\left[(\mathrm{a}+\mathrm{b})^{2}-\left(\mathrm{a}^{2}+\mathrm{b}^{2}\right)\right] / 2
$$

$$
3-(a+b)^{2}-\left(a^{2}+b^{2}\right)=2 a b
$$


 $\pi=$ Circumference/Diameter $=62832 / 20000=3.1416$ (Approx)



آربيج
$1^{2}+2^{2}+----+n^{2}=n(n+1)(n+1) / 6$
$1^{3}+2^{3}+----+n^{3}=n^{2}(n+1)^{2 / 4}$





برْمُگپّنا: (Bharma Gupta)






ك a-a=0 سمتعارفكروايا-



 (Mensuration of Plane Figure): (Simple Interest) كتّب(Shadow recknoning) ثالّ بـل





 وراإْ
 Brihat Jataka Brihat Samhita ،Panch Siddhantika ضالطول $\sin x=\cos (\pi / 2-x) ، 1-\cos 2 \mathrm{x} / 2=\sin ^{2} \mathrm{C}$ اور















 :

 بِّ
: 2

 (Motion
 -3- كلمثلث (Trigonometry):


$$
\sin (A \pm B)=\sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B \quad-\quad \text { ك }
$$

$$
\sin (\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{B}) / 2=1 / 2\left[(\sin \mathrm{~A}+\sin \mathrm{B})^{2}+(\cos \mathrm{A}-\cos \mathrm{B})^{2}\right]
$$

6 Indeterminant Determinant





Calcutta Mathematical Society

(Use of Poetic Language):




\%
6- تم تمّنحابان(Differential Calculus):

"ثقلى طتت (Gravitational Force):
يَ٪

: Indeterminant Equation
.

$a x+c=b y$
$a x+b y+c z=d$
$a x+b y+d=x y$



ككع اور هֶثنوتوالمساوات(Cubic \& Biquadratic Equations):



(多) ( $\quad\left(x^{2}\right)^{2}+5 x^{2}+3=0 \quad-2$
اس سُظارموتا
. .
:Permutation \& Combination

آنجكُاستمعالكياجاتابـ

No. of permutation for $r$ thing $=r!/(k!x!)$

-12

Area of Sphere $=4 x$ Area of a circle

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {, وارُ عطرقج } 4 \text { = }
\end{aligned}
$$

- 









 وان




 6 to Pure \& Applied Mathematics
ا'س

رانوٌ


2 Prof. Hardy

 -4
5


Elliptic Function or -


- (Special Forms) ( 1


شنَنظا ويوك: (Shakuntala Devi)
1- "Numbers have life. They are not just symbols on paper."

2- "Nobody challenge me. I challenge myself."






 Child (
(Prodigy



 1- 7686369774870 2- $\quad 2465 \quad 099 \quad 745 \quad 779$



 شَنْلار ليوكاكانمتصانيف بيل

1. Puzzles to puzzle you
2. In the wonderland of numbers
3. Mathability: Awaken the Math Genius in your child
4. More Puzzles to puzzle you



$$
\because \text { (Number }
$$

شُنتّار ويوى كاوْازات:(Awards Received by Shakuntaladevi)



1988 198 - 2

كيا كيا




|تُّمعلوات
مناسبجورُيا لا يُ -

B


مران
(a)
(b)
(e)

آريـجه
برْمُ گُتّا
ورإ!
(v)
1.6


اقليدّ: (Euclid)

 كـ
ليكلمّاليمنف: (Euclid Elements )

- Areas of rectilinear Figures) (Book-1

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Book -2 }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Book-4 } \\
& \text { Book-5 } \\
& \text {-Book-6 }
\end{aligned}
$$


-Theory of Proportion
-Study of continued Proportion :Book-8 Book-9 : عروكثز :Book-8
 Book-11 Book-12
-(Regular Solids) (Book-13


اقليبّ ک إثّثموضوع: (Euclid's 5 Postulates) 1
 3
4
5.




اقليدّكخرات:(Contributions of Euclid)

 1 2
3


 -


 فية ؤورث: (Pythagorus)


 خيالات
فيثّ



جبال n ابيكانلعدو
 ثابيان كسب


1
 قا كَ~ماو سيكوتا

2-2

! $\quad$ 水



$$
\begin{aligned}
& (2 \mathrm{n}+1)=(\mathrm{n}+1)^{2}-\mathrm{n}^{2}
\end{aligned}
$$







(Octahedron) آ آ


放
※

 ثا ماونْعِينظ户





 (Coordinate Geometry


Legrand





1- Discourse on the method (1637)
2- Lageometric (1637)
3- $\quad$ The passions of the soul (1649)
4- Musicae Compendium ()
5- $\quad$ Treatise of Men (1633)
6- Principles of Philosophy (1644)
1.
"Each problem that I solved became a rule which served afterwards to solve the other problems."

$$
2 .
$$

"I think therefore I am."
" With me everything turns into mathematics."
ثير
" Divide each difficulty into many parts as is feasible and necessary to resolve it."
5.
" Perfect numbers like perfect men are rare."

انا اقوال

(1845-1918) (George Cantor) : جراج كيّثر

 (Elements)
 2-2 بإن كروهامرووسيط(Define Infinite Sets)




#  






جارنجكيّ户 كاضطات(Contributions of George Cantor ):







 , وin , Infinite Hypothesis،The continum hypothesis‘Convergent Series،(Infinite Set)

 History of Mathematics Mathematics

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ركّاوران ك. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { مناسبجورُيالڭ }
\end{aligned}
$$

## B <br> نا فابلثارست (Uncountable Set) 

Principles of Philosophy

A
اقليّس (Euclid)
(d)

نيثّوثر (Pythegorus)
ريّ بيكّرت
جارنكنز

$$
1.7
$$

(Correlation of Mathematics with other School subjects and with other Branches of Mathematics.)

رباوناوردياتيات(Biological Sciences) B
(Social Sciences) C
(Language and Literature) D






$$
\mathrm{v}=\mathrm{u}+\mathrm{at}
$$

(Final Velocity) - - -
(Initial Velocity) ابتراكُرْتًا $=u$
(Accelaration) =a
(Time) $\quad=t$

$$
\mathrm{v}^{2}=\mathrm{u}^{2}+2 \mathrm{as}
$$

s (displacement) ( س

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {-1 } \\
& \text { 2 } \\
& \text { ( } \\
& \text { 4 }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{F}=\mathrm{ma}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{align*}
& D=m \div v \\
& \text { (volume) كم } \\
& \text { (باكّك } \\
& \text { (جبَثْث ( }
\end{align*}
$$

. (Volume) (Equation)











 رياضناورحيا تيات(Biological Sciences) "يّنمرثّنى:
 رول واواكربیى

 ع


 كنمانْ ك

 (Prediction of Economic growth) (governing economic policy
 (Theory of Probability)






 رياضناورزبانواوب(Language and Literature) بيّنمرثّثى:










آسانذ رسكتّبـ





 چجو


 (Algebraic (Arithmetic) (Approach Theorems related with similar () (Equations)









 ابجراء-
كوّ (a+b)²


$$
(\mathrm{a}+\mathrm{b})^{2}=\mathrm{a}^{2}+\mathrm{b}^{2}+2 \mathrm{ab}
$$


-9 اور a

علمالــاب -

$$
(101)^{2}=(100+1)^{2}
$$

$$
=100^{2}+2 \times 100 \times 1+1^{2}
$$

$$
=10000+200+1
$$

$$
=10201
$$



$-4$ $\qquad$ -1
بنا نـي $\qquad$

 $\qquad$ زو *ّ
زبا نك $\qquad$


1.8







(Coordinate Geometry




> مرونىووالات:

- 10
2 1
 -



-17


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1 }
\end{aligned}
$$

Mangal, S.K. (1993), Teaching of Mathematics, New Delhi, Agra Book Depot.
NCERT (2012), Pedagogy of Mathematics,New Delhi: NCERT
Siddhu, K.S. (1990), Teaching of Mathematics. New Delhi: Sterling Publisher.
Aggarwal, S.M. : Teaching of Modern Mathematics
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#  <br> (Aims \& Objectives of Teaching Mathematics) 


(Need for establishing general objectives for teaching Mathematics)
2.4
2.5
(Specific Objectives \& Teaching point of various content area in different branches of secondary school mathematics)

(Recommendations of Various Educational Committees \& Commission as regard to Aims \&
Objectives of Teaching Mathematics)

(Maening \& Concept of Competencies \& Academic Standards of CCE)
(Bloom's Taxonomy of Educational Objectives-Critique, Revised Bloom's Taxonomy by Anderson-2001)


; (Glossary)

2.13
(Introduction) : 2.1









2.2




2.3
(Need for establishing general objectives for teaching Mathematics)
باليتّمقاصرىابميت: Importance of Instructional Objevtives)
"تا
 ج





號







$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - }
\end{aligned}
$$



## (Aims, Values and General Objectives of Teaching Mathematics)

> 2.4.1 اغزاض : (Aims)






 ( طإكا كا

 2.4.2 بقاصر : Objectives)






 (

اخزاضومثاصريّزن: (Difference between Aims \& Objectives)

| - |  | ازواض |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | -1 |
| 2- |  | -2 |
| 3- |  | -3 |
|  |  | -4 |
| 5- إض\| |  | -5 |
|  |  |  |
|  <br>  |  |  |



1- افاركائلماقرار: (Utilitarian or Practical Values) روز رoن


- 放

- 祘

(



"علمريانختنيب6 آتينشب" (Mathematics is the mirror of civilisation-Hogeben)




3-3 نمُونط كاقرار: Disciplinary Values)




4


-5 حـالياقاقرار: Recreational Values)



2.5 خصرصمتاصر:
(Specific Objectives \& Teaching Points of Various Content Areas in Different Branches of Secondary School Mathematics)




مقاصر:Objectives)







 ط


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 该 }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 詮 }
\end{aligned}
$$

البراكخصوصمتقاص：
．ط
 －

 －ي （

 الكّ








 ط ط
 ط ط

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { شثلزنّبتو (6) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - 1 } \\
& \text { - 2 }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.6
\end{aligned}
$$

(Recommendations of Various Educational Committees \& Commissions as regard to Aims \& Objectives of Teaching Mathematics)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( ~~ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كوطارىا ابيوبيثن. كميثن.66-1964): }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - is }
\end{aligned}
$$

*     *         * 

 -

 قو قتِينٍ اليّى(NPE-1986):
 ر (
 - كراهنموارنونقّ methods


-     - ا
 3 2.7


## (Meaning \& Concept of Competencies \& Academic Standards of CCE)


ريانِ كاغواض






كُ كُ：
 （Continous and Comprehensive Evaluation）：

 －若 （Continuous）
和
 －（Assessment）（2， （Comprenensive）でと
．



。

关 6 6طبر آنجَ （Academic Standards）



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {-1 } \\
& \text { 2 استرلاלثوت (reasoning Proof) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Communication) اظهاركرن ال3 } \\
& \text { (Connection) -4 }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Problem Solving) هـر }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - } \\
& \text { - } \\
& \text { - ابيكنظى - } \\
& \text { - توبيك ـوالات } \\
& \text { عثلموالات } \\
& \text { ther } \\
& \text { حـ } \\
& \text { بستلم عول عماقل: }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 4 }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 6- نتّبكر }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { تحلت } \\
& \text { ~~~ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Reasoning Proof) استرلاלثبوت }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Communication) اظهاركر ال3 }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Connection) -4 }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { جاكت: }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 30-2 }
\end{aligned}
$$

> عكيامراوب؟ CCE -4
> 5
2.8
(Bloom's Taxonomy of Educational Objectives-Critique, Revised Bloom's Taxonomy by Anderson-2001)





جزبإق) (Affective Domain) (P)







(1) ــعلراتات ـ شاختكنا

- יזאוי
ـاعاكركن:
_,
.
مivir









-2






$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ـجابـ } \\
& \text { حق ركوبولكمنا } \\
& \text { ـقركورّ يُحو ينا }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { ـقركخوصياتبيانكنا } \\
& \text { نفياقّح كَكاقة: (Psychomotor Domain) } \tag{3}
\end{align*}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ـوثناسلوبك }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { تمخك،ونا }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 以 }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { انتخابكرن }
\end{aligned}
$$

> 上
> ـمطابت
(Revised Bloom's Taxonomy by Anderson - 2001)







 :The Knowledge Dimension -1


- تصرواتة بلواتات) (Conceptual Knowledge)
(Procedural Knowledge)


تقأتّمعلوات(Factual Knowledge):
طابج



ק
كَ كَ

كمثخف كَ التّ Metacognition


#  

(Difference betwen Bloom's \& Revised Bloom's Taxonomy)



Revised Bloom's Taxonomy

- الّ New Terms

| Remembering | Knowledg |
| :--- | :--- |
| Understanding | Comprehensive |
| Applying | Application |
| Analysing | Analysis |
| Creating | Synthesis |
| Evaluation | Evaluation |

- 

-2 -2
 2.9

## (Linking Bloom's Taxonomy with Acdemic Standards)



| اطات <br> (Application) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Analysis) (2) |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { زكيب } \\ \text { (Synthesis) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { (Evaluation) } \\ \text { ( } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |

2.10

(

(Mathematics is the mirror of civilisation-Hogeben)

涪
(Competencies) كها كا
竍

Lower Primary- $\quad$ 1:50
Higher Primary- 1:45
Lower Secondary- 1:40

Utilitarian
افارى
Recreational جالبالِّ

Cognitive ورو

-9


11

- Aggarwal, S.M. : Teaching of Modern Mathematics
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- MANGAL, S.K. : Teaching of Mathematics
- $\quad$ Siddhu, K.S. : The Teaching of Mathematics
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#  (Approaches, Methods \& Strategies in Teaching \& Learning of Mathematical Concepts) 

(Structure)<br>(Introduction) An<br>مقاصر (Objectives)<br>

(Nature of concept, types of concepts, concept formation \& concept assimilation, distinguishing \& stating necessary \& sufficient in the process of teaching concept, comparing \& contrasting, Giving counter example \& non example in teaching concepts, Planning \& implementation strategies in teaching concept)

|  | تصوركم | 3.3.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | تصركاقصم | 3.3.2 |
|  | رينى كتصركثنهيل | 3.3.3 |
|  | تصوركّة رلي بّاقٌ | 3.3.4 |
|  | "ا | زيرِّر |

(Creating awareness among student teachers on various concepts of Mathematics from casses VI to X)
(Inductive \& Deductive, Analytic \& Synthetic, Laboratory, Heuristic, Project Method and Activity Based Teaching)

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { (Problem Solving) ( مكَّلّ }
\end{align*}
$$

(Concept Attainment Model of Jerome Bruner and its application in Teaching Mathematics)
(Points to Remember) 3.8
(Glossary) 3.9
3.10
3.11









3.2


(Moves) بيانكركين.



 (EXAMPLE
3.3 .1







- (Objects






 (Assimilation) كا كا موايا ( 3.3.2 تصوركّخْفِ: (Definition of Concept)
 (tr



تصوركاقـام: (Types of Concept)

C.F..(Concept formation) (i)
C.A..(Concept Assimilation) استخالتصور (ii)
(Concept formation) تنَّيل|توروت (i)


(C.F)



زرليمنى سكمّة بي -
(Concept Assimication) اتخالتا




(Concept Formation) كم (Information)

 ;








3.3.3 راضنى كتصوركتنییل: (Formation of Mathematical Concepts)

Prime numbers-:

 (Numbers)



اليُيْبْ3: : نيج (Conclusion)

3.3.4 تصوركّر ريلبيلاقرام: Moves in teaching Concepts)





 1استمال (Moves)

(Planning and Implementation Strategies in teaching Concepts)

 ( - Solving




(Activity Based Method) (i)
( Heuristic Method) انكثافٔ (ii)

(Problem-Solving Method) هسُلصّ (iv)
 1-1
Concept --
4-
5
3.4
(Creating awareness among student teachers on various concepts of Arithmetic from casses VI to X)

Arithematics


 ت


(discount)


الجبراء: (Algebra)







كم تنمسّ: Geometry)






 (




علمثلث: (Trigonometry)




علم اعراوثڤّر(شثاريات): (Statistics)


 علمامكان:(Probability)




3.5 ريا

 3.5.1 استّتزاكَم يلق: :Inductive Method)




 ،ونق





 صل غاصتوريٌ (Particular Concept) $1^{2}=1,3^{2}=9,5^{2}=25,7^{2}=49,9^{2}=81 \mathrm{eq} \quad-\mathrm{I}$ $2^{2}=4,4^{2}=16,6^{2}=36,8^{2}=64,10^{2}=100$ eq -II
(General Concept) هامتور




 (2) (1) (1)




$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (logical method) شـ } \\
& \text { (7) (6) }
\end{aligned}
$$


(i)
(ii)

(اتتخاتحكبنيريناكمل (iv) deduction (iv)

3.5.2 اتخخ ا.كاليّد: (Deductive Method)






Example-1

$$
\text { Find - } \mathrm{a}^{2} \times \mathrm{a}^{10}=\text { ? }
$$

Solution- $\bigcup^{\bullet}$

$$
\operatorname{General}(6)=a^{n} \times \quad a^{m}
$$

Particular $(\dot{\rho})=\mathrm{a}^{2} \times \mathrm{a}^{10}=\mathrm{a}^{2+10}=\mathrm{a}^{12}$
Example - - Find (102) $=$ ?

Solution-
General $(\mathrm{c})=(\mathrm{a}+\mathrm{b})^{2}=\mathrm{a}^{2}+\mathrm{b}^{2}+2 \mathrm{ab}$
Particular $(\dot{0}):(100+2)^{2}=100^{2}+2^{2}+(2 \times 100 \times 2)$

$$
=10000+4+400
$$

$$
=10404
$$

$\therefore\left(102^{2}\right)=10404$







--

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كّلورآر:(Procedure) }
\end{aligned}
$$






 $-4$

.\%大بإِّ ليق: : Analytic Method)








$$
(a+b)^{2}=a^{2}+b^{2}+2 a b, \backslash
$$

$$
2 \log (a+b)=2 \log 3+\log a+\log b \text { ( } \mathrm{b} \text { (a+b) }{ }^{2}=7 a b \text { كريّك }
$$

$$
2 \log (a+b)=2 \log 3+\log a+\log b--c^{-}
$$

$$
\text { اب } 2 \log (\mathrm{a}+\mathrm{b})=2 \log 3+\log \mathrm{a}+\log \mathrm{b}
$$

$$
\text { اكر } \operatorname{cog}(a+b)^{2}=\log 3^{2}+\log a+\log \text {, }
$$

$$
\log (\mathrm{a}+\mathrm{b})^{2}=\log 9+\log \mathrm{ab} \text { שُّب اكَ }
$$

تيليلمريقككزوبان: (Merits)
 ,
 * -放
3.5 .4





(Example) -


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \log (\mathrm{a}+\mathrm{b})^{2}=\log 9 \mathrm{ab} \text { رُ كُ } \\
& (a+b)^{2}=9 a b \quad \text { שُ } \\
& a^{2}+b^{2}+2 a b=9 a b \quad \text { تُّ } \\
& a^{2}+b^{2}=7 a b \text { الـ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \log (a+b)=2 \log 3+\log a+\log b
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& a^{2}+b^{2}=7 a b \text { كم بمعلوم } \\
& \text {, } \\
& a^{2}+b^{2}+2 a b=7 a b+2 a b \\
& (a+b)^{2}=9 a b \\
& \text { 亿 } \\
& \log (a+b)^{2}=\log (9 a b) \\
& 2 \log (a+b)=\log 9+\log (a b) \\
& 2 \log (a+b)=\log 3^{2}+\log a+\log b \\
& 2 \log (a+b)=2 \log 3+\log a+\log b \\
& a^{2}+b^{2}=7 a b \quad \text { ا }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \log (a+b)=2 \log 3+\log a+\log b
\end{aligned}
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& \text { (Accuracy) آثّ }
\end{aligned}
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& \text { - كم } \\
& \text { 浣 } \\
& \text { - }
\end{aligned}
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（Comparison of Analytic and Synthetic Methods of Teaching）


عامطر س.



 86



 (Geometrical Instruments) (Por




| ¢ |  | \%وطاوراستوانش6 ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | فنمث* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 5 cm | 3 cm | 1 |


| 3 | 7 cm | 5 cm | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 10 cm | 6 cm | 3 |

نتّاُاخزكر: (Drawing Conclusion)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ? }{ }^{3} \text { 6. } 6 \\
& \text { ليكن استوان } 6
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { ان سحمانْ } \tag{1}
\end{align*}
$$

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\begin{align*}
& \text { ان }  \tag{3}\\
& \text {. }
\end{align*}
$$

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\begin{align*}
& \text { (8.\% } \tag{8}
\end{align*}
$$

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { ان انِ }  \tag{4}\\
& \text { 3.5.6 انكثافُ بريق: : Heuristic Method) }
\end{align*}
$$






 procedure) :





طباء: :- روسل צ:بدثمك آبارى

4\% p.a - طلاء
 طلاء:- إيس $=50,000+50,000 \times 4 / 100$ $=50,000+2000=52000$
"ملم :- , وبرطباء :- رور -

 $=52000 \times 4 / 100=2080$




$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { و0. } 0 \text {. } \tag{iv}
\end{align*}
$$

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { انكثشافُ ليقكناهيال: (Demerits) }  \tag{vi}\\
& \text { (i) (i) (i) } \tag{i}
\end{align*}
$$


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3.5.7 منصوباكَمريق: (Project Method)

ل大




 Learning by Living كتختيبريتابـ

(Identification of Problem) 1(Providing Purpose) 2
(Planing) ت
(Executing of Project work) 4
(Evaluating of Result) 5- نتيجى جا
(Recording of Observation)
6- ثشابراتكوز يكمن
-2

 (a (b (c (d

(b
(c

- (d

 كوانجامتَ
(a


(Evaluating of Result)


60


- Reference
 نوان:(Title)
كخترذلاص: (Abstract)


تحارف: Introduction)
 بَקرورى
(Methods):


(Observation):

(Results): ن:

ثميمـ: (Appendix)

كثّبيات:Bibliography)
Project


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 ركاگيانو
（Projrct）كمكمل（Report）تياركمنا






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- 比：


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（Multiplication Table）C رط， با

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| * ا | 55 minutes * |
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|  | * ** * |
|  | * * طلاء |
| * * <br>  |  |
|  | (.step- 2(7min) * vertically -6 كيا |
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|  |  <br>  <br>  نصبنْاوُ كاطصل |
|  <br>  <br> , وانحرور |  ", |
|  |  استتعال |
|  <br>  |  |
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|  |  <br>  <br> استمال: كا |


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اتپّمعلوات
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6
3.6









- Analysing the Problem) :





$$
\mathrm{AU}(\mathrm{BUC})=(\mathrm{AUB}) \mathrm{UC}
$$

(Solution)





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㑕


Everevalue／ $\mathrm{A} \cup \mathrm{B}=\{\mathrm{x} ; \mathrm{x} \in \mathrm{Aorx} \in \mathrm{B}\} \quad$ 咅


$$
\mathrm{BUC}=(3,5,6) \mathrm{U}(4,6,7,8,9)=(3,4,5,6,7,8,9)
$$

$$
\mathrm{AU}(\mathrm{BUC})=(2,3,4,5) \mathrm{U}(3,4,5,6,8,9)
$$

$$
=(2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9)
$$

二とかし

$$
\mathrm{AUB}=(2,3,4,5) \mathrm{U}(3,5,6)
$$

$$
=(2,3,4,5,6)
$$

（AUB）UC $=(2,3,4,5,6) \mathrm{U}(4,5,6,7,8,9)$

$$
=(2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9)
$$



 $\mathrm{AU}(\mathrm{BUC})=(\mathrm{AUB}) \mathrm{UC}$
－
（Merits）：
－
Reasoning، －
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－毛

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 |تُّمعلوات
 -2 3-
3.5

Attainment Model of Mathematics and its application in Teaching)



هنصور بنز


Implimenting Concept Attainment Activities C.A.A.


Presenting Exemplars


| اسِّكا |  |  |
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|  |  |  |
| انگّ |  |  |
| Concept Attainment Model -1 |  |  |
| CCA -2 |  |  |
| 6CA -3 |  |  |
| (Points to Remember) 3.8 |  |  |
|  <br>  <br>  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |
| (Glossary) 3.9 |  |  |
| Parallel = توازیى |  |  |
| Perpendicular |  |  |
| Polygon $=$ كثيرّا |  |  |
| Probability $=$ ا |  |  |
|  |  |  |





 *ا


| Statistic = | اعراوث大ار |
| :---: | :---: |
| Strategy = | كr |
| Trigonometry $=$ | علمث* |



Aggarwal, S.M. : Teaching of Modern Mathematics
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#  <br> <br> (Planning for Teaching-Learning Mathematics) 

 <br> <br> (Planning for Teaching-Learning Mathematics)}

ت<br>(Introduction) : 4.1<br>متقاص: Objectives)<br>خرر تخربي: (Microteaching)<br>

(Microteaching: Concept, Definition, Microteaching cycle, components of Microteaching,
Merits \& demerits)
4.3.1
4.3.2
4.3.3
4.3.4

وروتر ريسكمهماتّن:(Microteaching Skills)

(Introducing a lesson, Explaining a Concept, Stimulus Variation, Illustrating with Examples, Probing Questioning, Reinforcement, Structuring Classroom Questions, and Blackboard Writing)
(Unit Plan, Period Plan based on Bloom's Taxonomy \&Academic Standards -CCE)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كَكنالو.قم تر: ريّ: (Technology Integrated Lesson) } \\
& 4.7 \\
& \text { (Glossary) } 4.8 \\
& 4.9 \\
& 4.10
\end{aligned}
$$





(Objectives):متاصم) 4.2


غ is



## 4.3

تصو، تريف،اجزاء،
(Microteaching: Concept, Definition, Microteaching cycle, components of Microteaching, Merits \& demerits)

 كـكا




 4.3.1 خورور ريك6اتور: (Concept of Microteaching)


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Duration). } 1 \\
& \text { (Class Size) チレレاك . } 2 \\
& \text { (Length of lesson) } 3 \\
& \text { (Teaching Complexity) } 4
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { خور تر ربّ ع اجزاء: (Components of Microteaching) }
\end{align*}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { زيزّبتاسانته: }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { الفـ- شثاق كطورپ } \\
& \text { ب- ; ; }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text {. } 2
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\begin{aligned}
& 4.3 .3
\end{aligned}
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اولّ تكـع 4.3 .4 خور تحر ريلكوكوبياناورخاميان:

خرورتر ريسكانوبيان:






خرر تحر رليكخاميان:







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\begin{aligned}
& \text {-1 }
\end{aligned}
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& \text { 5 }
\end{aligned}
$$

4.4

(Introducing a lesson, Explaining a concept, Stimulus variation, Illustrating with examples, Probing Questioning, Reinforcement, Structuring Classroom Questions, and Blackboard Writing)


 1. 2 3 3 4 4 . 5
6. 6

7 7
660. 8

4.4 .1


 1 1

2 2
3 3
4. 4
4.4.2 كمنصوركوضاحت:





1. 1

2 2

4. 4
. 5
6
4.4.3


برَارد


. 1
2 2
3 3

| تتزيكنويت | . 4 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | . 5 |
| طباكمكر\% | . 6 |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1 } \\
& \text { 2 } \\
& \text { 3 } \\
& \text { 4. } 4 \\
& \text { 5 } 5 \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$




 (Sentence Construction) 1

2 2
(Distribution of Question) 3
. 4
5 5 6. 6
4.4.6 تقو تـتعطاكرن:







$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 'تپمعلوات } \\
& \text {-1 } \\
& \text {-2 } \\
& \text {, }
\end{aligned}
$$

(Unit Plan, Period Plan based on Bloom's Taxonomy \&Academic Standards -CCE)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 4.5.1 اكَّمْورجبنرى: }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2- " } \\
& \text { 3- نصاب אهـ }
\end{aligned}
$$

اكَّمْصوبح

 (الف) نبياركمعلوات


(ج) الساقِ عمنامر

(ر) اكَكَكترارف

تر ريك6طميّ
نايابترگى

(ن) انتا

تين قركط ط يقـ
والرجات





(iv)


4.5 .2






























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 خاكِّ
－ $\qquad$ ار $\qquad$ ；＂； $-1$
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$\star$ Bishop,P.\&Daries,N.(2000)A Strategy for the use of Technology to Enhanee Learning in Maths,Stats and OR.

#  <br> (Learning Resources in Mathematics) 

| (Structure) 5.1 |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | :---: |
| (Introduction) 5.2 |  |  |
| (Objectives) 5.3 |  |  |

(Mathematics Textbook- importance and Criteria of good textbook)
(A Critical Analysis of Existing Secondary School Mathematics Text Book)
(Audio, Visual and Multimedia Resources-Solution and design according to Learner needs)
5.6
(Using community Resouces for Mathematics Learning: Visits, Mathematical field and Excursion)
(Points to Remember):ت 5.8
(Glossary) 5.9
5.10
5.11
(Introduction): 5.1




5.2

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(

4 بابانكريك -
 6 ( 5.3
(Mathematics Textbook- importance and Criteria of good textbook)


 Instrument)











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نصابكَكتابكزنرورتاورائيت: (Need and Importance of the Text Book)



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هدركمندرجز:يُنْ







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طلاء؛


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بآنج.





(The Author) (
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زبان: (The Language)
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（The content and its organisation）ثم

放




放

طبّضوصيات：（Physical Aspects）
放


ط طاءت كَ
－ثشيناورثڤلي：（Exercises and Illustrations）




～～

عوزيخصويات：（General Characteristics）
－نـ


اتپّمعلوا
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { نـ } \\
& \text {-3 } \\
& \text { إيا - }
\end{aligned}
$$

(A Critical Analysis of Existing Secondary School Mathematics Text-Books)




 مواوثغون: (Subject Matters)

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\begin{align*}
& \text { عٌ } \\
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& \text { (4) * }
\end{align*}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { زباناورانرازبيان: (Language and Style) }
\end{aligned}
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جازبگ




هصنفاوراثاكت: (Author and Publication)

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& \text { ا ا ا }
\end{align*}
$$

(Teaching Aids) : تر, (4)

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& \text { والدجاقتجرول }
\end{align*}
$$




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-2
(Audio, Visual and Multimedia Resources - Solution and design according to Learner need)





 ك نـاتوا جول كثيرالابلاغ( (كَّمئيُيا):





(Need and importance of Audio, Visual and Multimedia Resources)
سمى ،بر اوركثيرالابلاغ وساّل كاابميتاورضرورتمندججزيل بيل -



5-


9 - -


Teaching Resources
(Multimedia)
اكمْيورُ
r r- rer

تصاوير ، نتش


بُيبريكِّر
پروپيمُ
گرامونون




(Principle for selection and Design According to Learner needs)







1 1


(Principle of Interest and Motivation) : 2


مقاصم كاصل كر غ6اصول:(Principle of Realization of Objectives)



(Precautions for using Audio, Visual and Multimedia Resources)

3- معلمكيميشاسإتكويارركنابا شي

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7 - 8

 5.6

## (Online Resources - ICT Based Pedagogical Tools)

آكَ-قى לُ كَتزيف: (Definition of ICT)







اخالقَ
تربيل كآن لانّنآلات: (Online Tools for Communication)




 "كموتتآلات(Synchronous)
ئيزمووتتآلات(Asynchronous)





(Wiki) ,

 (Blogs)











 تثهوراوراستمال

آن لآنْكازْتُنَّ: (Online Conferenceing)



 واًْ (Advantages):







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انزثنيطبّU: (Internet Forum)














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(Using community Resouces for mathematics Learning: Visits, Mathematical field and Excursion)

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 Excursions Mathematics Visits (Uses and Advantages of Mathematics Visits and Excursions)

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 Field Trip








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تبليمورو عكخوصيات: (Characteristics of Field Trips)








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تحيديّ: (Limitations)


(iii (iv
(v
(vi

(Excursions) Mathematics User -

(Points to Remember): 5.8


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& \text { غيزّمونتآلات } \tag{ii}
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& \text { 12 بيكون(Becon) }
\end{aligned}
$$

(Suggested Readings)
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