



Gokhale Education Society's

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH



Parel, Mumbai – 400 012.

Permanently affiliated to University of Mumbai, NCTE Recognised, UGC 2f 12B,
ISO 9001:2015 Certified, NAAC accredited A grade in 3rd Cycle

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Principal
Gokhale Education Society's
College of Education & Research
Parel, Mumbai - 400 012.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETYS

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH PAREL, MUMBAI.1

NOTICE

Date: - 7th July 2022

All the staff members are hereby informed that the MICRO – TEACHING program will started from 7th July 2022.

Dr.Gavit V.N. and Dr.Chavan C.U. will take the lectures of theoretical part of micro – teaching. Method masters are advice keep ready every skills demonstrations lesson plan with principal signature. Following seating arrangement of the staff members and their respective micro – group.

1. Dr.. P.S.Kale – Main lecture hall 3rd flour
2. Dr. V.N.Gavit - Language laboratory 4th flour
3. Dr. S.D.Patkar – F.Y.B.Ed Lecture room 4th flour
4. Dr. C.U.Chavan - Back side of Mainlecture hall 3rd flour
5. Dr. S.B.Bodke – S.Y.B.Ed. lecture room 4th flour



for Patten
Dr. P.S. Kale
Principal
G. E. Society College
of Edu. & Res.
Parel - Mumbai

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Gokhale Education Society's College of Education and Research, Parel
Sandeep Bodke · 11 Jul 2022

Today Workshop on Phases of Teaching was conducted by Dr. Sangita Patkar- Pre Active Stage, I/C Prin. Dr. Prashant Kale- Active Stage, Dr. Sandeep Bodke- Post Active Stage

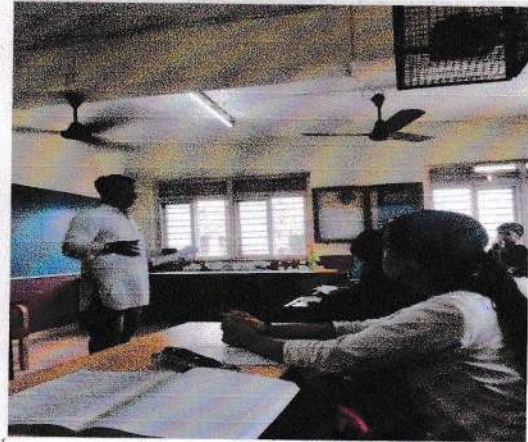
Prashant Kale and 54 others · 1 comment · 1 share

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2:56 PM

Prajakta Tipnis and 1 other · Like Comment Send Share



2:56 PM

Gokhale Educati...

Sandeep Bodke
Admin · 13 Jul 2022

Great feeling to teach scientific way of teaching..
Essential skills for Teaching Workshop organized on 12/7/22

- Dr. Gavit- Introduction skill
- Dr. Chavan- Explanation skill
- Dr. Kale- Questioning Skill
- Dr. Patkar- Blackboard Writing
- Dr. Bodke- Stimulus Variation



Chetan Chavan and 46 others · 1 share

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Shyam Abakar and 3 others · Like Comment Send Share



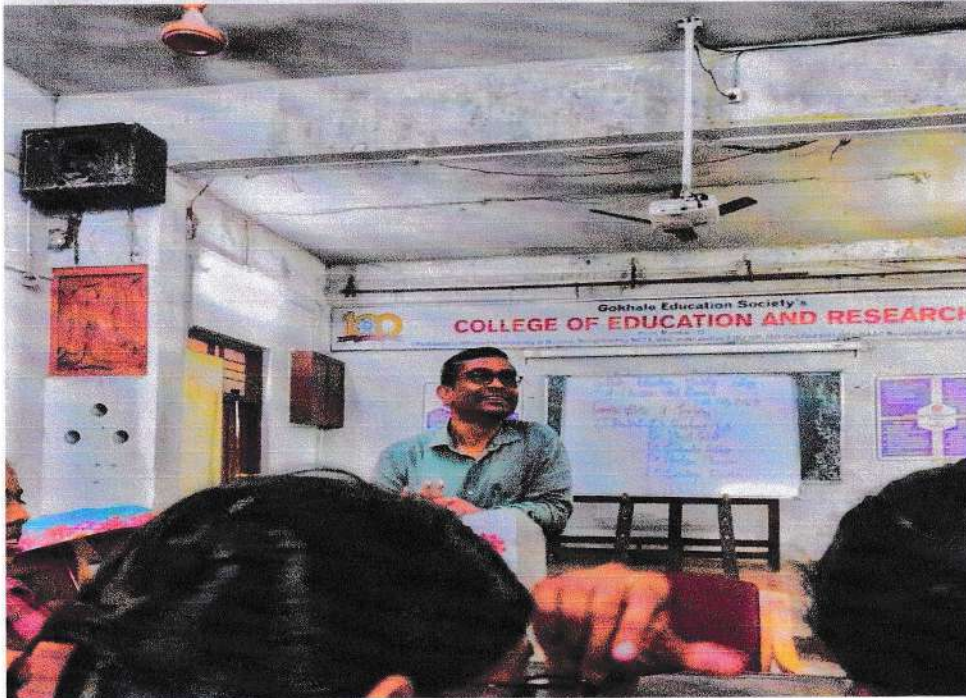
Shyam Abakar and 3 others · Like Comment Send Share



for *Shyam*
Principal
G. E. Society College

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Prajakta Tipnis

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Prajakta Tipnis and 1 other

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for *Shikha*
 Principle
 G. E. Society College of Edu. & Res.
 Parel - Mumbai



Maria Sneha

30 Aug 2022

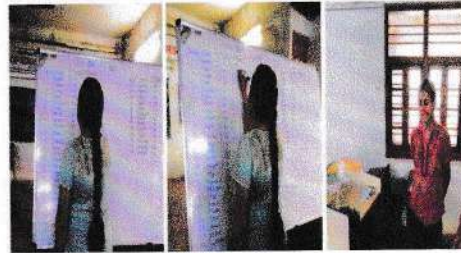
Event: Experiment on Influence on group judgement
Venue: Assembly hall
Time: 11.30 am
Date: 18th August 2022
Organised by: Dr. Vinod Gavit Sir

On 18th August 2022, Thursday a psychological experiment was conducted by Dr. Vinod Gavit Sir in the assembly hall of Gokhale Education Society's College of Education and Research

Experiment name: Influence on group judgement
Objective: Study of influence in group judgement
Material: 200 to 300 marbles, transparent jar and a stopwatch
Experimenter: Dr. Vinod Gavit Sir
Subject: students of the class
Procedure: This experiment consisted of almost 38 students and a transparent container with almost 200 to 300 marbles. Students were instructed to estimate the number of marbles only by looking at it, not by physically counting it and writing the estimated number on the board in or under 30 seconds. Each student was given the chance to do so and this was the first trial. Further, students were asked to rethink their estimated number and rewrite it on the board and this was the second trial. The students were asked to do the same thing again and this was the third trial.

Finally, among all the 38 students only 8 didn't change their number in all the three trials. All the students were very excited and enthusiastically participated in the experiment.

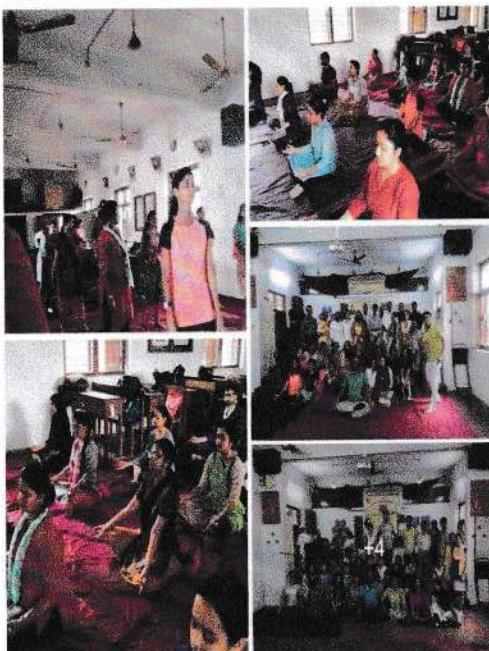
Introspection: Students change their decisions repeatedly because of group influences.



Kajol Shukla Gokhale Education Society's College of Education and Research, Parel

30 Mar 2018

Yoga workshop at GESCER 5th march to 10th march.
Organised by patanjali yog vigyaan samiti.....




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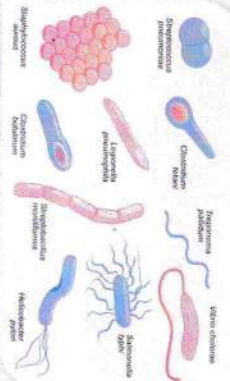
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Gokhale Education Society's
College of Education and Research, Parel


Name of the school - R.M Bhat School
Name of the student- Ansari Lamaya Mohammad
Sub-Science
Std.- VIII
Sem - III
Date :- 23/12/2022

Bacteria (size – 1 mm to 10 mm)

1. Unicellular, independent / parasitic organisms. Sometimes many bacteria together form colonies.
2. Bacterial cell is prokaryotic with cell wall, but distinct nucleus or cell organelles are absent.
3. They reproduce by simple binary fission.
4. In favourable conditions, bacteria grow vigorously and can double their number in 20 minutes.

TO KNOW MORE ABOUT IT CLICK THE GIVEN LINKS
<https://youtu.be/b15HVA1CPDS>
<https://youtu.be/p-cXddof1o10>
<https://youtu.be/8l13k-0s90w>



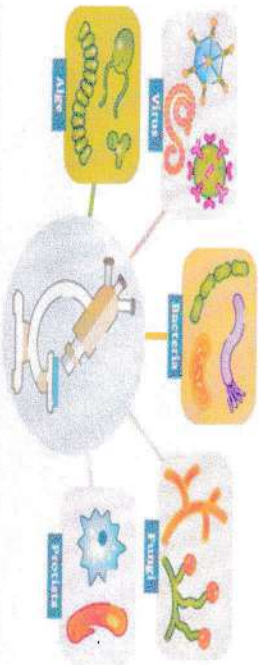
CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE :

1. Which of the following statements is true about bacteria?
 - a. Bacteria are multicellular organisms.
 - b. Bacteria have a distinct nucleus.
 - c. Bacteria can form colonies.
 - d. Bacteria are eukaryotic cells.
2. Which of the following is a characteristic of bacterial cells?
 - a. They have a distinct nucleus.
 - b. They are larger than eukaryotic cells.
 - c. They contain many cell organelles.
3. How do bacteria reproduce?
 - a. By mitosis.
 - b. By meiosis.
 - c. By binary fission.
 - d. By budding.
4. How fast can bacteria double their population in favorable conditions?
 - a. In 1 hour.
 - b. In 10 hours.
 - c. In 20 minutes.
 - d. In 1 day.

GENERAL SCIENCE
STANDARD EIGHT

TOPIC : CLASSIFICATION OF MICROBES

Microorganisms




for Peta
Principal

G. E. Society College of Education & Research, Parel - Mumbai

Protozoa (size - approximately 200 m)

1. Protozoans are found in soil, fresh water and sea water. Some are found in the body of other organisms and are pathogenic.
2. These are unicellular organisms with eukaryotic cell.
3. There is great variation in cell structure, organs of locomotion and modes of nutrition among protozoans.
4. These organisms reproduce by simple cell division.

TO KNOW MORE ABOUT IT CLICK THE GIVEN LINK :
<https://youtu.be/B1CFVUQVQZU> <https://youtu.be/zCvYfFfKw> https://youtu.be/tTbs7_vZlNs

Eg - Amoeba, Paramecium - Free living in dirty water. Plasmodium w/vax - causes malaria
 Euglena - autotrophic

Fungi (size- approximately 10 mm to 100 mm)

1. These are found on decaying organic matter and dead bodies of plants and animals.
2. These are eukaryotic organisms. Some are unicellular and others are visible with naked eyes.
3. Saprotrophic, absorb their food from decaying organic matter.
4. They reproduce sexually and asexually by cell division or by budding.

Eg. Baker's yeast, Candida, Mushroom.

TO KNOW ABOUT MORE IT CLICK ON GIVEN LINK :
https://youtu.be/VvUyGk_18s
<https://youtu.be/5PwCEAHlGE>
<https://youtu.be/ROQdhwkVAHI>

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS :

1. Where can protozoans be found?
 A) In the air
 B) In soil, fresh water and sea water
 C) Only in the body of other organisms
 D) In outer space
2. What type of cell do protozoans have?
 A) Prokaryotic cell
 B) Multicellular cell
 C) Eukaryotic cell
 D) Fungal cell
3. Is there variation in cell structure, organs of locomotion, and modes of nutrition among protozoans?
 A) Yes
 B) No
4. How do protozoans reproduce?
 A) By sexual reproduction
 B) By asexual reproduction
 C) By both sexual and asexual reproduction
 D) They do not reproduce
5. How do protozoans move?
 A) By cilia
 B) By flagella
 C) By pseudopodia
 D) All of the above

TEST YOUR SELF :

1. Where are fungi typically found?
 A) In the air
 B) On living plants and animals
 C) On decaying organic matter and dead bodies
 D) In the water
2. What type of cell do fungi have?
 A) Prokaryotic cell
 B) Multicellular cell
 C) Eukaryotic cell
 D) Plant cell
3. How do fungi obtain their food?
 A) They photosynthesize
 B) They prey on other organisms
 C) They absorb their food from decaying organic matter
 D) They do not require food
4. How do fungi reproduce?
 A) Only sexually
 B) Only asexually
 C) Both sexually and asexually
 D) They do not reproduce
5. How do mushrooms get their food?
 A) They absorb their food from decaying organic matter
 B) They are parasites
 C) They are predators
 D) They photosynthesize

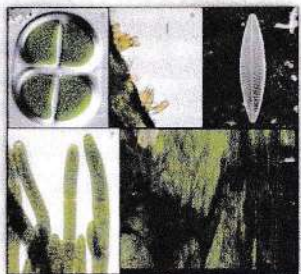
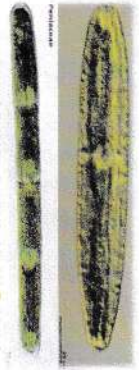


Algae - (size- approximately 10 mm to 100 mm)



1. They are aquatic.
2. Eukaryotic, unicellular, autotrophic organisms.
3. Photosynthesis is carried out with the help of chloroplast present in the cell.

Fig. Chlorella, Chlamydomonas very few species of algae are unicellular. Most of them are multicellular and visible with naked eyes.



→ TO KNOW ABOUT MORE CLICK ON THE GIVEN LINKS :

- <https://youtu.be/vrHl9eWEXXI>
- <https://youtu.be/BqMq2VaeVLU>
- <https://youtu.be/VH0WVuh24hc>
- <https://youtu.be/dDmHm8a0QV>

KNOWN BETTER

1. Where are algae found?
 - a) In the soil
 - b) In the air
 - c) In the water
 - d) In the rocks
2. What type of organism are algae?
 - a) Prokaryotic, multicellular, heterotrophic organisms
 - b) Eukaryotic, unicellular, heterotrophic organisms
 - c) Prokaryotic, unicellular, autotrophic organisms
 - d) Eukaryotic, unicellular, autotrophic organisms
3. How does algae carry out photosynthesis?
 - a) With the help of mitochondria
 - b) With the help of ribosomes
 - c) With the help of chloroplast present in the cell
 - d) With the help of lysosomes
4. Which of the following is an example of algae?
 - a) E. coli
 - b) Paramoecium
 - c) Chlorella
 - d) Amoeba
5. Are algae heterotrophic or autotrophic?
 - a) Heterotrophic
 - b) Autotrophic
 - c) Both heterotrophic and autotrophic
 - d) Neither heterotrophic nor autotrophic

Viruses (size- approximately 10 nm to 100 nm)

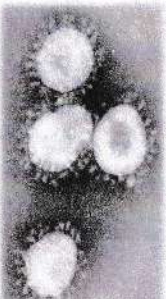
1. Viruses are extremely minute i.e. they are 10 to 100 times smaller than bacteria and can be seen only with electron microscope.
2. They are found in the form of independent particles. Virus is a long molecule of DNA (Deoxyribo Nucleic Acid) or RNA (Ribo Nucleic Acid) covered by a protein coat.



3. Viruses survive only in living plant or animal cells and produce their own proteins with help of host cell and create their numerous replica. Then they destroy the host cell and become free. These free viruses again infect new cells.
4. Viruses cause many diseases to plants and animals

→ TO KNOW MORE ABOUT IT CLICK ON GIVEN LINK :

- <https://youtu.be/7s4Ynb0mVA>
- <https://youtu.be/mGCKZlJssY>
- <https://youtu.be/7s7ysBBWszI>



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

1. What is the size range of viruses?
 - a) 1 nm to 10 nm
 - b) 10 nm to 100 nm
 - c) 100 nm to 1000 nm
 - d) 1000 nm to 10,000 nm
2. How can viruses be observed?
 - a) With the naked eye
 - b) With a light microscope
 - c) With an electron microscope
 - d) With a magnifying glass
3. What is the structure of a virus?
 - a) A long molecule of protein
 - b) A long molecule of DNA or RNA covered by a protein coat
 - c) A long molecule of lipid
 - d) A long molecule of carbohydrate
4. Where do viruses survive?
 - a) Only in non-living cells
 - b) Only in animal cells
 - c) Only in plant cells
 - d) Only in living plant or animal cells
5. What happens to the host cell once viruses create their replicas?
 - a) The host cell is not affected
 - b) The host cell is transformed into a virus
 - c) The host cell is destroyed
 - d) The host cell becomes stronger

