

WEEKLY PLAN-2026-27

GRADE: 12

TERM 2

WEEK – 20 26th October to 30th October

Subject	Topic	Learning Objectives (Students will be able to...)	Teaching & Learning Activities	Assessment (Type- Skill & Evidence)	Differentiation (Support- Core- Challenge)	AFL Strategy	National Identity Link	LMS Upload	Homework
English	Poets and Pancakes	1. Identify the key characters, events, and workplace culture at Gemini Studios. 2. Analyse satire, irony, humour, and the author's narrative style. 3. Explain the	tarter (5 minutes): Display a photograph of a film studio and ask students how the public image of cinema differs from the reality of working behind the scenes. Teaching	Diagnostic: Oral responses during the starter to assess prior knowledge of film production and satire. Formative: Group analysis and peer discussion to assess interpretation	Support: Provide a character map, chapter summary, vocabulary list, and sentence starters to help students explain key events and characters. Core: Ask students to	Use Think– Pair– Share, targeted questioning, and exit tickets. Students complete the statement : “Through Poets and Pancakes, Asokamitr an reveals	Connect the chapter's portrayal of India's film industry and literary culture with the UAE's multicultural creative industries and media sector. Discuss how	Upload the chapter presentation, character map, key vocabulary, group-analysis worksheet, CBSE-style analytical questions, and lesson summary to the school LMS.	Answer the following questions in your English notebook: 1. How does Asokamitr an use humour and satire to describe life at Gemini

		significance of the title and the symbolic role of the make-up department. 4. Evaluate how the chapter reflects social hierarchy, human behaviour, and the relationship between art and commercial cinema. 5. Develop analytical responses using textual evidence in the CBSE	and Learning (10 minutes): Briefly introduce Asokamitra n, Gemini Studios, and the historical context. Explain the significance of Pancake make-up, the office boy, Subbu, the legal adviser, and the visit of the English poet. Collaborative Activity (15 minutes): Groups analyse one aspect of the chapter:	n, collaboration, and use of textual evidence. Written assessment: A 120–150-word analytical response assessing comprehension, inference, critical thinking, and evidence-based writing.	explain how the author uses humour and irony to portray life at Gemini Studios, with relevant examples. Challenge: Ask students to evaluate how the chapter satirises workplace hierarchy and human pretensions , and how the narrative remains relevant to modern professional	that...” Responses will help identify misconceptions and plan follow-up support.	diverse cultural perspectives contribute to artistic expression and how respect, collaboration, and cultural identity are important in creative workplaces.		Studios? 2. Discuss the significance of the title Poets and Pancakes. 3. How does the character of Subbu reflect the power dynamics and professional relationships at Gemini Studios? Support your answers with textual references.
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		examination format.	satire and humour, characterisation, workplace hierarchy, or the contrast between literature and cinema. Each group supports its interpretation with textual evidence. Application (10 minutes): Students answer a CBSE-style analytical question on the significance of the title or the author's use		l environments.				
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			of humour and irony.						
Physics	Alpha-Particle Scattering and Rutherford's Nuclear Model	Describe the Geiger-Marsden experiment and its observations. Explain how it led to the nuclear model. Calculate the distance of closest approach and relate impact parameter to scattering angle.	Rutherford scattering simulation (PhET). Prediction task: "What if the plum pudding model were true?" Worked example on distance of closest approach, $r_0 = \frac{2Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 K}$.	Formative: Reasoning and numerical. Evidence: 3 MCQs, 1 numerical (closest approach for a 5.5 MeV alpha on gold), 1 short answer on observations.	Support: Observation-inference table and formula sheet. Core: Solve numericals independently. Challenge: Sketch and interpret the N vs θ graph, and explain the role of impact parameter.	Think-pair-share on "Why did most alpha particles go straight through?"	Ibn al-Haytham's experimental method: evidence-driven models, the same approach as Rutherford.	Simulation link, slides, numerical practice set	NCERT Q12.1-12.3 and a drawing of alpha trajectories at different impact parameters.
Computer Science	Computer Networks	Explain the concept and advantages of computer networks. Differentiate between types of networks, topologies, and	Introduce computer networks, their advantages, and applications. Explain network types, topologies,	Diagnostic: Oral questioning on network concepts. Formative: Concept-matching activities and diagram-based questions.	Support: Provide labelled diagrams, key terms, and comparison tables. Core: Identify and explain	Think–Pair–Share, targeted questioning, peer discussion, and exit tickets.	Relate computer networking to the UAE's digital transformation, smart government services, and secure digital	Upload lesson notes, network topology diagrams, comparison tables, and CBSE-style practice questions to Edunation LMS.	Differentiate between LAN, MAN, and WAN with examples. Draw and explain bus and star topologies.

		transmission media. Identify common networking devices and communication protocols. Explain data transfer concepts and the functions of common Internet protocols.	and transmission media using diagrams. Discuss networking devices, protocols, and their functions with examples. Practise CBSE-style questions and compare networking concepts.	Written: CBSE-style MCQs and short-answer questions. Evidence: Worksheets, student responses, and completed classwork.	network types, devices, and protocols. Challenge: Analyse network scenarios and justify suitable topologies or transmission media.		communication.		Compare twisted-pair, coaxial, and optical-fibre cables. State the functions of TCP/IP, HTTP, FTP, SMTP, and POP3.
Biology	COMPARE DNA AND RNA, RNA – ADAPTOR MOLECULE, DNA-SEMICONSERVATIVE REPLICATION	1. Differentiate between DNA and RNA based on sugar, nitrogenous bases, structure and function. 2.	Teacher Explanation: Present a comparison table of DNA and RNA. Explain the structure of tRNA, including	Formative: DNA–RNA comparison table and tRNA diagram labelling. Application-based: Explain why tRNA is called	Core: Complete the comparison table, explain tRNA function and describe the	Use think-pair-share, concept mapping, questioning and exit tickets	Connect molecular biology to healthcare, genetic testing, biotechnology and scientific research in the UAE.	Upload DNA and RNA comparison notes, a labelled tRNA diagram, a Meselson and Stahl experiment flowchart, and competency-	1. Write five differences between DNA and RNA. 2. Draw and label a tRNA molecule and

		Explain how tRNA acts as an adaptor molecule during protein synthesis. 3. Describe semiconservative DNA replication. 4. Explain the Meselson and Stahl experiment and interpret the results obtained	the anticodon, amino acid attachment site and its role in translation Describe the Meselson and Stahl experiment using E. coli grown in ¹⁵ N and then transferred to ¹⁴ N medium.	an adaptor molecule. Competency-based: Predict the density-gradient band pattern after one and two generations in ¹⁴ N medium. Evidence: Correct diagrams, written explanations and interpretation of experimental results.	Meselson and Stahl experiment . Challenge: Analyse the experimental results to distinguish semiconservative replication from conservative and dispersive replication, and justify the conclusion using evidence from the density bands.			based questions with answers.	explain why it is called an adaptor molecule. 3. Describe the Meselson and Stahl experiment.
Chemistry	Electrochemistry: Introduction & Redox Foundations	Explain the conversion between chemical energy and electrical	Hook (5 mins): Display a smartphone battery and a zinc-	Type: Formative Skill: Analytical reasoning,	Support: Guided scaffold template with pre-labeled	Think-Pair-Share on half-reaction balancing.	Link to the UAE Net Zero 2050 Strategic Initiative and	Lesson PowerPoint Presentation • Redox Balancing	Complete Question Set 3.1 on balancing redox

		energy Identify reduction and oxidation half-reactions and balance redox equations using the half-reaction method.	copper fruit cell demonstration. Group Activity (15 mins): Students analyze redox reactions in pairs, identify oxidizing/reducing agents, and construct half-equations.	half-equation balancing, conceptual classification.	redox states Core: Independent balancing of ionic redox equations Challenge: Predict spontaneity and analyze non-standard electron flow scenarios.	Exit Ticket: Write the oxidation half-reaction	sustainable energy storage (e.g., modern EV lithium-ion battery technology and clean hydrogen energy initiatives in the UAE)	Practice Sheet (PDF)	reactions from the textbook. 2. Submit the online exit ticket summary on LMS.
Mathematics	Differential Equations	Define a differential equation and identify its order and degree. Distinguish general and particular solutions.	Starter: classify algebraic equations and differential equations. Teacher modelling: order and degree, including equations requiring simplification. Paired card sort:	Diagnostic check: 8 classification items. Skill: accurate use of mathematical terminology. Evidence: completed card-sort	Support: visual vocabulary mat and guided examples. Challenge: determine order and degree after removing	Hinge question: explain why one equation has undefined degree.	Connect logical classification and precision to the UAE focus on innovation and informed problem-solving	Upload introductory slides, vocabulary mat and self-check quiz.	NCERT Ex 9.1 selected questions . Write two examples each of first- and second-order differenti

			identify type, order and degree. Independent practice and correction.	record and exit slip.	radicals or fractions.				al equations .
Psychology	Therapeutic Approaches	Explain the meaning, nature and goals of psychotherapy. Differentiate between behavioural, cognitive and humanistic-existential approaches. Describe techniques such as systematic desensitisation, aversion therapy, cognitive restructuring and	Think–Pair–Share on the question, “How can psychological difficulties be addressed?” Introduce psychotherapy, its goals and the therapeutic relationship.	Diagnostic: Prior-knowledge questions on mental health and treatment Formative: Concept maps, group task sheets, technique-matching activity and oral responses Summative: NCERT-based MCQs, assertion–reason questions, short-answer questions and	Support: Provide simplified notes, a key-terms glossary, visual organisers and matching exercises linking therapies to their techniques. Core: Students compare behavioural, cognitive and humanistic-existential approaches using a	Think–Pair–Share; targeted questioning; mini-whiteboard responses; peer assessment using a checklist; traffic-light self-assessment; and an exit ticket: “Name one therapeutic approach, explain one	Connect the topic with the UAE’s emphasis on wellbeing, community support, respect, inclusion and responsible help-seeking. Discuss how reducing stigma and respecting confidentiality can support psychological wellbeing	Upload NCERT-based presentation, concise revision notes, therapeutic-approaches comparison chart, differentiated worksheets (Support–Core–Challenge), application-based questions and answer key to Edunation/Teams, as applicable.	Write a short reflection on why professional support and the reduction of stigma are important for psychological wellbeing.

		unconditional positive regard		application-based questionsSkills assessed:	comparable and answer NCERT-based application questions. Challenge: Students analyse a fictional situation, justify which therapeutic approach may be relevant, compare two approaches and explain why treatment should be individualised by a qualified professional.	technique and give an example of its application."	in schools and communities. Students reflect on how cultural sensitivity helps professionals provide respectful and appropriate psychological care.		
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		<p>, a simple chart/data visual.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Save, retrieve and share presentation files responsibly, with source credits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model themes, layouts, text formatting, image insertion, alignment and restrained use of transitions. • Students create a 5–6 slide presentation on a UAE product/brand or responsible marketing topic. • Peer-review with a checklist, revise and deliver a short presentation. 	and oral presentation.	accessibility and provide reliable source credits.				submit the editable file through the LMS.
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Business Studies	Marketing Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the meaning and role of marketing. • Differentiate marketing from selling. • Describe marketing functions and marketing management philosophies. • Explain the marketing mix: Product, Price, Place and Promotion. • Apply marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starter: discuss how a familiar UAE product reaches customers. • Develop a concept map on the meaning, importance and functions of marketing. • Compare marketing and selling using short scenarios. • Match marketing management philosophies to business situations. • In groups, analyse the 4 Ps of a 	<p>Diagnostic: prior-knowledge questions. Formative: comparison table, matching activity and 4 Ps case analysis. Skills: application, analysis, communication and decision-making. Evidence: concept map, worksheet, group response and exit ticket.</p>	<p>Support: key-word bank, visuals, guided comparison table and partly completed 4 Ps grid. Core: explain concepts and apply the 4 Ps to a familiar product. Challenge: evaluate a case and justify an integrated marketing mix for a target market.</p>	<p>Think–Pair–Share; targeted questioning; quick MCQs; teacher observation; peer feedback; traffic-light self-assessment; exit ticket with one concept and its application.</p>	<p>Use UAE-market products and local business examples to explore customer needs, ethical promotion, responsible consumption, entrepreneurship and sustainable business practices.</p>	<p>Upload lesson notes/PPT, marketing-versus-selling comparison, concept map on marketing functions/philosophies, 4 Ps worksheet, case studies and practice questions.</p>	<p>Choose a product available in the UAE. Prepare a table explaining Product, Price, Place and Promotion. Give an example for each and explain how the marketing mix meets the needs of its target customers.</p>
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		concepts to familiar business situations.	selected product and recommend suitable strategies. • Complete NCERT-based application questions.						
Accountancy	Issue of Shares: Oversubscription	1. Explain oversubscription and the ways a company can deal with it. 2. Calculate the amount to be refunded and the excess application money adjusted towards allotment. 3. Pass journal entries for pro-rata allotment,	Engage: Discuss what happens when more people apply for shares than the company has issued. Explore: Study a sample application list with applied and allotted shares. Explain: Teach the three treatments (rejection of	Oral questioning, numerical problem solving and journal entries. Evidence: notebook work, working notes and test marks.	Support: Step-by-step format sheet for working notes and entries, with guided problems. Core: Pass entries for oversubscription with pro-rata allotment and refund. Challenge: Solve combined cases with rejected applications, pro-rata	Think–Pair–Share, mini whiteboard responses, targeted questioning and an exit ticket on calculating the pro-rata ratio.	Connect to UAE values of transparency, fairness and accountability in dealing with investors, and to investor confidence in UAE capital markets.	Upload notes, format sheet, solved examples and practice problems.	Solve 2 problems on oversubscription (one with pro-rata allotment and one with a combination of rejection and pro-rata) and pass the journal entries.

		full allotment to some applicants and rejection of others.	excess applications, pro-rata allotment, or a combination of both), with refund and adjustment of excess money.		allotment, adjustment on calls and calls in arrears.				
Economics	Components of Demand for Foreign Exchange and Supply of Foreign Exchange	1. Analyse the major components of demand for foreign exchange, including imports of goods and services, foreign travel and education, investment abroad, gifts and transfers, and other international	Starter: Present a scenario of an Indian student paying university fees in the USA and a foreign tourist spending money in India. Ask students to identify who needs and who supplies foreign	Diagnostic: Oral questioning on international transactions and currency exchange. Formative: Transaction-classification activity to assess conceptual understanding and analytical skills. Application-based:	Support: Provide picture prompts, a keyword bank and a two-column worksheet for classifying demand and supply transactions. Core: Students identify and explain at least four	Use Think– Pair– Share, scenario cards, targeted questioning and exit tickets. Ask: “When an Indian resident pays tuition fees to a university in the USA, does	Relate the UAE's international trade, tourism, overseas investment and expatriate remittances to foreign exchange transactions. Discuss how these activities connect economies and support the	Upload the lesson presentation, demand-and-supply concept map, transaction-classification worksheet, real-world case studies and assessment questions to Edunation/MS Teams, as applicable.	Identify five real-world international transactions. Classify each as a source of demand for or supply of foreign exchange and provide a brief justification for each

		<p>al payments. 2. Explain the major components of supply of foreign exchange, including exports of goods and services, foreign tourists' expenditure, foreign investment inflows, remittances received and other international receipts. 3. Differentiate between demand and supply of foreign exchange</p>	<p>currency. Teacher Input: Explain the meaning of demand and supply of foreign exchange and discuss their major components using a concept map. Collaborative Activity: Students classify international transactions as sources of demand or supply for foreign exchange. Application Task: Groups</p>	<p>Students examine real-world situations and identify whether each creates demand for or supply of foreign exchange. Evidence: Accurate classification, justified responses, appropriate terminology and relevant examples.</p>	<p>components of demand and supply of foreign exchange. Challenge: Students analyse complex international transactions, distinguish between foreign currency receipts and payments, and explain how changes in these transactions may influence the exchange</p>	<p>it create demand for or supply of foreign exchange? Why?" Students justify their answers using the underlying transaction.</p>	<p>UAE's position as a global trade and financial hub.</p>		<p>classification.</p>
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		using relevant real-world examples.	analyse scenarios involving imports, exports, overseas education, tourism, remittances and foreign investment, justifying their classifications. Plenary: Students summarise the key differences between demand and supply of foreign exchange with two examples each.		rate, other things remaining constant.				
Arabic	حياتنا والشبكة العالمية	أن يقرأ الطالب النص قراءة صحيحة	القراءة: قراءة النص قراءة نموذجية، ثم	تكويني: متابعة القراءة، وشرح المفردات،	Support الدعم: (شرح الكلمات	الأسئلة الشفوية أثناء القراءة.	تعزيز قيم المسؤولية والاحترام	رفع النص القرآني وورقة عمل الفهم	اكتب فقرة من 5 إلى 6 جمل عن

		يفهم مضمونه أن يحدد الفكرة الرئيسية والأفكار الفرعية في النص. أن يفسر معاني المفردات الجديدة مثل: منعزل، يتصفح، الواجبات، العلاقات الاجتماعية. أن يستخرج فوائد شبكة الإنترنت وأضرار سوء استخدامه	قراءة الطلاب بالتناوب. المناقشة: تحديد فوائد الإنترنت وأضراره، ومناقشة تأثيره في التواصل بين أفراد الأسرة. نشاط جماعي: تصنيف المعلومات الواردة في النص إلى فوائد الإنترنت وسلبيات سوء استخدامه. نشاط فردي: الإجابة عن أسئلة الفهم والاستيعاب وكتابة نصائح للاستخدام الصحيح للإنترنت	واستخراج الأفكار من النص. ختامي: ورقة عمل تتضمن أسئلة اختيار من متعدد، وصح أو خطأ، وأسئلة تفصيلية. الدليل: إجابات الطلاب الشفوية والتحريرية وقدرتهم على التمييز بين الاستخدام الإيجابي والسلبي للإنترنت	الجديدة بلغة بسيطة، واستخدام الصور والأسئلة المباشرة. Core المستوى (الأساسي): تحديد الفكرة الرئيسية واستخراج فائدتين وضررين لسوء استخدام الإنترنت. Challenge التحدي: كتابة فقرة عن تأثير الإفراط في استخدام الإنترنت على العلاقات الاجتماعية، مع اقتراح حلول مناسبة.	استراتيجية فكر، زاوج، شارك بطاقات الخروج: يكتب الطالب فائدة واحدة للإنترنت ونصيحة واحدة لتجنب سوء استخدامه.	والتواصل الإيجابي بين أفراد المجتمع تشجيع الاستخدام الآمن والمسؤول للتكنولوجيا بما يخدم الأسرة والمجتمع	والاستيعاب والمفردات الجديدة	فوائد الإنترنت وأضرار سوء استخدامه.
Islamic Studies	Prohibited Sales in Islam	Mention applicable types of	Ask students why	Identify examples of	Provide key vocabulary, simple	Questioning and Think–	Connect Islamic principles	Upload the lesson presentation,	Define prohibite

		prohibited sales, Explain the significance of prohibiting these sales. Infer the wisdom behind prohibiting these sales.	honesty and fairness are important when buying and selling goods.	prohibited sales.	examples, and a matching activity.	Pair– Share.	of honesty, fairness, and consumer protection with the UAE's commitment to ethical business practices and responsible trade.	worksheet, and scenario-based assessment to the school's LMS.	d sales in Islam.
Moral Science	Problem Solving Skills	Explain the meaning and importance of problem-solving skills in everyday life. Identify problems, distinguish between symptoms and	Understanding Problem-Solving: Introduce the topic through a thought-provoking question: “What would you do if you had two important tasks due on	Diagnostic: Brainstorming and questioning about familiar problems.	Support: Provide guided steps, visual flowcharts, sentence starters and a list of possible solutions to help students identify the problem	Think– Pair– Share; targeted questioning; traffic-light self-assessment; peer evaluation using a checklist; and an exit ticket: “What is	Connect problem-solving with the UAE’s values of cooperation, tolerance, responsibility, innovation and community participation. Discuss	PPT	Write a short reflection on how effective problem-solving can promote responsibility, cooperation and positive

		underlying causes, and analyse contributing factors.	the same day?" Students brainstorm common challenges and discuss the importance of remaining calm.		and select an appropriate response. Core: Students independently analyse a scenario, generate at least two solutions	the first step in solving a problem, and why is it important?"	how peaceful dialogue, respect for different viewpoints and collaborative decision-making can help resolve disagreements in a multicultural society.		relationships.
MSCS	Introduction to research methods	Define research and explain its importance in understanding social and cultural issues. Identify research questions	Introduction to Research: Begin with the question, "How can we find out whether students prefer individual or group activities?" Students	Diagnostic: Brainstorming and questioning about how people obtain information.	Support: Provide a research-terms glossary, examples of research questions, sentence starters and a guided worksheet for	Think– Pair– Share; targeted questioning; research-method matching cards; peer assessment using a checklist;	Connect research methods with the UAE's emphasis on innovation, knowledge, responsible citizenship and evidence-informed	PPT	List three ethical principles that researchers should follow.

		and formulate simple research objectives.	brainstorm ways of collecting reliable information and identify the purpose of research.		matching questions to methods. Core: Students formulate a focused research question, identify suitable sources	traffic-light self-assessment; and an exit ticket: "Which research method would you choose to investigate a social issue, and why?"	decision-making. Students explore how surveys and social research can help communities understand cultural diversity, public needs and social wellbeing. Emphasise respect for cultural differences, confidentiality and responsible use of information.		
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