KIIT POLYTECHNIC, BHUBANESWAR

LESSON PLAN

Session (2023 - 2024)

Discipline: CSE / Electrical	Semester: 2 nd ,	Name of the faculty:
/ ETC	G (2024	Sradhanjali Das
	Summer /2024	Email Id:
		sradhanjalifpy@kp.kiit.ac.in
Subject: Engineering	No. of Days/week: 02	Start Date: 29/01/2024
Physics Practical (Pr-2a)	(2 periods / Day)	End Date:14/05/2024
	Experiments will be	
	performed in small groups	
	of 5 to 6 students	

Week	Class Day	Practical Topics
1 st	1st	Familiarization with various shapes, measuring instruments like slide calliper, screw gauge and spherometer
	2nd	Find the least count of the different measuring instruments.
2nd	1st	 To Find the Cross-Sectional Area of a Wire Using Screw Gauge To Find the Volume of a Solid Cylinder Using a Vernier Calipers To Determine the Radius of Curvature of a Convex Surface Using a Spherometer To Verify Ohm's Law by Ammeter – Voltmeter Method
	2nd	 To Find the Cross-Sectional Area of a Wire Using Screw Gauge To Find the Volume of a Solid Cylinder Using a Vernier Calipers To Determine the Radius of Curvature of a Convex Surface Using a Spherometer To Verify Ohm's Law by Ammeter – Voltmeter Method
3rd	1st	 To Find the Cross-Sectional Area of a Wire Using Screw Gauge To Find the Volume of a Solid Cylinder Using a Vernier Calipers To Determine the Radius of Curvature of a Convex Surface Using a Spherometer To Verify Ohm's Law by Ammeter – Voltmeter Method

 2nd To Find the Cross-Sectional Area of a Wire Using Screw Ga To Find the Volume of a Solid Cylinder Using a Vernier C To Determine the Radius of Curvature of a Convex Surface Spherometer To Verify Ohm's Law by Ammeter – Voltmeter Method 4th 1st To Find the Cross-Sectional Area of a Wire Using Screw Ga 	Calipers
 To Determine the Radius of Curvature of a Convex Surface Spherometer To Verify Ohm's Law by Ammeter – Voltmeter Method 	-
 Spherometer To Verify Ohm's Law by Ammeter – Voltmeter Method 	Using a
To Verify Ohm's Law by Ammeter – Voltmeter Method	
4th 1st • To Find the Cross-Sectional Area of a Wire Using Screw Ga	
	auge
• To Find the Volume of a Solid Cylinder Using a Vernier C	alipers
• To Determine the Radius of Curvature of a Convex Surface	Using a
Spherometer	
To Verify Ohm's Law by Ammeter – Voltmeter Method	
2nd • Repeat Class/Defaulter	
5th 1st • To Find the Volume of a Hollow Cylinder Using a Vernier O	Calipers
• To Find the Thickness and Volume of a Glass Piece Using S	Screw
Gauge	
To Determine the Radius of Curvature of a Concave Surface	e Using a
Spherometer	
To Trace Lines of Force Due to A Bar Magnet with North P North and Locate the Neutral Points	'ole Pointing
2nd To Find the Volume of a Hollow Cylinder Using a Vernier O	Calipers
• To Find the Thickness and Volume of a Glass Piece Using S	Screw
Gauge	
To Determine the Radius of Curvature of a Concave Surface	e Using a
Spherometer	
• To Trace Lines of Force Due to A Bar Magnet with North P	ole Pointing
North and Locate the Neutral Points	
6th 1st • To Find the Volume of a Hollow Cylinder Using a Vernier O	Calipers
• To Find the Thickness and Volume of a Glass Piece Using S	Screw
Gauge	
To Determine the Radius of Curvature of a Concave Surface	e Using a
Spherometer	
• To Trace Lines of Force Due to A Bar Magnet with North P	ole Pointing
North and Locate the Neutral Points	
	Calipers
2nd • To Find the Volume of a Hollow Cylinder Using a Vernier O	-
2ndTo Find the Volume of a Hollow Cylinder Using a Vernier O• To Find the Thickness and Volume of a Glass Piece Using S	-

7th	1st	 To Determine the Radius of Curvature of a Concave Surface Using a Spherometer To Trace Lines of Force Due to A Bar Magnet with North Pole Pointing North and Locate the Neutral Points To Find the Volume of a Hollow Cylinder Using a Vernier Calipers To Find the Thickness and Volume of a Glass Piece Using Screw Gauge To Determine the Radius of Curvature of a Concave Surface Using a Spherometer
		• To Trace Lines of Force Due to A Bar Magnet with North Pole Pointing North and Locate the Neutral Points
	2nd	Repeat Class
8th	1st	 To Trace Lines of Force Due to A Bar Magnet with North Pole Pointing South and Locate the Neutral Points To Determine the Angle of Prism
		• To Find the Time Period of a Simple Pendulum and Determine
		Acceleration Due to Gravity (g)
		 To Determine the Angle of Minimum Deviation By I – D Curve Method
	2nd	 To Trace Lines of Force Due to A Bar Magnet with North Pole Pointing South and Locate the Neutral Points To Determine the Angle of Prism
		• To Find the Time Period of a Simple Pendulum and Determine
		Acceleration Due to Gravity (g)
		 To Determine the Angle of Minimum Deviation By I– d Curve Method
9th	1st	 To Trace Lines of Force Due to A Bar Magnet with North Pole Pointing South and Locate the Neutral Points To Determine the Angle of Prism
		• To Find the Time Period of a Simple Pendulum and Determine
		 Acceleration Due to Gravity (g) To Determine the Angle of Minimum Deviation By I – D Curve Method
	2nd	 To Trace Lines of Force Due to A Bar Magnet with North Pole Pointing South and Locate the Neutral Points To Determine the Angle of Prism

		• To Find the Time Period of a Simple Pendulum and Determine
		Acceleration Due to Gravity (g)
		 To Determine the Angle of Minimum Deviation By I – D Curve Method
10th	1st	 To Trace Lines of Force Due to A Bar Magnet with North Pole Pointing South and Locate the Neutral Points To Determine the Angle of Prism To Find the Time Period of a Simple Pendulum and Determine Acceleration Due to Gravity (g) To Determine the Angle of Minimum Deviation By I – D Curve
		• To Determine the Angle of Minimum Deviation By T – D Curve Method
11th	2nd	Repeat Class
12th	1st	Repeat Class for experiment 1,2 & 3
	2nd	Repeat Class for experiment 4,5 & 6
13th	1st	Repeat Class for experiment 7,8 & 9
	2nd	Repeat Class for experiment 10,11 & 12
14th	1st	Practice Test
	2nd	Practice Test
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