



Master Lesson Plan

For

Ear to Ear

Board	Standard	Subject	Chapter	Language	Reference Link	Creation Date
CBSE	STD IV	EVS	Ear to Ear	English	Ear to Ear	2020-09

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1. MS_Objectives_Ear to Ear

Notes to the teacher: *This asset lays down the proposed plan for transacting this chapter.*

It states the asset objectives of the MLP.

This asset is for teacher's reference and need not be taught to the students.

Students will be able to:

- recognize animals based on the shape of their ears discover how
- the shape of the ear helps in hearing
- differentiate animals whose ears we can see with those whose ears we cannot see
- explain the differences based on animal skin type
- recall to answer questions about ear and skin
- realize the importance of listening to elders and obeying them

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Main Script	Animals	Animal Ears, Animal Ears

2. MS_Animals With Ears

My Ears- Let's hear it for hearing

(Note to the teacher): *The teacher may introduce the topic by doing a warm up activity- Let's hear it for hearing*

Teacher drops coins at different locations in the classroom. Students listen to the sound and turn around to observe the teacher and to the direction from where the sound is coming.

Teacher has a few containers with small pebbles, coins, rice, cotton etc.

Teacher shakes each container and asks students to listen carefully to the different sounds. Teacher asks the following questions and collates the answers.

What made the noise?

What did it sound like?

Was it difficult for your ears to hear it?

Possible answers:

- It was coins, pebbles, rice.
- It was annoying/ musical/ pleasant.

- No, it was not difficult.

Ears- An important sense organ

- The organ that helps us hear and react to surroundings is the ear.
- All animals have ears.
- Different ear shapes help amplify (increase) the sound. Large ears
- help animals hear sounds from a great distance.
- It also helps animals to protect themselves from their predator (an animal that naturally preys on others). Ears also help to
- keep the animals cool from heat.



Note to teacher:

Students are encouraged to observe the shape and size of their friends' ears. Different images of animal close-ups focusing on the ears are shown. Students describe the shape of animal ears. They discuss how ears look different in shape but understand that the purpose of the organ is to hear things in their surroundings.

- Animals have different kinds of ears. Their shape and size vary.

Examples of ears of few animals:

- **Fan type ears - Elephant**



- **Leaf type ears - Cows**



- **Long ears - Rabbits**



- **Small ears - Giraffe**



- Round ears - Bears



- Cup shaped ears - Rhinos



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Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Main Script	Animals	Animal Ears, Animal Ears

3. SA_Animal Ears Have Different Shapes

Animal Ears - Different Shapes

Aim- To explore how animal ears are shaped differently and draw them.

Preparation: Teacher may inform students to bring the materials required. Teachers may also tell the students to observe and register the sounds that animals make.

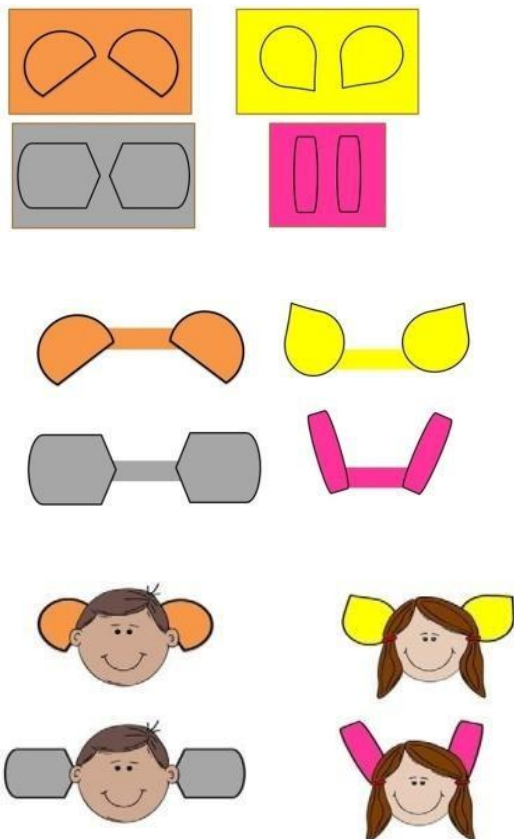
Materials- Scissors, tape, glue, coloured paper, newspaper or paper from old magazines, stapler and pencil to draw ear shapes.



Procedure:

- Children draw the shapes of animal ears and cut out the shape of the ears.
- A strip of paper that is long enough to go behind the head and hold the two paper ears in place on either side of the child's head can be glued or stapled.

- Children wear the ears they have made and make the sound of the animal they have made the ears of. They
- exchange with their partners and try new shapes and make the relevant sounds.
- Teacher may even call the children one at a time to the table and ask them to make the animal sounds and the other students can guess the animal based on the shape of the ears and the sound.



Observation: Students observe that different animals have different shapes of ears.

Instructions to Teacher: Students could also work in pairs for this activity. The students need to clean up after the activity.

Precautions: Teachers may ask to students to be careful while using scissors. Teacher may supervise the use of scissors and staplers.

Troubleshooting: NA

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Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
15 Minutes	Suggested Activity	Animals	Animal Ears, Animal Ears

4. IA_Facts About Animal Ears

Elephants

- They can hear the sounds of very low tone (sounds of less volume) – 20 times lower than our human ear. They can hear others from a distance of 6 km.
- They are the first to react if a thunder storm is coming; their special ears pick up the distant rumble of thunder.



Crocodiles

- They can hear very well.
- Sounds made by the babies inside the eggshell can be heard by the mother crocodile.



Owl

- Owl ear holes are better than ours, which can hear a wider variety of sound.
- It is found that an owl can determine the direction and distance of even a small bird in 0.1 second.



Pigeon

- Pigeons can hear exceptionally low sounds that we human beings can't hear.
- They can help find their way with the help of a direction finder that is there within them.
- Pigeons are also believed to have a type of internal compass that works with the Earth's magnetic system.



Bats

- Bats have terribly bad night vision.
- Bats release series of squeaks and sounds that bounce back to the bat's ears in order for them to recognize what's around them in relation to distance or prey.



Dolphins

- To hear sounds underwater, they make use of their lower jaw that sends sounds to their middle ear.



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Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Interesting Asides	Animals	Animal Ears, Animal Ears

5. MS_ Animals whose ears we cannot see

In some animals external ears cannot be seen.

BIRDS

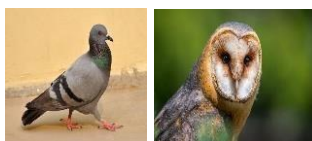
- The ears are located slightly behind and below the eyes, and they are covered with soft feathers for hearing and protection.

SNAKES AND LIZARDS

- They have a hole on both sides of their head.
 - Lizards and crocodiles too have holes that help them hear.

FROGS

Frogs do not have external ears. They do have eardrums and an inner ear.



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Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Main Script	Animals	Animal Ears, Animal Ears

6. IQ_How Do Animals Hear?

1. Where are ears placed in crocodiles? How are the ears protected when they go underwater?

Ans: The ears of crocodiles are slits on their heads. There are flaps in these slits that act as covers when the crocodiles go underwater.



2. Did large animals like dinosaurs have ears?

Ans: No. They didn't have external ears. They were distantly related to the reptile group (like lizards and crocodiles), so they too had holes.



3. How do snakes hear without ears?

Ans: Sound waves cause vibrations in a snake's skull that are then 'heard' by the inner ear.



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Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Inquisitive Questions	Animals	Animal Ears, Animal Ears

7. MS_Animal Skin

Note to the teacher:

Teachers may start the session with an interaction with the students by asking questions given below. Teachers may summarize their answers and continue to explain further.

- We see different animals in our surroundings.
- Do they wear clothes like us?
- How do they protect themselves when they feel cold or hot? What type of covering do we observe in animals?
- Is it similar to ours?
- Are they of the same colour and pattern? What is this covering called in animals?
-

Summary of Answers

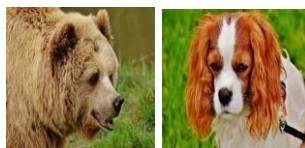
- All animals have a covering to protect their bodies.
- Based on the body covering, the different skin types are fur, scales, feathers, shells, spines, etc. Animal body coverings come in a variety of colours and patterns.
- Animal coverings are different (thick, thin, etc.) according to the hot/ cold environment.

Body covering type – Fur

The different patterns on the skin of animals are due to the hair on their skin.

- Those animals, in which ears are seen, have hair on their body.
- These animals give birth to their young ones. (Note- They don't lay eggs) Examples- cow, dog, cat, tiger, elephant, buffalo, lion.

Animals with hair/ fur (thick hair in some animals):

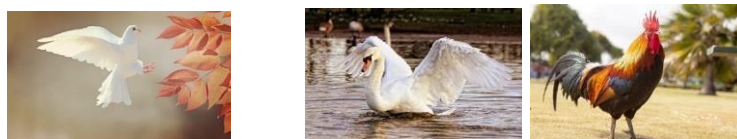


Body covering type – Scales/Feathers

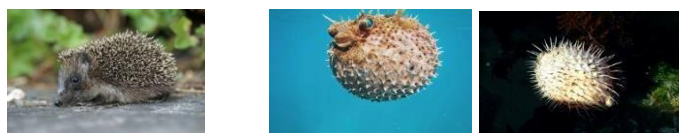
- Animals like snakes, crocodiles and lizards have scales. Animals with scales are called reptiles. Animals like hen, pigeon, and peacock have feathers. Animals with feathers are called birds. Few animals are brightly colored and some maybe hard to see.
- There are several reasons why animals have different colors.
- The skin colour enables an animal to remain hidden from its enemies in the surroundings.
- Some animals lay eggs. Examples– Crow, hen, duck, sparrow, pigeon, peacock, lizard, crocodile, snake Egg-laying animals do not have ears on the outside, nor do they have hair on their body.



Body covering type - Feathers



Body covering type - Spines



Body covering type - Shells



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Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Main Script	Animals	Animals Skin, Animals Skin

8. DD_Uses Of Animals

Note to teacher:

Teachers may discuss the importance of animals in our day to day life.

Students can be encouraged to come up with examples of animals that help them.

- Oxen are used to draw carts.



- Horses are used to draw carts.



- Camels are used to draw carts.
- Camels can survive for a full week without eating and drinking. They can carry heavy loads up to 250 kilograms a day.
- Humans also drink camel milk.



- Cows give milk.
- Milk is used to make dairy products like ghee, ice-cream, butter, yogurt, etc.
- Cow dung is used as a manure and it is helpful in growing plants and for agricultural purposes.



- Goats give milk.
- Buffaloes give milk.



- Dogs guard our house and are very faithful to their master.



- Sheep gives wool.
- Woollen clothes keep us warm during the winter season.
- Woollen yarn is also used to make woollen blankets and carpets.



Some animals and birds like dogs, cats, parrots, pigeons, etc. are kept as pets.

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Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Day-to-day Relevance	Animals	Uses of Animals, Uses of A

9. VC_Make Best Use of the Ears

Every being that the Lord created has ears. Animal ears come in all shapes and sizes. Many animals and birds have big ears.



Our ears are precious gifts from our creator.



How can you make the best use of your ears?

1. Always listen to elders.
2. Listen only to good things in life.
3. Listen only to what is necessary for you.
4. Do not listen to gossip and stay away from people who gossip about others.
5. Always be a good listener.



Also remember not to use earphones constantly and listen to loud music as that will damage the ears and affect your hearing. Talking for hours on the mobile phones will also damage the ears. Have moderation in everything that you do.



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Time to teach	Value Type	Value Sub Type	Value Attribute
5 Minutes	Right Action		Open

10. QA_Recall About Animal Ears, Skin and Nature

I) Choose the correct answer

1. _____ is an egg laying animal. (Kangaroo, Cow, Platypus)
2. _____ is a flying mammal. (Bat, Peacock, Ant)
3. _____ is the biggest mammal. (Elephant, Blue Whale, Hippopotamus)

4. _____ is a mammal which has scales on its body.

(Kangaroo, Bear, Pangolin)

5. The pouched mammals are called _____.

(young ones, shell, marsupials)

Answers: 1. Platypus 2. Bat 3. Blue Whale 4. Pangolin 5. marsupials

II) Find the answer from the help box

(Hard, Feathers, Hair, Moist skin, Scales)

1. Fish have _____ on their body.

2. _____ cover the body of birds.

3. The body of a mammal is covered with _____.

4. Some animals have a _____ outside cover.

5. Frog's body is covered with _____.

Answers: 1. Scales 2. Feathers 3. Hair 4. Hard 5. Moist skin

III) Write True or False

1. Ears of all animals can be seen.

2. Lizards have tiny holes on their heads.

3. Buffaloes and cows do not have hair on their body.

4. Animals in which hair and ears are visible can lay eggs.

5. We can identify the animals by looking at their skin coat.

6. Egg laying animals do not have hair and ears on the outside.

7. A lizard has ears on its head.

8. An elephant has ears like leaves.

9. A Peacock has feathers on its skin.

Answers: 1.F 2.T 3.F 4.F 5.T 6.T 7.F 8.F 9.T

IV) Answer the following:

1. Name an animal with ears like fans. What is their use?

2. Name an animal with ears on the top of the head.

3. State an animal with ears on both sides of its head.

4. Name any two animals which give birth to young ones.

5. Name any two animals which lay eggs.
6. Why do animals need ears?
7. Animals have different patterns on their body, why?
8. State an animal which lived on Earth many years ago but is not there anymore.
9. Which is our National animal?

Answers:

1. An Elephant. The big ears help them to beat the heat. They work like a fan for them.
2. Rabbit
3. Mouse.
4. Dog/ Cat/ Rat/ Elephant
5. Duck/ Hen/ Sparrow
6. Animals need ears to hear.
7. The patterns match with their surroundings and help animals protect themselves from their enemies.
8. Dinosaur
9. Tiger

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
15 Minutes	Assessments	Animals	Animal Nature, Animal Nature

11. MS_Summary_Ear to Ear

In this lesson we discussed

- animals have ears to help them hear
- their ears are of different shapes
- some animals have ears but we cannot see them
- different shapes of ears help animals hear sounds better
- animals which do not have ears on the outside & also no hair on their bodies, lay eggs
- animals whose ears we can see, have hair on their body give birth to young ones
- the importance of listening to elders and obey them

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Main Script	Animals	Animal Ears, Animal Ears