



Master Lesson Plan

For

Super Senses

Board	Standard	Subject	Chapter	Language	Reference Link	Creation
CBSE	STD V	EVS	Super Senses	English	Super Senses	2020-11

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Super Senses

1. MS_Objectives_Super senses

The students will be able to

- investigate the 5 senses in human beings.
- explain the sense of smell and hearing in some organisms.
- relate the sounds of animals to the communication of messages.
- take delight in the information on echo location in bats.
- analyse the vision of birds.
- give reasons for the unusual sleeping habits of animals.
- relish the sleeping behaviour in birds.
- discuss the different sense organs of tiger.
- recognise the threats to animals.
- imbibe the qualities of thinking, speaking and doing good. determine
- the role of senses in human beings and animals.
- assess their knowledge on super senses in animals and human beings.

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
2 Minutes	Main Script	Animals	Animal Nature, Animal Natu

2. IQ_Exploring the 5 senses

1. Question : We humans have 5 special abilities to perceive the world around us and respond to it. What are they? Give examples of how you are using them in the classroom environment.

S.No	Senses	How are you using them in the classroom
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

Answer :

S.No	Senses	How are you using them in the classroom
1.	Sense of smell	- To smell the scented eraser. - To smell the flowers that a friend has on her hair. - To smell the bad odour outside the classroom. - To smell the face powder/scent that a friend is using.
2.	Sense of hearing	- To listen to the teacher. - To listen to chit chat of friends. - To listen to the school bell.
3.	Sense of vision	- To see one's friends. - To see the books and read. - To see what is written on the blackboard. - To see the teacher teaching in the class.
4.	Sense of touch	- To give a handshake to a friend. - To flip the pages of books and notebooks. - To pat a friend.
5.	Sense of taste	- To taste the snacks. - To taste the yummy lunch made by mom. - To taste the water and quench one's thirst.

2.Question : List few activities which require the simultaneous usage of more than one sense. Mention which senses are used while doing those activities.

Answer:

- Being attentive in the classroom – Hearing and vision*
- Eating food- Smelling and tasting*
- Playing- Vision and hearing*
- Cooking- Smelling, tasting, vision*
- Doing craft works – Vision and touch*

3.Question :Can you think of situations when one or more senses do not function well? Hint : A Virus that affected the whole world

Answer:

- Corona virus – When a person is infected with corona virus, they tend to lose their sense of smell and taste.*



- Common Cold – One loses the sense of smell when they are severely affected with cold.*
- Fever – A person with high fever usually loses his sense of taste.*

The loss or improper functioning of any sense could indicate some problem or disease in the body.

Note to the teacher : Teacher can encourage children to inform their parents or elders when they notice any loss of particular sense in them.

4.Question: What do you think are the senses found in animals? Are they same as humans or do they have some other special organs?

Answer:

Animals, more or less have the same senses like human beings, but few animals like snakes, dolphins, bat, eagles, ants etc., have developed special senses. Their sense of hearing, smell, or vision could be much more sharper than that of human beings.

Notes to the teacher :

1. The teacher may enable the students to think and come out with as many answers as possible before giving out the right answer/ answers.

Image source :

1. <https://pixabay.com/photos/coronavirus-virus-mask-corona-4914028>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Inquisitive Questions	Human Brain and Sense Organs	

3. MS_The sharp sense of smell and hearing

Both humans and animals are blessed with this amazing sense of smell. They use their nostrils to detect the smell and identify food or people or things.

SENSATIONAL SENSE OF ANIMALS

Animals have a very good sense of smell as compared to humans. Here are some interesting examples of their super senses.

1. ANTS – THE FOCUSSED FOLLOWERS

Ants have a very strong sense of smell and can smell most of substances that humans can smell. An ant uses its antennae to detect the smell and finds its food and its mate. It also uses smell to recognise its friends or ants belonging to the same colony.

Ants are always the best examples for discipline. We always see them moving in lines following their leader. As they move about, they usually secrete a chemical which other ants smell to find out the route to follow.

2. MOSQUITOES – THE MINI HUMAN DETECTOR

Have you ever wondered how mosquitoes find you and bite?

The mosquitoes detect humans in different ways

- i. They can smell the CO₂ that we release while breathing

- ii. They can smell our body odour, specially the smelly odour from human feet.
- iii. They can sense our body heat.

3. DOGS – THE BEST DETECTIVE

The first thing a dog does when it sees a person, is to sniff. They also sniff when they are outside. Dogs mark their own territory and they can make out easily when another dog enters its area with smell of its urine/potty.

A bloodhound can stay on the trail of a person after several days, even if that person has walked through busy shopping centres and streets.



Hence humans use dogs for security purposes, to detect bombs and drugs and to search missing people. There are even special training institutes to train the dogs to help the police. They are even given awards for their exemplary service. For eg : Dogs named Gracy and Danfy which were part of army, were honoured and awarded for detecting explosive devices and helping in saving many lives.

4. SHARK- THE SWIMMING NOSES

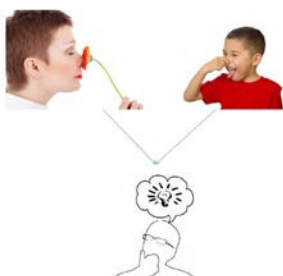
A shark is called as the best 'lunch' detector. Two-third of the shark's brain is dedicated to smell and it can smell even the tiniest drop of blood from more than a mile away.

HUMAN'S SENSE OF SMELL

Although human's sense of smell is much less compared to that of certain animals, we are still able to identify thousands of different smells.

WHERE DO WE USE OUR SENSE OF SMELL?

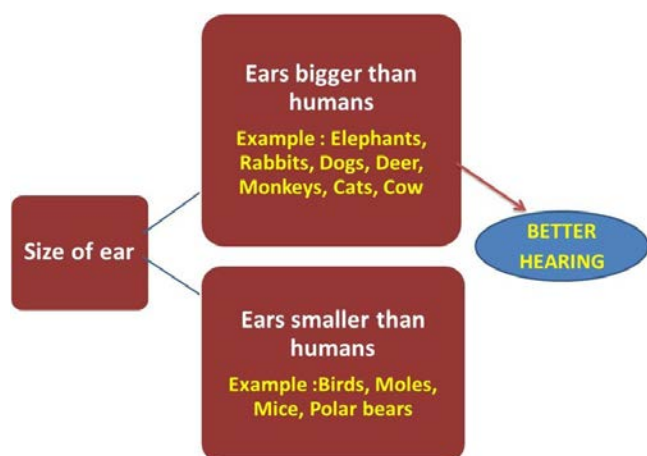
1. To enjoy variety of fragrances
2. To know about dangers around us like fire, gas leak etc...
3. To know if food is rotten or to enjoy the flavors of food.
4. To identify animals/ people around us.



We tend to like certain smells and we hate some. The liking or disliking usually depends on what we think about it. When we know that it is from a dirty source, we dislike that odour. We may not feel horrible about it when we

SPECIAL SENSE OF HEARING

Many animals have better hearing sense compared to human beings.



Examples :

1. Crocodiles can even hear their babies when they are within their shells.
2. Spiders and cockroaches can detect sounds using the hair in their legs.
3. Owls and bats can hear 10 times better as compared than human beings.
- 4 Dogs can differentiate the footsteps of its owner from the footsteps of a stranger.
5. Elephants can even listen to the sound of clouds. They can find out ahead when rain clouds are forming.
6. Pigeons can process sounds at much lower frequencies than humans, allowing them to detect distant storms and volcanoes.

Image Source :

1. <https://www.publicdomainpictures.net/en/view-image.php?image=15616&picture=woman-smelling-flowers>
2. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/135213460@N06/21473796202/>(public domain)
3. <https://www.publicdomainpictures.net/en/view-image.php?image=278631&picture=thinking>
4. <https://www.pxfuel.com/en/free-photo-icvpg>

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

4. DD_Secret behind animal sounds

Special Language of Animals:

We are able to communicate with each other easily using different languages. Do animals have a special language?
Do all the animals speak the same language?

Animals and birds communicate using their five senses. Most animals predominantly communicate using sounds. The sounds of each and every animal and bird has a different meaning. They tend to make different sounds to alert other animals about various dangers around them.

Have you ever watched a crow after placing some food for it?

They tend to caw and inform their other friends about the food.

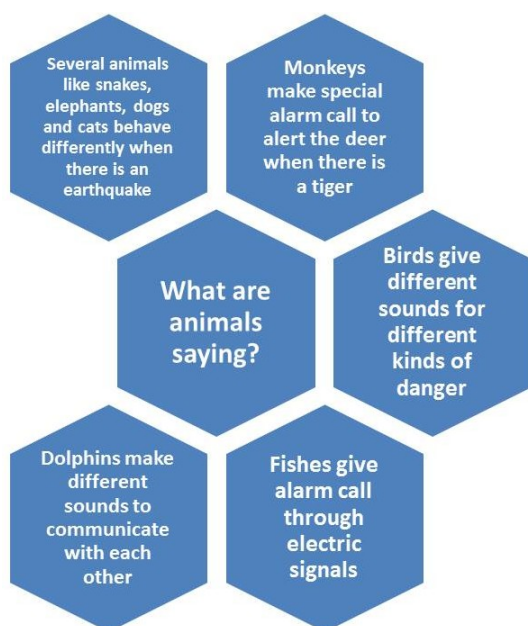
I am sure all of you must have heard many crows cawing alarmingly at the same time. When you try to find the reason for their alarming behaviour, it is usually due to the death of another crow or animal. They mourn the death in this way. They consider it a threat to their own lives too and hence avoid that area.



Meaning of the different sounds of a crow:

- a. Short and low pitched caw- When they see unknown birds.
- b. Frequent and repetitive caws – When they see crows of same family.
- c. Row of powerful unpleasant caws- Death of another crow.

Sounds send messages



Let's watch the video of the danger alarm call of a squirrel and a bird's call alerting about an alligator.

Next time you listen to the birds and animal sounds around your house or elsewhere, try to guess what they might convey. Try to identify the variations they make in different situations. Let's learn the language of the animals and birds around us.

Image source :

<https://www.publicdomainpictures.net/en/view-image.php?image=257439&picture=crows-2>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Day-to-day Relevance	Animals	Animal Ears, Animal Ears

5. IA_Echolocation of Bats

What is echolocation?

Echolocation is a technique of using sounds and echoes to locate things around. Echolocation is usually used by bats, dolphins, whales and certain animals.

How it works?

Bats send out beep like sound using their mouth or nose or by click of their tongues. When the sound hits an object, an echo comes back from the object to the bat's ears. The bat can identify an object by the sound of the echo. They can even tell the size, shape and texture of a tiny insect from its echo.



Why do bats use echolocation?

1. To move around in complete darkness. They can find out the various obstacles on their way and avoid them.
2. To find their food.
3. To find their friends or enemies.

Fun fact

The echolocation sound has an extremely high pitch - so high that it is beyond the human hearing range (although sometimes children are able to hear them).

Image source :

Original contribution - rushmish@gmail.com

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
2 Minutes	Interesting Asides	Animals	Animal Behaviour, Animal B

6. MS_A bird's eye view

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW

Have you heard of the phrase “ Bird's eye view”?

Having a bird's eye view means to view something from a higher level just like how a bird views it when it is flying.

A bird's vision is supposed to be one of the finest in the entire animal kingdom. Bird's eye view is so much different from ours.

Birds like eagles, falcons, hawks, robins and pigeons seem to have an extraordinary vision.

The vision of certain birds are so sharp that they can even judge exactly how far its food is. Not only that, it can even judge the size , shape, position and movement of its prey.

Watch the video to understand how an eagle uses its strong vision to find its food.

POSITION OF EYE IN BIRDS

	In front of its head	Either sides of its head
1.	Examples: Owls, Eagles 	Examples: Pigeon, sparrows, Crow, Parrots 
2.	They see the same thing with both their eyes	They can see 2 different things at the same time

	In front of its head	Either sides of its head
3.	OWL 	PIGEON 

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW



Images :

1. <https://www.publicdomainpictures.net/en/view-image.php?image=119630&picture=owl-eyes>
2. <https://www.pexels.com/photo/animal-animal-world-avian-bald-eagle-416191/>
3. <https://www.pexels.com/photo/gray-owl-showing-orange-and-black-left-eye-148275/>
4. <https://www.pexels.com/photo/animal-animal-photography-avian-beak-625410/>
5. <https://www.pexels.com/photo/bird-canon-siva301in-sx40-hs-53245/>
6. <https://www.pexels.com/photo/selective-focus-photograph-of-black-crow-946344/>
7. <https://www.pexels.com/photo/close-up-photography-of-blue-orange-and-green-parrot-1059823/>
8. <https://www.pexels.com/en/public-domain-photo-jscjo>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Main Script	Birds	Features of Birds, Features

7. IQ_ Time to sleep

1. Have you ever heard lazy people being called a sloth? Why?



The video of the sleeping sloth could be shown

People who are too lazy, inactive and not willing to work are generally called a sloth. People who sleep too much are referred as sleeping like a sloth.

Reason :

- Sloth is one of the slowest mammals that spend most of its time sleeping.
- They tend to eat the leaves of the same tree where it sleeps for around 17-18 hours.

- They climb down from the tree only once a week to relieve themselves.
- They tend to urinate only once in 4 days.

2. Why do animals need sleep?

- To rest
- To regain energy

3. Human beings sleep for around 8 hours on an average daily. Do animals also sleep for the same time?

No. The sleeping time for all the animals are not the same. Each animal's sleeping time varies depending on various factors like

- What they eat. Whether
- they feel safe.
- Whether they eat other animals/they are being eaten by other animals.

4. How do animals sleep? Do they lie down to sleep?

Different animals tend to sleep in different positions.

- Lie down on their sides- Eg : Hippos
- Rest on their chest – Eg : Cows, sheep
- In sitting position – Monkeys, Koalas
- Standing position- Giraffes, Elephants, Horses

The video about sleeping position of animals to be played here.

5. Do animals living in water stay still while they sleep? Or do they sleep and swim at the same time? How do they sleep without sinking down?

Animals living in water like dolphins, whales, walruses have some unique sleeping habits. They have a special ability, i.e half of their brain can sleep and half of their brain can stay awake helping them to move, see and get air for breathing.

- Whales can sleep while swimming along with another alert whale which will guide them during dangers. Young ones of whales tend to sleep along with their moms.
- Dolphins tend to sleep by floating on water surface.

Image source :

<https://pixabay.com/ro/photos/lene-dormit-animale-odihn%C4%83-somn-5043324>

Video source :

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sEa5M8Jsdg0>
2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NIKpgWMVzBw>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Inquisitive Questions	Animals	Animal Behaviour, Animal B

8. IA_Sleeping behaviour in birds

SLEEPING BEHAVIOUR IN BIRDS

ROOSTING

When birds find a safe and warm place to rest and settle down, it is called “roosting”.

WHERE DO BIRDS SLEEP?

One place where birds generally do not sleep is the 'nest'.

1. Some birds sleep in water standing in one leg.



2. Some birds sleep by floating in water



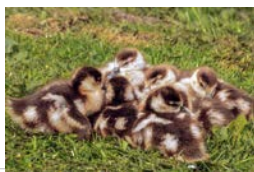
3. Some birds sleep on branches of trees



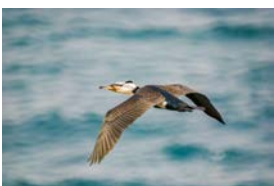
4. Some birds sleep in tree cavities



5. Some birds sleep in groups in open places.



6. Some birds can even sleep when they are flying.



HOW DO BIRDS SLEEP?

- Birds can sleep with one eye open and the other eye closed. One half of their brain can rest and the other half will be awake to alert them about the dangers around. Only when they feel safe, they can go to deep sleep.
- They can tuck themselves into their feathers to keep them warm while sleeping.

HOW LONG DO BIRDS SLEEP?

- Birds spend one-third of 24 hour cycle in roosting.
- Most of the birds sleep when it is dark. They may have longer sleeping hours during longer nights.
- Some birds also take 'power naps' during the day. Nocturnal birds
- usually sleep during the day time.

Image source :

1. <https://pixabay.com/photos/pink-flamingo-camargue-birds-862792/>
2. <https://pixabay.com/photos/black-necked-swan-bird-sleep-nature-903466/>
3. <https://www.needpix.com/photo/download/1147644/dove-ringdove-bird-doves-and-pigeons-sleeping-pigeon-birds-animal-nature-garden>
4. <https://pixabay.com/photos/woodpecker-cave-nest-cavity-nest-62411/>
5. <https://pixabay.com/photos/nilgans-chicks-water-bird-goslings-4306311/>
6. <https://www.maxpixels.net/Wildlife-Animal-Nature-Outdoors-Wild-Bird-4059696>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
2 Minutes	Interesting Asides	Birds	

9. MS_The terrific senses of a tiger

Tigers are completely independent and hence depend on their own hunting skills for their survival. Their senses are extremely important for hunting their food and hence are very sharp.

SENSITIVE WHISKERS

They have highly sensitive hairs called whiskers.

Just as the hair on our skin helps us to feel the wind blowing, a tiger's whiskers help them to feel even a small change in air around it.



Whiskers help it in moving in the dark and find its prey.

SHARP HEARING

They have the most acute sense of hearing.

They differentiate the movement of leaves from that of animals.

Their ears situated on top of their head can turn to the direction of the sound, enabling them to hear the most minute sounds made by its prey.



STRONG VISION

Their night vision is 4-6 times better than humans.

They have extraordinary night vision as they usually find their prey at night.



At night time, their eyes tend to glow when light is focussed on them.

SCENT MARKING

They spray their scent rich urine on the plants and trees around them to mark their territory.

By smelling the urine, other tigers get to know that the particular area has been occupied already.



SCENT MARKING

A tigress sprays urine around its territory to inform other male tigers that it's ready to have children.

Tiger's sense of smell is not as powerful as its other senses.

It is not usually used for hunting.



THUNDEROUS ROAR

A tiger usually roars when it wants to get attention

How loud is a tiger's roar?

The loud roar of a tiger could be heard upto 3kms away.

A tiger makes a different sound to attract a tigress.

A tiger roars differently to call its children or to show them its location



SPIKY TONGUE



Tigers can taste sour and bitter flavours better than sweetness.

Their tongue has many small, sharp projections which can easily tear the feathers and skin of its prey.

The video showing the different senses that a tiger uses for hunting could be shown to the students.

Image source :

1. <https://www.goodfreephotos.com/animals/mammals/face-of-the-tiger.jpg.php>
2. <https://pixabay.com/photos/tiger-head-view-portrait-animal-4651374/>
3. <https://cleanpublicdomain.com/downloads/tiger-predator-fur-beautiful-dangerous-cat-3/>
4. <https://www.publicdomainpictures.net/en/view-image.php?image=55442&picture=tiger>
5. <https://www.needpix.com/photo/download/1681148/tiger-roar-dangerous-big-cat-animal-free-pictures-free-photos-free-images-royalty-free>
6. <https://pixabay.com/photos/tiger-tongue-sticking-out-funny-face-1781140/>

Video source

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QLX0RSb2Jk> - Tiger's vision
2. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7GWp8_2b15g _ Roar of a tiger

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Main Script	Animals	Features of Animals, Featur

10. DD_Animals in danger

We all have a safe space to live, but some animals are in danger. Unfortunately human beings are the biggest threat to these animals.

Endangered species

The animals that are in the danger of disappearing forever are called endangered species.

Examples:

Tigers, Elephants, Whales, Black rhinoceros, Lemur, sea turtles, Orangutan, Giant panda.



Why are they endangered?

1. Loss of habitat – Their natural habitat is lost because man is occupying forest land for constructing new buildings, for building new dams and roads.
2. Climate change – Man is overusing nature's resources resulting in the climate change which is killing many animals.
3. Poaching - The illegal hunting of animals is called poaching. The people who kill them are called hunters/poachers.

Why do they kill animals?

1. The most important reason for killing the animals is to sell them for the highly valuable products that are obtained from them.

Examples of animals and their products

a. Elephants – Ivory tusks (medicines and decoration)



b. Rhinoceros- Horns (medicines)

c. Tigers, crocodiles and snakes for their skins.(belts, shoes and bags)



d. Musk deer- scent (soaps and perfumes)

2. Sometimes they are killed in order to prevent them from destroying the crops.

“Let us not let them disappear”

- Let us only shoot them with our cameras but not with the guns.



- Let us avoid buying things made out of animal products.
- Let us avoid going to places where animals are kept in controlled environments.

Image source :

1. <https://pixabay.com/photos/tiger-tiger-cub-young-tigerfamily-591359/>
2. <https://pixabay.com/photos/elephant-baby-elephant-1170107/>
3. <https://pixabay.com/photos/orca-killer-whale-whale-mammal-590541/>
4. <https://pixabay.com/photos/rhinoceros-black-and-white-4854590/>
5. <https://pixabay.com/photos/turtle-sea-loggerhead-reptile-699586/>
6. <https://pixabay.com/photos/lemur-wildlife-madagascar-1794519/>
7. <https://pixabay.com/photos/orangutan-mother-animal-mammal-3985939/>
8. <https://pixabay.com/photos/panda-giant-panda-zoo-san-diego-zoo-662053/>
9. <https://pixabay.com/ro/photos/elefant-africa-animale-mamifer-1977015/>
10. <https://pixabay.com/ro/photos/sac-clasic-piele-geanta-de-postas-1854148/>
11. <https://pixabay.com/ro/photos/fotograf-fotograf-de-sex-masculin-4302639/>

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

11. VC_Think good, speak good, do good

We learnt that animals have different senses and they can see, hear, taste, smell and feel. Same way, we humans also have senses like seeing, hearing, speaking, smelling and feeling. Just as animals use their sense for their benefits, we humans too need to use our senses only for good. We need to think good, speak good and do only what is right. If all of us practise this from childhood we can make this world a happy & peaceful place to live in.

Let us learn a song today

Lyrics:

We have learned, we have learned

What the words right action say We

must do what we know is right Every

day and every night

Think of love, think of peace

Think of truth in all you do Find

these values in your heart As

each new day you do start

If you use these values true

Right is all that you can do

And happiness with all you'll share Because

with these they'll know you care

Audio link: <http://sssbpt.org/audio/EHV/Track10.mp3>

Time to teach	Value Type	Value Sub Type	Value Attribute
10 Minutes	Right Action		Songs

12. SA_Sensational senses

Aim:

The students will be able to determine the role of senses in human beings and animals.

Resources Required: [mention quantities]

1. 2 tablespoons sesame oil
2. 2 tablespoons honey
3. Little bit of cotton
4. 10 beads

5. 2 tablespoons rice grains
6. 2 tablespoons green gram
7. 2 tablespoons powdered sugar
8. 2 tablespoons salt
9. 1 cloth to blind fold
10. 1 text book

Setting for the Activity [Indoor/Outdoor] - Indoor

Type of Activity: [Demonstration / Experiment/ Field Trip/ Project] - Experiment

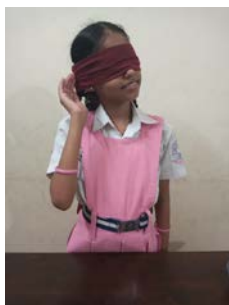
Procedure:

Instructions to the teacher:

1. The class could be divided into 5 groups.
2. Each group would be given a pair of samples to identify. One student from each group will be called to the front of the classroom near the blackboard for identification.
3. Each group would be given an observation sheet where they would note down the observations.
4. While a student from one group is identifying the samples, the other 4 groups should observe and note down the information in observation sheets provided to them (which can be made into a weekend project/assignment by adding relevant pictures.)
5. Once all the groups have finished their turn for identification, the teacher could replicate the tabular column given in the observation sheet on the blackboard. One student from each group could be asked to read out their group's observation and the teacher can write it on the blackboard.
6. At the end of the session, the teacher rounds it off by engaging them in a brief group discussion on what the 5 senses of higher animals (including human beings) are and how they help in generating responses.

The samples to be given and the conditions under which they need to identify are as follows.

GROUP	SAMPLES	CONDITIONS FOR IDENTIFICATION
GROUP -1	Mustard oil & honey kept in 2 separate bowls.	Blindfolded / with eyes closed and without touching, only by smelling.
GROUP-2	Handful of cotton and few beads kept in 2 separate bowls	Blindfolded and only by touching
GROUP-3	Rice grains and green gram kept in separate bowls.	Only by looking at them
GROUP-4	The voice of a girl belonging to the same group reading out a few lines from a book	Blindfolded, only by listening
GROUP-5	Finely ground sugar and salt kept in 2 separate bowls	Blindfolded, only by tasting

SAMPLE IMAGES**GROUP -1****GROUP-2****GROUP-3****GROUP- 4****GROUP-5**

SENSATIONAL SENSES – OBSERVATION SHEET

GROUP	SAMPLES	SAMPLE IDENTIFIED AS	ACTUAL SAMPLE GIVEN	SENSE ORGAN USED FOR IDENTIFICATION	EXAMPLES OF ANIMALS THAT HAVE THE SAME SUPER SENSE
GROUP-1	SAMPLE-1				
	SAMPLE-2				
GROUP-2	SAMPLE-1				
	SAMPLE-2				
GROUP-3	SAMPLE-1				
	SAMPLE-2				
GROUP-4	SAMPLE-1				
	SAMPLE-2				
GROUP-5	SAMPLE-1				
	SAMPLE-2				

Observation:

GROUP	SAMPLES	SAMPLE IDENTIFIED AS	ACTUAL SAMPLE GIVEN	SENSE ORGAN USED FOR IDENTIFICATION	EXAMPLES OF ANIMALS/BIRDS THAT HAVE THE SAME SUPER SENSE
GROUP-1	SAMPLE-1		Sesame oil	Nose	1. Ants 2. Dogs 3. Mosquitoes 4. Silkworms 5. Tigers 6. Cats 7. Shark
	SAMPLE-2		Honey		
GROUP-2	SAMPLE-1		Cotton	Skin	1. Cats 2. Spiders 3. Seals 4. Dogs 5. Rats
	SAMPLE-2		Beads		
GROUP-3	SAMPLE-1		Rice	Eyes	1. Kites 2. Eagles 3. Vultures 4. Bats 5. Snakes
	SAMPLE-2		Green gram		
GROUP-4	SAMPLE-1		Voice of ____	Ears	1. Snakes 2. Bats 3. Dogs 4. Cats 5. Pigeons 6. Elephants 7. Owls
	SAMPLE-2		Voice of ____		
GROUP-5	SAMPLE-1		Ground sugar	Tongue	1. Dolphins 2. Monkeys 3. Tigers 4. Bats
	SAMPLE-2		Salt		

Conclusion:

The students are able to identify and differentiate samples by using the appropriate sense organ. They are able to correlate how certain animals use their super senses for various purposes.

Instructions to Teacher:

1. The teacher can check if the students are able to remember the super senses of animals that were discussed in the class. The teacher can list out examples of animals that the children have missed out in their observation sheets. If time permits, she can give additional examples of animals which were not covered in the lesson.
2. The teacher should make sure that different children from each group take up the tasks of identification, writing the observations and reading out the observations at the end of the class.
3. The sample images given above are for reference and the name cards need not be placed in front of the samples. In case the student does not identify it correctly, one more student from the same group could be given an opportunity.

Precautions:

1. The teacher should make sure that children are blindfolded first before placing the samples on the table.

Troubleshooting:

1. The following could be used as an alternative / additional sample if needed.

Group-1 : Roses and button roses.

Group-2 : Sand and talcum powder

Group-3 : Three kinds of leaves (coriander, betel and neem leaves)

Group-4 : All the sounds that could be heard from the classroom and outside the classroom.

Group-5 : Three kinds of leaves (coriander, betel and neem leaves)

2. In case, the above mentioned samples are not available, the teacher can use the samples which are easily available.

Image source:

1. Images - Original contribution (saivij9@gmail.com)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
20 Minutes	Suggested Activity	Animals	Animal Behaviour, Animal B

13. QA_Know your senses**I. Draw any 2 things that you can taste and 2 things that can produce sound.**

B. Bell, drums

SWEET	HOT	SKIN	ROAR	URINE
SOUR	SOFT	STINK	VISION	FEEL
SMELLING	COLOUR	BITTER	SCENT	ECHOLOCATION



SENSE OF SIGHT

SENSE OF SMELL

SENSE OF TOUCH

SENSE OF HEARING

SENSE OF TASTE

SENSE OF SIGHT	SENSE OF SMELL	SENSE OF TOUCH	SENSE OF HEARING	SENSE OF TASTE
COLOUR	URINE	SKIN	ROAR	SWEET
VISION	STINK	SOFT	ECHOLOCATION	HOT
	SCENT	FEEL		SOUR
	SMELLING			BITTER

- Which sense organs can be used to study?
- Which sense can help you when you are in a dark room?
- Which sense helps us to know where we are?

- Eyes, ears, skin, tongue
- Sense of touch, sense of hearing
- Sense of smell, sense of sight, sense of hearing, sense of touch

1. I use echolocation for movement and finding my food.

2. I travel in a line and can even detect slight movements.
3. I have a sharp sense of smell and hence police use me for detecting criminals.
4. I can see from 20 feet, what a human can do from 5 feet.
5. I have a 340 degree vision.
6. I only sleep for 2 hours/day or even less than that.
7. I have extraordinary night vision which is 4-6 times greater than human beings.
8. I have big ears and people kill me to use to my tusks.
9. I move very slowly and spend most of my time sleeping.
10. I can give alarm call by electric signals.

Answer :

1. Bat
2. Ant
3. Dog
4. Eagle
5. Pigeon
6. Giraffe
7. Tiger
8. Elephant
9. Sloth
10. Fish

V. Other than eyes, which sensory structure in cats and dogs helps them to see things in dark and helps them in hunting?

Answer : They have highly sensitive hairs called whiskers. They help in sensing the vibrations in the air which in turn aids in moving around in dark and also to find their prey or stay away from dangers.

VI. Why are people with a sharp eyesight called 'Eagle eyed'? What things can you do if you get the eyesight of an eagle?

Answer : An eagle's eye sight is 4-8 times stronger than that of human beings. Eagles can spot their prey from a distance of several kilometres. Hence, people who have sharp eye sight are sometimes referred to as "eagle-eyed". Other examples for sharp vision include falcons, hawks and robins.

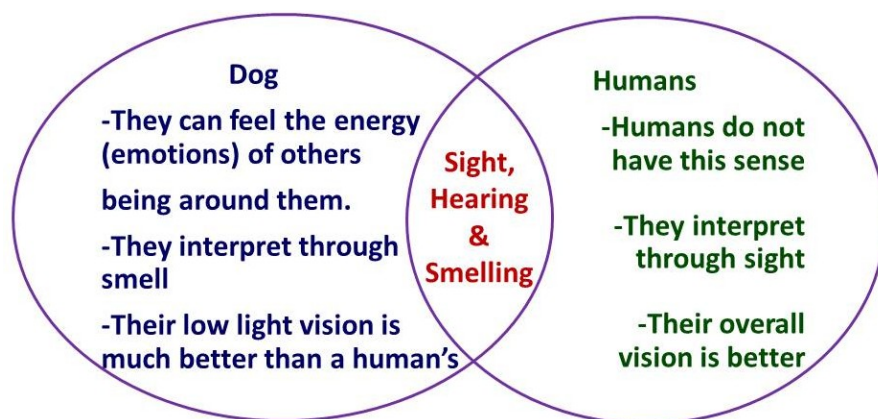
If I get the eyesight of an eagle-

- From my classroom, I can see my friend entering the school
- I can read even the smallest of letters from a long distance
- I can easily find out things that are missing
- I can locate my parents easily when I am lost in a crowd.

Note to the teacher : Encourage the students to give more creative answers. The students could be stimulated to think differently.

VII. Do you have a pet dog? Our pet dog comes running to us as soon as we enter the house. How does the dog identify its owner? Can you compare the qualities of a human and dog?

Answer : A dog usually finds its owner through his smell. Dogs tend to analyse and understand their surroundings predominantly by smell.



Note to the teacher : The teacher can draw an empty Venn diagram. She can ask for the responses from children and fill it on the blackboard.

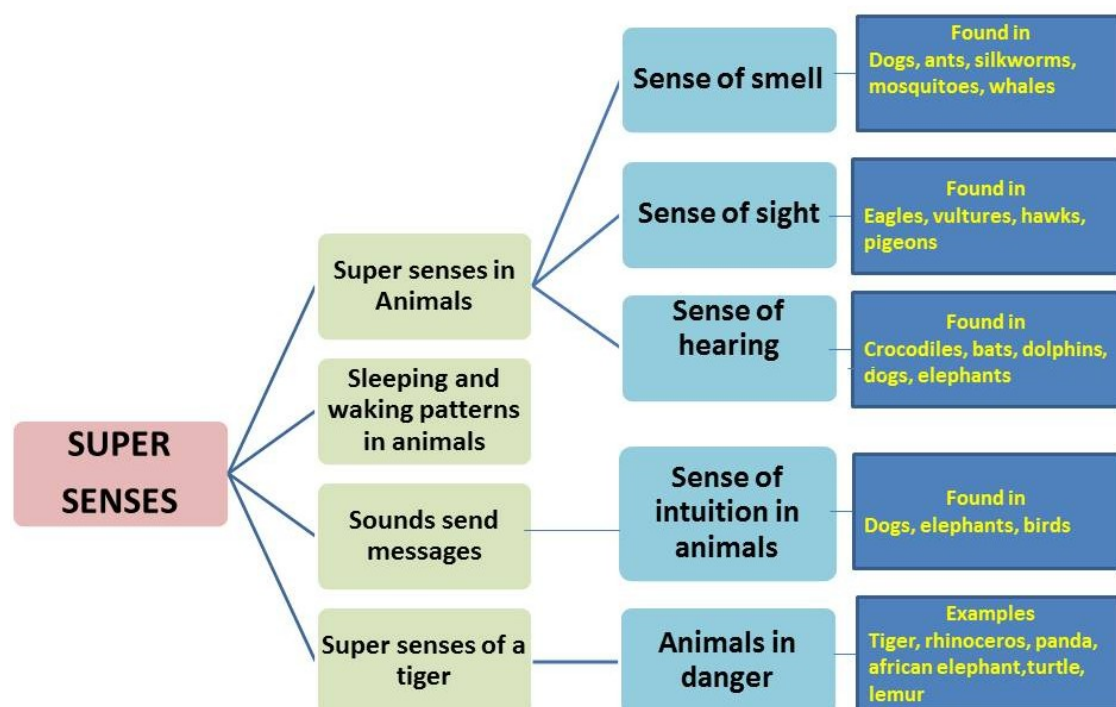
Image source :

<https://www.needpix.com/photo/download/181490/mouth-open-female-tongue-teeth-closeup-expression-bloody-lips>

<https://www.goodfreephotos.com/vector-images/a-ear-vector-clipart.png.php>

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

14. MS_Summary_Super senses



Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
15 Minutes	Main Script	Animals	Animal Behaviour, Animal B