



## Master Lesson Plan

For

Flying High

| Board | Standard | Subject | Chapter     | Language | Reference Link              | Creatio |
|-------|----------|---------|-------------|----------|-----------------------------|---------|
| CBSE  | STD III  | EVS     | Flying High | English  | <a href="#">Flying High</a> | 2020-12 |

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## Flying High

### 1. MS\_Objectives\_Flying High

**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.

The students will be able to:

- ❖ describe the features of birds
- ❖ relate to the features of birds
- ❖ appreciate the unique birds
- ❖ know about the importance of birds
- ❖ recognize a few birds and their features
- ❖ recollect the features of birds and their uses
- ❖ make models of birds with the easily available materials
- ❖ appreciate diversity in nature

| Time to teach | Asset Type  | Theme | SubTheme                      |
|---------------|-------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| 2 Minutes     | Main Script | Birds | Features of Birds, Features o |

### 2. IQ\_Did You Know About Birds

1. Can you name some of the characteristics of birds?

Answer: All birds have wings, feathers, beaks, claws.

All birds lay eggs. Birds produce sounds.



2. Can you guess why all birds do not have the same type of beaks i.e., beaks of birds are different?

Answer: The shape of the beaks of the birds is modified according to the use and eating habits.

For example: Parrots have short and curved beaks to break open fruits and nuts. The beak of a tailor bird is sharp like a needle to stitch the nest.

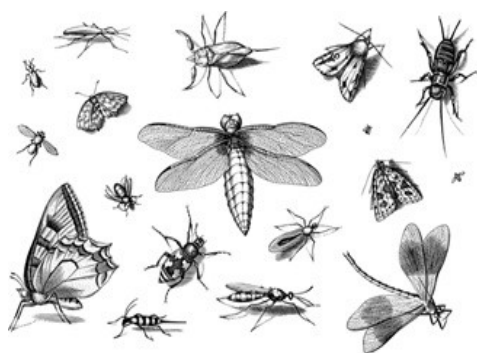


3. Birds can fly but we cannot. Give reasons.

Answer: The wings of the birds help them to fly. We don't have wings

4. Can you guess a few other animals that can fly? Which feature like the birds helps them to fly?

Answer: Most of the insects like butterfly, honeybee, housefly etc. and bat can fly. They have wings that help them to fly.



**Notes to teachers:** Teachers may enable the students to think and come out with as many answers as possible before giving out the right answer/ answers

#### Image Source:

<https://pixabay.com/photos/eagle-portrait-beak-eye-bird-5223559/>

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<https://pixabay.com/photos/peacock-feathers-peacock-bird-1312509/>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/parrot-bill-red-orange-plumage-406664/>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/female-tailor-bird-wild-bird-4583008/>

<https://pixabay.com/vectors/insects-animals-line-art-butterfly-5593826/>

| Time to teach | Asset Type            | Theme | SubTheme                      |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| 5 Minutes     | Inquisitive Questions | Birds | Features of Birds, Features o |

## 2. MS\_Birds and their Features

Birds are a group of animals that have feathers, wings, claws, and beaks. They are found everywhere in nature. We can find birds in the house, on the grounds, around the bushes in water, on trees and some may be flying in the sky.

Although all birds have wings, beaks, claws and feathers they differ in colour and shape.

The feathers of a parrot are green whereas the crow's feathers are black. Some birds like peacocks have colourful feathers.

If we look carefully, we can see that different birds have different types of beaks.

Birds eat different types of food. They eat seeds, grains, insects, worms, fruits, suck honey from flowers, fish, frogs, lizards, snakes, mice, rabbits etc. Birds are herbivores, carnivores, and omnivores.

The birds use their beaks for eating, feeding the young ones, catching, and holding the prey etc.



- The beaks or the mouth of the birds vary in size, shape, colour and texture.
- The beaks are modified according to the type of the food they eat.
- Birds like sparrows, pigeon, doves, hen etc. have short hard and cone shaped beaks to eat grains or seeds.
- Parrots have short and curved beaks to break open fruits and nuts.
- Birds like owls, vultures, eagles, hawks that catch and eat small animals have hooked beaks to tear the flesh of their prey.
- Woodpeckers have straight and thin beaks to poke the tree trunks and search for insects. Hummingbirds have long needle like thin beaks to suck nectar from flowers.
- Water birds like ducks, cranes, and swans have broad and flat beaks with a hole on both sides for muddy water to go out through them. The beak of a spoonbill is in shape of a spoon.
- Birds like woodpecker or tailor bird also use their beaks to make their nest.



The feet are used for walking, hopping, running, holding the prey, perching on trees, scratching the ground to search for grains or insects, holding the branch etc.

The birds like eagles etc. that catch small animals have very sharp claws called talons to tear the prey. Ducks have webbed feet to be used as paddles while swimming.

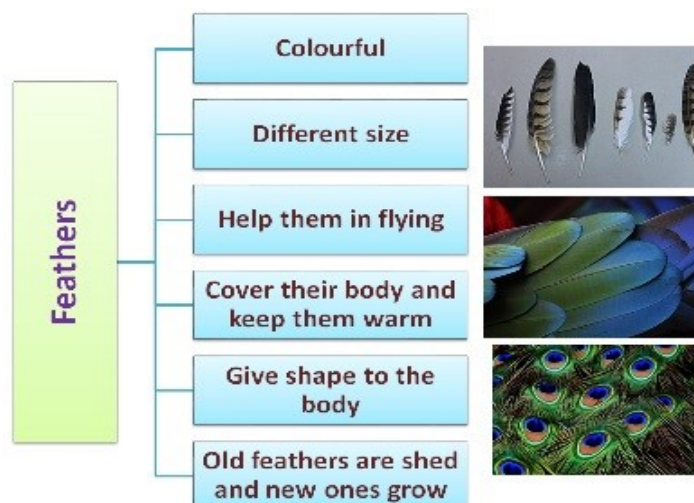


The birds keep moving their necks often to look around the surroundings to protect themselves from their hunters and also to find a prey. They can move their neck back and forth or can rotate all around.

Birds make different sounds such as sing, chirp, hoot, cluck, crow etc. to communicate with other birds. They may try to warn the other birds about any danger or inform them about food if available.



The feathers of birds cover their body and keep them warm. They give shape to the body and help them in flying. The colourful feathers of birds are of different size and shape. They shed their old feathers so that new ones grow to replace the old ones.



**Notes to teachers:** Teachers may start the class by asking about the birds they have seen.

Question: Can you name some birds that you find near your house?

Possible Answers: Pigeons, crows, mynah, eagle, parrot, and sparrow. These are some of the commonly seen birds. Can you name some differences between animals and birds? The main answers to look for would be.... Birds have beaks instead of a mouth, 2 legs, wings, feathers etc.

Image Source:

<https://pixabay.com/photos/eagle-portrait-beak-eye-bird-5223559/>  
<https://pixabay.com/photos/tufted-duck-duck-white-poultry-4990323/>  
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<https://pixabay.com/photos/parrot-green-colorful-bird-plumage-4587136/>  
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<https://pixabay.com/photos/humming-bird-bird-hummer-small-439364/>  
<https://pixabay.com/photos/webbed-feet-little-feet-duck-feet-4881815/>  
<https://pixabay.com/illustrations/talon-claw-nails-bird-outline-5623461/>  
<https://pixabay.com/photos/nightingale-bird-sing-singing-4471972/>  
<https://pixabay.com/photos/wren-bird-singing-springtime-cute-4118509/>  
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Birds\\_of\\_Prey\\_Feathers.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Birds_of_Prey_Feathers.jpg)  
<https://www.publicdomainpictures.net/en/view-image.php?image=25843&picture=bird-feather>  
<https://pixabay.com/photos/feather-parrot-colorful-metallic-731450/>  
<https://pixabay.com/photos/peacock-feathers-plumage-iridescent-3013486/>

| Time to teach | Asset Type  | Theme | SubTheme                      |
|---------------|-------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| 15 Minutes    | Main Script | Birds | Features of Birds, Features o |

#### 4. DD\_Features of a few birds

##### Crow



- Crows are found all around the world.
- Crows have black feathers and are black birds.
- They have hard, sharp, straight beak.
- They prefer open areas with trees, but they also live in cities near parks.
- Crows are scavengers and they eat almost anything like insects, worms, nuts, grains, fruits, mice.

They also eat food from garbage and store food for short term.

Can you make a sound like a crow? [Kau-Kau]

### House Sparrow



- Sparrows are small, plump, and brown and grey in colour.
- They have short and powerful beaks.
- They can be found in open areas and also in cities where they build nests in buildings and houses.
- Sparrows eat small insects, grains, and seeds.

Can you all chirp like sparrows?

### Eagle



- Eagles are large and well-built birds.
- They have powerful eyes, broad wings and long tails with grooves and are dark blackish brown coloured.
- They have large, hooked beaks and very sharp claws called Talons.
- Eagles fly high in the sky.
- They are also found on top of mountains, hills, and buildings in the cities.
- Eagles hunt and eat other animals like mice, snakes, squirrels, and other small birds.

## Peacock



- Peacocks are blue and green in colour with a crest on their head.
- They have long tails that they fan and dance before rain comes.
- Peacocks have short, thick, and conical beak and they eat berries, grains, small animals, and insects.
- They usually live near shrubs.
- Peacock is the national bird of India.

## Parrot



- Parrots have green feathers and a red beak that is strong and curved.
- Some variety of parrots have colourful feathers like blue, yellow, red.
- They eat seeds, fruits like guava, chilies, and small insects.
- Parrots are intelligent birds and can imitate human voices
- Parrots like to live in warm areas on tree branches.

## Pigeon



- Pigeons are stout birds with short necks, grey feathers, and pink claws.
- Pigeons are common birds found across the world.
- Some varieties of pigeons can be found in coastal areas and most of them live near humans on buildings and houses.
- Pigeons feed on seeds, fruits, and plants.

Can you make a sound like a pigeon? [Guter Ghoo]

### Cuckoo



- Cuckoos are medium sized birds with soft brownish with white streaks or bluish black wings.
- Cuckoos live on trees and they feed on insects, insect larvae, and fruits.
- Cuckoos usually lay their eggs on other birds like a crow's nest.

Can you make cuckoo's sound?

### Owl



- Owls have broad, flat faces with forward facing eyes.
- They have a very flexible neck that they can rotate almost to the back.
- They are brown with grey streaked feathers and they fly silently.

- Owls have sharp claws and short, curved beaks.
- They live in open areas and can be found on tree branches.
- They are nocturnal which means that they are active in the night while they sleep during the day.
- Owls hunt small mammals, insects, and other birds.
- Can you make an owl's sound? [Hoot hoot]

### Woodpecker



- Woodpeckers have feathers in brown colour with portions of white and red.
- They have strong and sharp beaks for drilling into trees.
- Woodpeckers live on trees in forests and eat insects from the trunks and branches of trees.

Image Source:

SSSVV- Gallery- Crow, Peacock, Pigeon  
<https://pixabay.com/photos/jackdaw-bird-nature-wildlife-black-456027/>  
<https://pixabay.com/photos/jackdaw-bird-black-head-portrait-3528869/>  
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| Time to teach | Asset Type           | Theme | SubTheme                    |
|---------------|----------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| 8 Minutes     | Day-to-day Relevance | Birds | Uses of Birds, Uses of Bird |

S

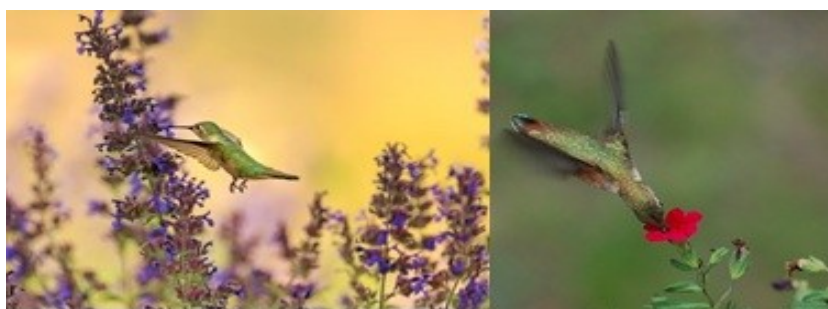
## 5. DD\_Importance of Birds



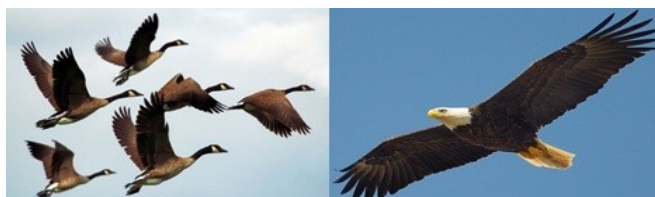
Some birds like crows, vultures etc. feed on dead and decaying matter, thus cleaning up the surroundings and act like scavengers.



Poultry farming brings lots of revenue. The birds like chicken, ducks etc. are raised for their eggs and meat.



Birds help in pollination.



Birds were the inspiration to Wright brothers to design airplanes.



Birds also help in pest control by eating small insects, pests, and worms.



In olden days, pigeons were trained to carry messages even to long distances.



They add beauty to nature.

### Notes to the teacher:

Some new words used:

scavengers: animals or birds that feeds on dead animals or plants.

raised: grown

pollination: transfer of pollen grains from one flower to another to produce fruits.

### Image Source:

<https://www.pexels.com/photo/bird-bird-of-prey-scavenger-632444/><https://pixabay.com/photos/crow-bird-animal-corvidae-feather-4339682/> SSSVV - Gallery

<https://pixabay.com/photos/hummingbird-feeding-flower-humming-854640/>

<https://www.needpix.com/photo/download/1011373/flower-bird-the-scenery-free-pictures-free-photos-free-images-royalty-free-free-illustrations>

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| Time to teach | Asset Type           | Theme | SubTheme                    |
|---------------|----------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| 3 Minutes     | Day-to-day Relevance | Birds | Uses of Birds, Uses of Bird |

## 6. SA\_Paper plate Bird

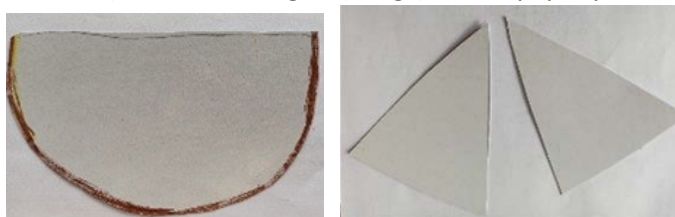
**Aim:** To make birds using paper plates.

**Resources Required:** Paper plates, glue, paint or colours, pencil, eraser, scissors

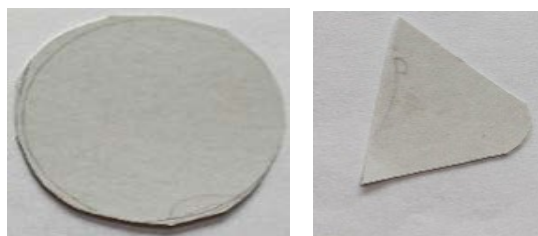


### Procedure:

Draw a semicircle (the body of a bird) and two triangles (wings) on the paper plate.



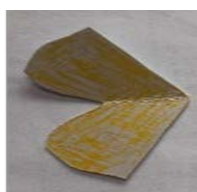
Draw a small circle(head) and a small triangle(beak) on the same plate. The circle will be the birds head and triangle its beak.



Draw two smaller circles for the eyes, and two inverted Y for feet.



The tail can be of any shape i.e., heart, simple triangle or long etc.



Cut all the body parts drawn and keep them separately.

Arrange all the pieces to form a bird and stick them. Refer the ppt



Make the bird attractive by colouring or painting.  
Your paper plate bird is ready!

#### Notes to teachers:

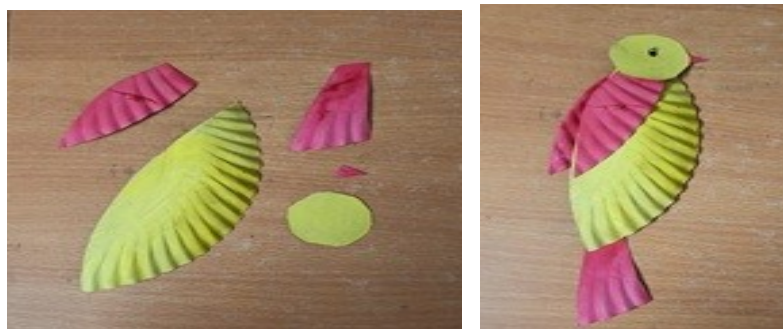
The teacher can discuss with the children about making birds with paper plates a day before and ask the children to bring the materials for the next class.

The children can use chart paper or card boards also in case paper plates are not available.

They can use their own ideas about materials and decoration or colouring.

If feathers are available easily, they can cover the body of bird with feathers.

One more example:



#### Image Source:

<https://freesvg.org/1553791291>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/paper-plate-bavaria-bavarian-stack-987906/> <https://pixabay.com/photos/back-to-school-pencils-rainbow-art-1576791>

Images: Self clicked.

[surekhapsarathy@gmail.com](mailto:surekhapsarathy@gmail.com)

| Time to teach | Asset Type         | Theme | SubTheme |
|---------------|--------------------|-------|----------|
| 15 Minutes    | Suggested Activity | Birds |          |

## 7. IA\_Unique Birds

### Penguin



- ❖ Penguins are flightless birds that live in cold regions and near the ocean.
- ❖ They are black and white in colour.
- ❖ They are swift swimmers.
- ❖ They eat fish and other sea creatures.

### Ostrich



- ❖ Ostrich is the largest bird.
- ❖ They are flightless and can run at very high speeds.
- ❖ They have a long neck and long legs, and they keep their heads high.
- ❖ Their head and beak are small.
- ❖ They like to live in open land and eat grass, shrubs, fruits, and small insects.

### Hummingbird



- ❖ Hummingbirds are the smallest birds.

- ❖ They have long, thin, and sharp beaks and have colourful and bright feathers.
- ❖ They beat their wings at high speed that gives a humming sound.
- ❖ They can even fly backwards.
- ❖ Hummingbirds eat small insects like mosquitoes, fruit flies, spiders, and they also drink nectar from flowers for energy.

**Image source:**

<https://pixabay.com/photos/ostriches-birds-bouquet-ostrich-838976/>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/king-penguin-walk-penguin-parade-1154432/>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/hummingbird-bird-humming-animal-5399163/>

| Time to teach | Asset Type         | Theme | SubTheme                      |
|---------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| 5 Minutes     | Interesting Asides | Birds | Types of Birds, Types of Bird |

## 8. VC\_Appreciate Diversity

If you observe the world around, there are so many living things which are different from one another, but they are all useful and beautiful in their own ways. We need to accept and love the gifts we have been born with.

Have you heard of the story of the parrot which wanted to change its beak?

Once a Parrot came home upset and confused. "What's wrong?" his mother asked.



"I hate my stupid beak!" Parrot blurted. "Why do you hate your beak? I think it's beautiful," his mother said reassuringly. "All of the other birds have much cooler beaks. Spoonbill, Pelican, Hawk, Finch, all of them!"

Parrot's mother sat silently for a moment. "He may be right," she thought to herself, "they do have very cool beaks."

"You should go and see Major Macaw, he'll know what to do. He's the wisest of the parrots and lives in the tallest tree in the forest. Yes, he'll know what to do," responded Parrot's mother.



So, Parrot flew to the tallest tree in the forest and found Macaw.

"Excuse me Major, I have a problem," said Parrot.

"Oh dear, what can it be?" asked the venerable Macaw..

"Excuse me Major, I have a problem," said Parrot.

"Oh dear, what can it be?" asked the venerable Macaw.

"I have a stupid beak. Why can't I have a cool beak like Spoonbill, Pelican, Hawk or Finch?"

"You're right." said the Macaw, "They do have cool beaks. Tell me Parrot, do you like eating worms and crustaceans?"

"Yuck! That would be disgusting!" responded Parrot.

"Well, that's what the spoonbill's beak is designed for. So, it wouldn't work. What about fish?" "I

couldn't think of anything worse," said Parrot.

"So, the Pelican's beak would not work either. What about rabbits and mice?"

"Eeeks, No"

"OK, so maybe you shouldn't aspire to have a Hawk's beak?"

"They're not so bad, but my favourite is Brazil nuts." exclaimed Parrot, salivating at the thought.

"That's lucky, I think I have a few here. Would you like one?" asked Major.

Parrot's eyes lit up. "Yes, please."

"Tell me Parrot, if you had the beak of a spoonbill, pelican, hawk or finch, do you think that you could eat that Brazil nut?"

"I guess not," said Parrot with his mouth full.

"You see, young parrot, you have been designed a certain way, with certain skills, attributes and tastes. Don't waste your life being envious of the capacities of others, just make sure that you know what you're good at and why you're here."

### Uncle lion's story Video Link:

(Click on the link below to watch the online video)

<https://www.google.com/url?q=https://www.youtube.com/watch?v%3DQCWF-9CkuWM%26t%3D142s&sa=D&ust=1563989658805000>

### Image Source

SSSVV- Gallery

| Time to teach | Value Type   | Value Sub Type | Value Attribute  |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| 3 Minutes     | Right Action |                | Group Activities |

## 9. QA\_Flying High \_A recap

### I) Fill in the Blanks:

1. Birds fly with the help of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A bird's body is covered with \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Birds have different types of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The feathers of birds keep them \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The sharp claws of an eagle are called \_\_\_\_\_.

Answers: 1. wings    2. feathers    3. beaks    4. warm    5. Talons

### II) Match the following:

|                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Short hard and cone shaped beak | For muddy water to go out       |
| Short and curved beak           | To suck nectar from the flowers |
| hooked beaks                    | To poke the tree trunks         |
| Straight and thin beak          | To tear the flesh of their prey |
| Long needle like thin beak      | To break open fruits and nuts   |
| Broad and flat beak with a hole | To eat grains or seeds          |

### Answer:

|                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Short hard and cone shaped beak | To eat grains or seeds          |
| Short and curved beak           | To break open fruits and nuts   |
| Hooked beaks                    | To tear the flesh of their prey |
| Straight and thin beak          | To poke the tree trunks         |
| Long needle like thin beak      | To suck nectar from the flowers |
| Broad and flat beak with a hole | For muddy water to go out       |

### III) Give three examples for the following:

1. The food that the birds eat : \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
2. A bird uses its beak for : \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
3. The feet of birds are used for : \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

4. The features of a bird are : \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
5. The sounds that birds make : \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
6. The places where we can find birds \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer:**

1. grains, insects, small animals
2. eating, feeding the young ones, catching the prey
3. walking, perching on trees, scratching the ground
4. feathers, wings, claws
5. chirp, hoot, kau-kau
6. In the house, on the ground, around the bushes

**IV) Can you think of the names of the birds?**

1. Our national bird: \_\_\_\_\_
2. The bird that imitates us : \_\_\_\_\_
3. The bird that lays eggs in a crow's nest: \_\_\_\_\_
4. A scavenger bird : \_\_\_\_\_
5. A bird with webbed feet: \_\_\_\_\_
6. A bird which can rotate its neck to large extent : \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer:**

1. peacock
2. parrot
3. cuckoo
4. crow
5. duck
6. owl

**V) Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:**

1. Why do birds rotate their neck to look around the surroundings?

The birds rotate their necks to protect themselves from their hunters and also to find a prey.

2. What is the use of feathers for the birds?

The feathers keep them warm, give shape to their body and help them to fly.

### 3. Why do birds need to fly?

Birds need to fly to save themselves from becoming a prey for other animals.

| Time to teach | Asset Type  | Theme | SubTheme                      |
|---------------|-------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| 10 Minutes    | Assessments | Birds | Features of Birds, Features o |

## 10. MS\_Summary\_Flying High

In this lesson we discussed:

- ❖ features of Birds
- ❖ places they live in
- ❖ types of food they eat
- ❖ types of beaks and their uses
- ❖ neck rotation in birds
- ❖ feet and claws
- ❖ feathers and their uses
- ❖ appreciate diversity in nature

| Time to teach | Asset Type  | Theme | SubTheme                      |
|---------------|-------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| 2 Minutes     | Main Script | Birds | Features of Birds, Features o |