



Master Lesson Plan

For

A River's Tale

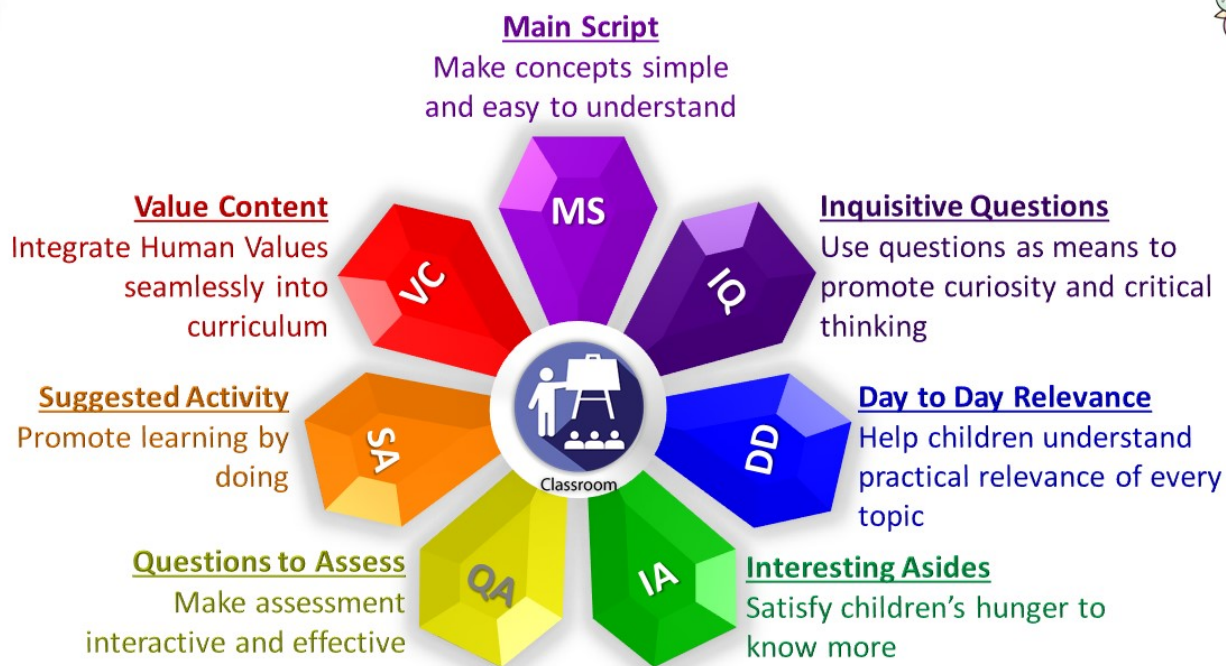
Board	Standard	Subject	Chapter	Language	Reference Link	Creatio
CBSE	STD IV	EVS	A River's Tale	English	A River's Tale	2020-12

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Master Lesson Plan (MLP) - Covers the entire chapter with the help of these 7 asset types



For more information on how to use the lesson plan effectively, please scroll to the guidelines at the end of this document.

A River's Tale

1. MS_Objectives_A River's Tale

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:

- define the various courses of the journey of the river.
- relate to the causes of river pollution.
- identify the different conditions of a river.
- relate to the various benefits of rivers.
- relate to facts about Indian rivers.
- draw and identify the three main divisions of the course of the river.
- summarize on the topic rivers of India.
- realise the need for proper use of water and water conservation.

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
2 Minutes	Main Script	River	Journey of the River, Benefit Journey of the River, Benefit

2. MS_The Journey of a river

Rivers carry water from higher parts to lower parts of the earth.

The path of the river can be divided into three.

1. Upper course
2. Middle course
3. Lower course

Upper Course

This is the youthful stage of a river where the life of a river begins (Young River). Here, the river is smaller and flows with high energy. It cuts narrow channels through hills and mountains.



FAST FLOWING RIVER



Middle course

During the course of the journey, the river starts flowing wider and slows down. This stage of the river is called Middle course. The river features a 's' shape and is surrounded by lush, green grasslands. As the river does not have the force to carry stones or gravel, it drops the material at the river bed and forms islands.

Lower course

Here, the river flows even more slowly. When the river reaches the end of the journey, it is called an older river (Mouth of the river). At the mouth, the river splits into many different slow flowing channels.

Rivers and their colours:

A river can be considered to originate from a spring or snowy mountains.

A river when it flows down the mountains or elevated regions carries with it the colour of the minerals the mountain contains. For example, the Godavari River, the second largest river in India, flows from the Western Ghats which has a variety of flora and fauna. Water is colourless, it assumes the colour of the soil it flows over. Rivers flow through many places and adapt to the properties of that place. Let us get to know the reason behind different colours of a river.

BLUE: Everyone colours a water body blue! They do so because the surface of the water reflects the color of the sky, which is blue, and hence, the blue colour.

DARK BROWN OR BROWN: Rivers have a dark brown or brown colour due to a higher content of physical impurities on the river bed or when the soil in that region has that colour. For example, dissolved organic compounds called Tannins can result in dark brown colour of a river. Also, a river can turn brown after a great storm as it carries all sediments and residues.

GREEN: Green colour of a river is due to the growth of algae or fungi. Algae floating in the water (particles) can impart a green colour. Green algae in rivers and streams often lend a blue-green colour.

RED or ORANGE: Red or orange colour of a river may also appear due to the colour of soil in the region or due to the presence of iron rust in the water (emitted by factories or as a result of pollution).

GREY or BLACK: Rivers may also appear to be grey or black due to water pollution and due to deposit of some minerals.

YELLOW: Rivers may also turn yellow due to erosion or soil runoff. Sometimes, clay can cause a river to turn yellow.

Image Source:

<https://openclipart.org/detail/218868/fast-flowing-river-in-the-woods>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Baranof_River_Source.jpg#/media/File:Baranof_River_Source.jpg

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
15 Minutes	Main Script	River	Journey of the River, Journe

3. MS_Pollution of Rivers

Pollution of Rivers

Water pollution happens when waste, chemicals, or other particles cause a body of water like a river, an ocean or a lake to become harmful. The quality of the rivers or water bodies is reduced by the contamination due to human activities.



Some human causes include sewage, pesticides and fertilizers from farms, waste water and chemicals from factories and refineries, dirt and waste from construction sites, and trash from people littering. Pollutants can also enter through ground water or atmosphere.



Harmful Effects of Pollution

Pollution in the water can reach a point where there is not enough oxygen in the water for the fish to breathe and they may die.

Sometimes pollution affects the entire food chain. Small fish absorb pollutants, such as chemicals, into their bodies. Then bigger fish eat smaller fish and absorb the pollutants. Birds, animals and humans may eat the bigger fish and be harmed by the pollutants.

Consumption of polluted water causes typhoid, cholera, hepatitis and various other diseases.

Due to pollution, the temperature of the water in the river rises. Ecosystems are destroyed by the rising temperature in the rivers.

Chemicals in rivers increase the growth of algae which decreases the amount of oxygen. This negatively affects the fishes and other aquatic animals.

Image Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dump_Truck_Dumping_Toxic_Medical_Waste.png

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Factory_in_China_at_Yangtze_River.JPG

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Main Script	River	Pollution of Rivers, Pollution

4. IQ_Seasons and Rivers

1. Why do rivers freeze during the winter season?

Ans: As the weather chills and temperature reduces drops below zero degree, water freezes in the rivers.



2. What is flood?

Ans: An overflow of water on the adjacent river banks which usually submerges the dry lands is called a flood.



3. What is a drought?

Ans: A long period of time when there is very low rainfall that leads to a shortage of water is called a drought.



4. How do rivers usually start?

- From a lot of rain falling in one place.
- From streams that get bigger.
- From an underground aquifer.
- From a glacier or snow melting in the high mountains.

Ans:- d

Image Source:

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Frozen_River_\(Leh-India\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Frozen_River_(Leh-India).jpg)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2009_India_floods#/media/File:Floods.jpg

<https://www.publicdomainpictures.net/en/view-image.php?image=137909&picture=folsom-lake-drought-87>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Inquisitive Questions	River	Condition of Rivers, Conditio

5. DD_Benefits of rivers

- Rivers provide life-sustaining supplies of water and important nutrients for living organisms around the world, including humans, plants and fish.



- Rivers also serve as key transportation routes by enabling exploration, recreational activities, and commercial ships.



- Rivers play a very important part in the water cycle, acting as drainage channels for surface water.
- River valleys and plains provide fertile soils.
- Farmers in dry regions irrigate their cropland using water carried by irrigation canals from nearby rivers.

Image Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Belmont_lake_birds.jpg#/media/File:Belmont_lake_birds.jpg

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:A_boat

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Day-to-day Relevance	River	Benefits of Rivers, Benefits o

6. IA_Fact about Indian Rivers

- Ganga is known as Padma river when it enters Bangladesh.



- Godavari is also known as Dakshin Ganga.
- Chambal is the cleanest river in India.



- Most of the Indian rivers flow into the Bay of Bengal.
- River Damodar is known as Bengal's sorrow.



Image Source:

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<https://search.creativecommons.org/photos/aa261d72-d64c-46a2-8674-2ef6196f23c3>

<https://search.creativecommons.org/photos/142f7077-c4e0-4917-8155-43e253586883>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Interesting Asides	River	Journey of the River, Journe

7. SA_Journey of a river

Aim: Students will be able to mark the three stages of a river's journey.

Materials required: Paper, Pencil and colour pencils or crayons.

Preparation: The teacher will draw the outline picture on the board or it could also be projected on the screen.

Procedure: Students will copy the outline of the flow of a river as drawn by the teacher on the paper provided. (or if projected on a screen, the students will copy the outline of the river from there.)

Students will colour the picture using 3 different colors for the three stages of the river and label them.

1. Young River
2. Middle Course
3. Older River.

Outline of the flow of the river-



Students can be further asked to mark and draw the features formed in each stage-like the tributaries, valley, meanders and delta.

Conclusion: Students will be able to identify the three stages of the river.

Precautions: N/A

Image is self drawn - srividya.sssvv@gmail.com

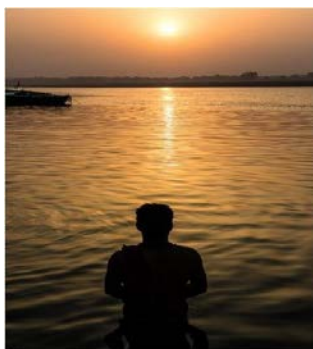
Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Suggested Activity	River	Journey of the River, Journe

8. VC_Rivers Are Sacred

I have an origin away from my family,
I have two banks but no money,
I have a mouth but cannot eat,
I have a delta but know no math. WHO AM I ?



You guessed right, I am a RIVER. March 14 is celebrated as the International year of rivers. Rivers in India are considered sacred and worshipped. Rivers are great teachers.



Unfortunately due to human misuse, rivers are getting polluted and unfit for use. Humans need to understand the importance of God's valuable gift of rivers and conserve them well. Some methods are:



1. Not to waste water.



2. To prevent polluted water from running into rivers.
3. To avoid washing animals in rivers and dumping garbage into rivers.



4. To prevent the running of industrial waste and chemicals into the river.
5. To de silt and clean the river banks periodically.

Image Source:

River: Image, CC <https://pixabay.com/photos/india-devprayag-confluence-1042096/>

Man in River: Image, CC <https://pixabay.com/photos/india-varanasi-ganges-ablution-3365733/>
<https://pixabay.com/photos/pollution-garbage-thrown-away-waste-359017/>

Tap Leak: Image, CC <https://pixabay.com/photos/water-faucet-waterworks-cup-drink-2057924/>

Animal in River: Image, CC <https://pixabay.com/photos/oxe-river-drinking-rocks-cow-989078/>

Garbage: Image, CC <https://pixabay.com/photos/bottles-dump-floating-garbage-87342/>

Time to teach	Value Type	Value Sub Type	Value Attribute
4 Minutes	Right Action		Quotation

9. QA_Rivers of India

1. Which rivers flow into the Arabian Sea?

Ans: Narmada, Tapti, Sabarmati.

2. Which rivers empty into the Bay of Bengal?

Ans: Brahmaputra, Ganga, Godavari, Krishna.

3. Which is the sacred river associated with mythology?

Ans: Ganga/Ganges.

4. River Ganga flows through which three states?

Ans: Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal.

5. Which are the rivers that form Sunderbans delta?

Ans: Ganga and Brahmaputra.

6. Ayodhya is situated on the banks of which river?

Ans: Sarayu.

7. Jhelum, Ravi, Chenab, Beas, and Sutlej are the tributaries of which river?

Ans: Indus.

8. After joining which river does the Ganga form the world's biggest delta?

Ans: Brahmaputra.

9. Which three rivers meet at Allahabad?

Ans: Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati.

10. Name the rivers which flow in rift valleys.

Ans: Narmada, Tapti and Damodar.

11. On which river is the longest dam in India built?

Ans: Mahanadi.

12. India has derived its name from which river?

Ans: Indus.

13. Rivers of peninsular India are non-perennial because

Ans: Rainfall is seasonal.

14. River Mahanadi has its source from

Ans: Sihava.

15. Which is the largest river of South India?

Ans: Godavari.

16. Which river forms an estuary?

Ans: Narmada.

17. Which river flows through the desert of Rajasthan?

Ans: Luni.

18. Which river is called the Life line of NE India?

Ans: Brahmaputra.

19. Which river in Western India is known for boat cruises?

Ans: Mandovi.

20. Which river is the home of the dolphins?

Ans: Ganga and Brahmaputra

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Assessments	River	Journey of the River, Journe

10. MS_Summary_A River's Tale

In this lesson we discussed:

- various courses of the journey of the river.
- causes of river pollution.
- different conditions of a river.
- various benefits of rivers.
- three main divisions of the course of the river.
- proper use of water and water conservation.

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
2 Minutes	Main Script	River	Journey of the River, Benefit Journey of the River, Benefit

Master Lesson Plan

Seven Asset Methodology for MLP	
What is the purpose of this Master lesson Plan?	This Master Lesson Plan (MLP) prepared by Sri Sathya Sai Vidya Vahini, covers the entire chapter for the given board. The chapter given in the textbook is broken down into smaller modules known as assets. One of seven teaching methods is applied to each asset. Several different assets together complete the entire chapter. Each asset is supported by a teaching aid such as animated presentation, audio, video, worksheet; that the teacher can use in the class, while teaching that module. The MLP is for the teacher's preparation and the teaching aids are for use in the classroom.
How to use it?	You can prepare for your class with this MLP by following 3 simple steps: 1. Read your textbook; 2. Go through the information given in the assets (document & multimedia); 3. Prepare your teaching notes. Great! Now you are ready to transact the chapter.
Duration	Kindly note the duration given for each asset. Due care has been taken in planning the assets, to ensure the chapter is completed within the time specified by the Board. Note: Preparation time is not included in the asset duration. The teaching time depends on the duration of the teaching aids and is not impacted by the length of the MLP.
What is a 'Main Script' (MS) Asset?	The Main Script asset is there for explaining the main concepts of the chapter clearly. The information given in the textbook is simplified, organised and structured to give more clarity. Additionally, you may find a video or mnemonics or a graphic organiser to deepen the understanding of the concept.
How to teach using the MS asset?	Please use the blackboard, slides and interaction to develop the concept.
What is an 'Inquisitive Questions' (IQ) asset?	The Inquisitive Questions asset uses questions to promote higher order thinking like the n^{th} why, what-if, new perspectives, cause-effect, and others, creating curiosity.
How to teach using the IQ asset?	You may use the questions to connect with the students, encourage exploration to engage them in the learning process. You may allow multiple responses and instead of rejecting any of the responses, ask why, before revealing the suggested answer or hints.
What is a 'Day to day Relevance' (DD) Asset?	The Day to Day Relevance asset helps students understand the practical relevance of every topic, making them eager participants in the classroom. If students connect the concepts to their environment, they would learn meaningfully without dislike or simply memorizing for exams.

How to teach using the DD asset?	You may use the asset by asking questions about their experience and use it to establish why they are learning the topic. If necessary you may substitute with a recent or local example.
What is an 'Interesting Aside' (IA) asset?	The Interesting Aside asset uses attention grabbing titbits or anecdotes to bring joy and satisfy the child's hunger to know more. This is a quick/short asset intended to bring attention back to the main concept being taught.
How to teach using the IA asset?	You may use this asset to give a piece of interesting information relevant to the topic, without prolonged explanation/discussion. You may suggest appropriate books for further reading.
What is a 'Suggested Activity' (SA) Asset?	The Suggested Activity asset provides a detailed step by step procedure for the teacher to conduct a hands-on activity. This promotes Activity Based Learning.
How to teach using the SA asset?	You may use this asset to energise your students to learn by doing simple, fun-filled activities based on the topic. The asset includes - preparation, activity, and follow-up. You may engage the students in the preparation and follow-up stages to develop collaboration and responsibility. You could try it once, yourself, before the actual delivery to be more comfortable with it. Note: The duration mentioned in the asset is usually for the activity part only.
What is a 'Value Content' (VC) Asset?	The Value Content asset integrates Universal Human Values (such as empathy, inclusivity, respect for nature that translates into responsible behaviour) seamlessly into the curriculum, as the "End of education is character".
How to teach using the VC asset?	You may use this asset to engage with the students to bring out their innate values and connect with the intrinsic values in the topic/concept. The asset includes pointers on the specific pedagogical technique followed.
What is a 'Questions to Assess' (QA) asset?	The Questions to Assess asset uses an interactive approach to check learning of different types of learners, and provides feedback to the teacher for appropriate action. The questions cater to all the levels of Bloom's Taxonomy. Questions from 'Apply' level and above enable students to reflect on their learning.
How to teach using the QA asset?	You may go through the slides to understand its flow and know when to click for the answer (slides include suggested answers). While presenting in the class, you may display the question and encourage multiple responses, before revealing the answer. In some cases, this asset may include extra questions/worksheet that can be given as homework.