

## **ONLINE STUDY MATERIAL-6**

### **SUBJECT-EVS**

**SESSION-2020-21**

**CLASS-IV**

## **CHAPTER No - 7**

### **TOPIC: The World of Animals**

### **DAY-1**

#### **Animals Group :**

- Some animals like to live alone but there are many animals who like to live in groups with their families. They are called social animals.
- Smaller animals like the Ants, bees and wasps live in large, well organised groups called colonies. A Colony can comprise of thousands for millions of members.
- Animals like the elephants lions and wolves live in small groups.
- Animals live together for various reasons-
  - a) **Protection** - living in a group help the animals to protect themselves from their enemies. Example- fish swim together in a school, horse move in small troops while the elephants, antelopes and zebra move in herds. When a member of the group sense danger, it alerts the others to flee.
  - b) **Defence** Animals of a group defend themselves by joining together to attack their enemies.
  - c) **Food** - many animals move in group in search for food. Example- a pack of wolves and hounds move together and can hunt animals that are much bigger in size. Lions hunt in a pride while the killer whales and dolphin hunt in pods.
  - d) **Sharing work** - Animals living in groups shared their work. In a Colony of ants, termites each member has a specific job to do. In a troop of monkeys members help by combing each others fur. A group generally has a leader who takes all the major decisions which the others follow. Example- the leader in a pride of lions is lioness, in a herd of elephant it is the the eldest female elephant while in a Colony of bees it is the Queen Bee.



**A herd of elephants.**



**A troop of monkeys.**



**A school of fish**

### **Teaching Notes**

- A group of monkey is called troop.
- A group of elephants is called herd.
- A group of lions is called a pride.
- A group of ants is called a colony.
- A group of fish is called a school.
- A group of bees is called a Swarm.

### **❖ VIDEO-LINKS**

LINK-1. [https://youtu.be/g\\_Rea2WXAfi](https://youtu.be/g_Rea2WXAfi)

LINK. <https://youtu.be/weN40PQxqFU>

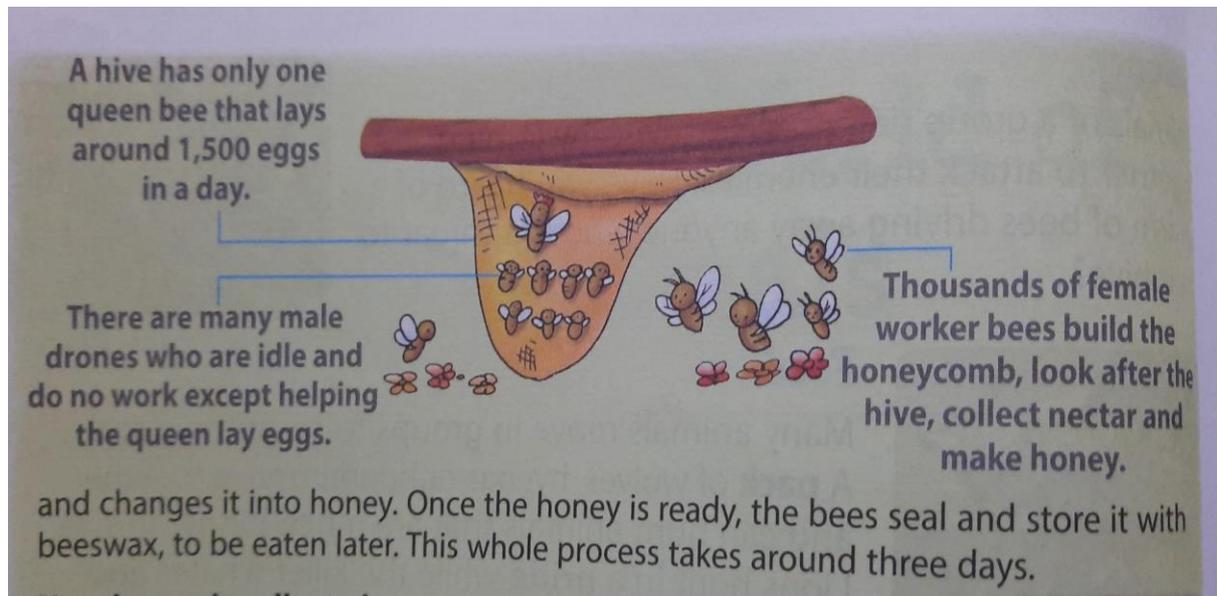
## **DAY-2**

**Bees and Butterflies** – Many insects like the bees and butterflies are attracted towards brightly coloured flowers for their sugary juice called nectar. The butterflies drink nectar as their food and bees make honey from it. Bees are social insects. Around 50,000 bees live together in a hive. There are three different types of bees in a hive a Queen Bee , Drone bee and worker bee.

### **Video links**

[https://youtu.be/uES\\_6CIgle0](https://youtu.be/uES_6CIgle0)

<https://youtu.be/KPKg43uUUtA>



## Body coverings of Animals

Our body is covered with skin. Animals also have covering on their body. However different animals have different coverings on their body. A bird's body is covered with feathers that not only keep the bird warm but also help it to fly. The body of reptiles such as snake, crocodiles and fish is covered with scales. The body of amphibians such as frogs and toads is covered with loose moist skin. The body of some animals like hedgehogs and porcupines is covered with spines. The spines of porcupines are called quills. Porcupines release their quills for self defence when they are attacked. The body of most mammals is covered with fur or hair. Fur helps them to control their body temperature. Animals living in cold regions like Polar Bears and yaks have thick fur which keeps them warm. Animals living in warm regions like dogs and cats have thin fur. Animals like sheep, goats and rabbits have fine, soft and curly hair.

Body covering of some animals also helps them to blend with their surroundings. This is called camouflage.

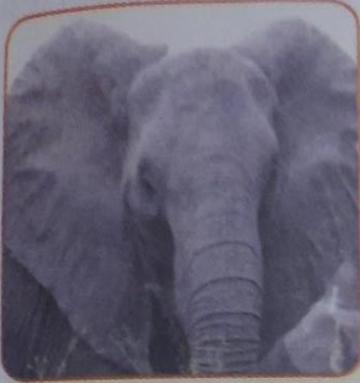
## DAY-3

Animals Ears – animals can be broadly classified as vertebrates and invertebrates.

Vertebrate animals are those animals that have a backbone while invertebrate animals do not have a backbone.

- Only vertebrates have used to hear the sound around them. Different vertebrates have different types of ear. Many vertebrates like foxes, elephants, dogs and cats have an external ear called pinnae. The pinna collects and directs the sound signal to the inner ear.
- Hares have long pinned ears so that they can sense a predator's smallest movement towards them.
- **Elephants have large** pinnae which they flap to cool their bodies.

- Polar Bears have small nubs. When they swim, they close their nubs to prevent water from entering into them.
- Vertebrates like birds, reptiles amphibians and fish do not have. But they have holes or inner ears on their head which help them to hear sounds.
- Invertebrates like the insects do not have ears. But they have other organs that enable them to hear. Most insects hear with the help of a sound sensitive membrane.



large pinnae of elephant



long pinnae of hare



small nubs of polar bear

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## Teaching Notes

### Define :

- Camouflage** –It is a way in which some animals hide by colouring or covering themselves so that they cannot be seen in their natural surroundings.
- Social animals**- Animals that live and move around in group are called social animals. Animals live together for protection, searching food and sharing work. Example- elephants , lions , monkeys etc.
- Colonies** – Smaller animals like ants, bees and wasp live in in large, well organised groups called colonies.

### Answer the following questions :

q1. Why do animals live in groups ?

- a. Animals live in groups for protection, defence , searching food and sharing work.

**q2. How are ears of a dog different from that of a fish ?**

Ans. Dog have external ears that collect and direct the sound signal to the inner ear while fish does not need an outer ear to collect sounds. Sound vibrations easily passes through its body and are picked up inside its head.

**q3. How do hares and elephants use their pinnae for ?**

Ans. Hares have long pinnae so that they can sense a predator's smallest movement towards them while an elephant use their pinnae to cool their bodies by flapping them.

**q4. Give two uses of animal hair.**

Ans. A) we get wool from sheep goats and rabbits as they have find ,soft and curly hair.

B) Camel' s wool is spun to make a strong thread.

**Activity**

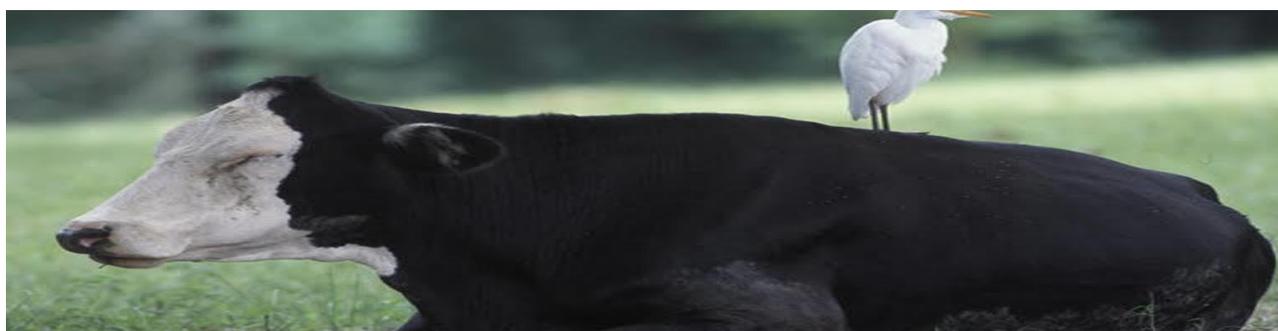
**Paste /draw the pictures of any two animals which have long ears. ( rabbit ,elephants )**

**DAY-4**

**Animals Help Each Other**

- Like human beings most animals help each other. The birds like egrets sit on the back of cows and buffaloes. The birds get their food in the form of ticks and fleas from the body of the big animals and in turn the animal get their body clean.

**An egret on a cow**



- When a crocodile is lying with its mouth open ,the plover bird flies into its mouth. It eats the decaying meat stuck in the crocodiles teeth. The bird gets its food while the crocodile gets its teeth cleaned.



**a plover bird and a crocodile**

- Monkeys and birds always like to sit on the trees in the forest. They start making noise all of a sudden in order to alert the other animals about an approaching Predator.

## How Animals Play

- Animals also like to play. You have seen animals like kittens and puppies playing among themselves. They grab, bounce and wrestle with each other.
- Elephants like to trumpet, romp and play with each other in mud bath.

- Lions and bears play by chasing, bouncing and bounding.
- Deer and zebra play by running and leaping.
- Dolphin enjoy playing with objects and other sea animals.

## **DAY-5**

### **Animals and human interaction:**

- Some animals like chameleons, dragonfly, squirrel and tortoise are shy and disappear when they see humans or hear a sound. Chameleons, Dragonfly and squirrel quickly move away , tortoise hides its body inside its shell. Such animals are called shy animals.
- Many animals are friendly and do not shy away from us. Such animals are called friendly animals. Many such animals are domesticated by humans. They are kept on the farms where they are provided with shelter, fed , bathed and taken care of. These animals ,in turn , provide us food like ex milk honey and meat.
- Some of the animals like Horses and Camels pull our carts while the oxen and the bulls help to plough our fields. They are called beast of burden.

### **Teaching Notes**

Give 2 examples of the followings:

1. Animals living in cold regions  
Polar bears      Yaks
2. Animals living in warm regions.  
Groats      Dogs
3. Animals that can camouflage.  
Leopard      Chameleon
4. Animal's body covered with scale  
Snakes      fish
5. Animal's body covered with spikes.  
hedgehogs      porcupines

## Concept map

