# **Habitat of the Living Things**

## **LESSON PLAN**

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The students will learn about

- ♦ habitat
- ♦ components of habitat, i.e., abiotic or biotic components
- ⇒ types of habitats
- adaptations in aquatic and terrestrial animals

## TEACHING AIDS

**Pictures/charts/models/animation** on abiotic and biotic components of habitat; types of aquatic habitat and terrestrial habitat; adaptations in aquatic plants; adaptations in terrestrial habitats (all as given in chapter).

# LESSON PLAN

- ♦ The teacher will start the chapter with Gear Up and will ask the questions given in the section to the students.
- ♦ The teacher should define a habitat and its biotic and abiotic components.
- ♦ Students should be taught about the types of habitats, i.e., aquatic and terrestrial habitats and also their kinds.
- ♦ With the help of teaching aids, teacher should discuss the forest habitat and its kinds, i.e., tropical rainforests, temperate forests and boreal forests.
- ♦ The teacher should define the adaptations and discuss their occurrence in animals and plants of different habitats.
- ♦ Students should be asked to solve Check Points 1, 2 and 3.
- ♦ At last, the teacher will sum up the lesson by going through the points given under the head 'Wrap Up Now'.
- ♦ The teacher will help the students to solve the questions given in exercises under the head 'Practice Time' and will also discuss the topics given under the head 'Formative Tasks'.

#### **BOOST UP**

♦ The teacher should write few biotic and abiotic components on the board and then should call students one-by-one to identify them.

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- ♦ Students should be asked to collect the pictures of producers, consumers and decomposers. They should also be asked to give one example each of herbivores, carnivores and omnivores.
- ♦ The teacher should also explain to the students why decomposers are called nature's cleaners.
- ♦ Students should also be asked to tell about the types of habitat, examples of each one, and also the adaptations found in plants and animals living there.
- ♦ Teacher should discuss acclimatisation as given in Knowledge Desk at page 98.
- ♦ Teacher should explain the ability to camouflage of grassland animals.
- ♦ The teacher should ask the students to study arboreal, aerial and amphibian animals as given in knowledge desk at page 95.
- ♦ Students should be asked to study the position of most deserts in continents and their climate as mentioned in knowledge desk at page 97.

## EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOMES

The students understand and know the

- ♦ biotic and abiotic components of a habitat.
- meaning of habitat and its types.
- adaptations in animals of different habitats.

## **EVALUATIVE QUESTIONS**

The teacher may ask the following questions for evaluating the learning and understanding of students:

- **1.** What is meant by habitat?
- **2.** What are the biotic and abiotic components of a habitat?
- **3.** Are herbivores called primary consumers?
- **4.** Why are decomposers called nature's cleaners?
- **5.** Give two examples each of aquatic and terrestrial habitats.
- **6.** Why do aguatic animals have streamlined shape?
- 7. Name the habitat where the climate is very dry and rainfall is scarce.