

UNIT-9

Lion: The King of The Forest

ACTIVITY - 1

Can you name the animals in the pictures given below? Tell your classmates and teacher which is your favourite animal and where have you seen them?



• Using the words like whiskers, claws, paws, tail, wings, beak, fur, feather Describe your favourite animal or bird from the pictures given above.

Difference between Nocturnal and Diurnal Animals?

Nocturnal is characterized by those animals that do a lot of activities during the night and sleep during the day. Diurnal animals do a lot of work during the day and sleep at night. Mammals, insects, birds and reptiles are examples of Diurnal animals while bats, owl and cats are nocturnal animals.

Source - <http://www.differencebetween.net/science/nature/difference-between-nocturnal-and-diurnal/>

ACTIVITY - 2

Discuss the following questions and share your answers with your friends and teacher:

1. Which of these animals in the picture are nocturnal?
2. Which of these animals in the picture are diurnal?
3. Which of these animals in the picture can live on land?
4. Which of these animals in the picture can live in water?
5. Which of these animals in the picture can live on land and in water?

ACTIVITY - 3

Name a few other animals that can be categorized in this table. Discuss their habitat with your classmates and teacher.

Nocturnal	Diurnal	On land	In water	Land and Water
Bat	Zebra	Tiger	Fish	Frog

ACTIVITY - 4

Read the poem aloud and enjoy the roar of the lion. Try to imitate the roar of a lion with your classmates.



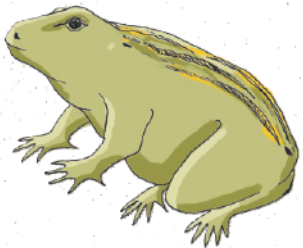
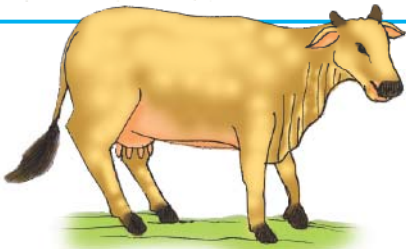
A LION'S ROAR

They say a lion's roar
can be heard five miles away.
Therefore, if you wake up one night,
and you hear a lion's roar,
which is completely different
from the old man's snore.
Don't panic, the lion could be,
at least five miles away.
Then on the other hand,
maybe you should panic,
the lion could actually be
only five minutes away.

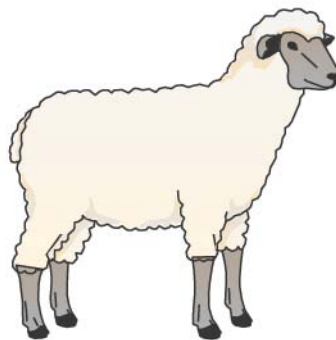
- David Harris

ACTIVITY - 5

Match the sound (A) with an animal (B) and complete the sentence.

Sound	Animal
A _____ says moo.	
A _____ says ribbit.	

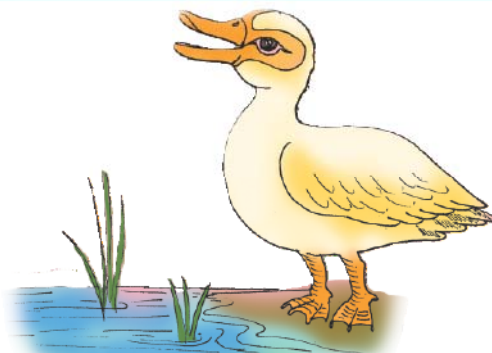
A _____ says tweet-tweet.



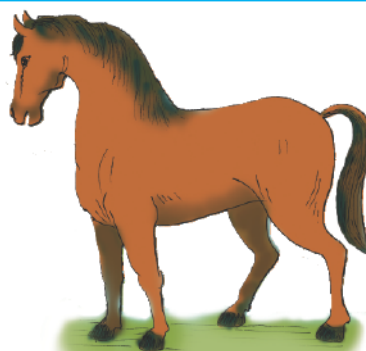
A _____ says quack-quack.



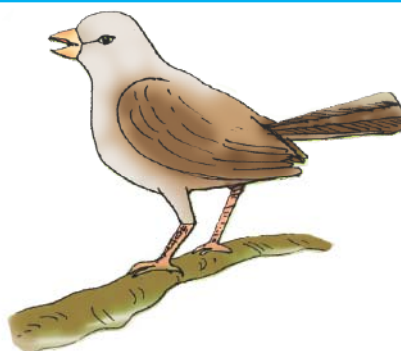
A _____ says oink-oink.



A _____ says baah.



A _____ says neigh.



ACTIVITY - 6

Read and enjoy the story.

Dear friends, here is a story about Simba, the lion and the wind. This story is how Simba saved non-renewable energy (e.g. petrol) by introducing renewable energy (e.g. Wind).

THE LION AND THE WIND

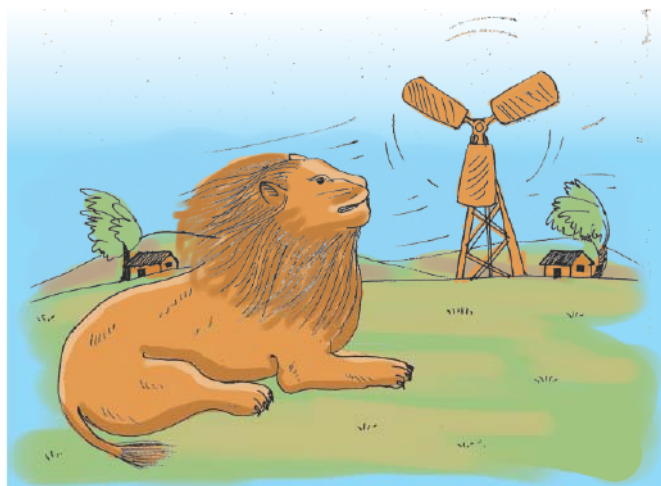
There was once a very special lion called Simba who lived on the African savannah. Simba would play in the plains, running and jumping with his friends the leopards and the other lions in the area. Simba had a very special gift, for every time he roared he created such a strong wind, it seemed like a hurricane.

On the savannah, where Simba lived, there were a lot of different kinds of animals: giraffes, elephants, hyenas, etc. and even though it wasn't a particularly green place, there were lots of species of trees and plants.

One day, as Simba was playing with his friends, they saw enormous machines destroying a part of the plain by digging into the earth. "The humans are building oil wells..." said one of the wisest lions.

Day by day, the men built more and more oil wells, destroying nature in the process.

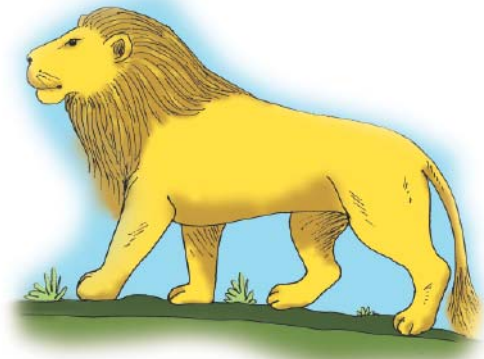
Simba had fewer and fewer friends to play with and fewer plains in which to run about, and he knew that it was the men that were causing it all.



So he decided to ask the wisest lion in the area for a solution. The wise old lion said: "The only solution is for the men to stop using petrol, and use renewable energies such as wind instead..."

That gave Simba an idea, and he decided to help one of the most powerful renewable energies in the

world: wind power. So he went round all the countries in the world roaring with all his might to create a great wind that would help men use more renewable energy. In the end, Simba succeeded in getting mankind to stop using petrol, and the African savannah recovered completely.



Now let's know more about Renewable and Non-renewable energy.

Difference between Renewable and Non-renewable energy.

Renewable energy sources are ones which don't run out - which can be renewed. We can keep using them and we'll never run out forever. Examples of renewable sources include wind, water power (hydroelectric), and solar power (light from the sun).

Non-renewable energy sources are ones which are limited. As we use them to generate energy, they get used up, and can't be used a second time. There are three main non-renewable energy sources, which are running out fast : coal, oil and natural gas.

ACTIVITY - 7

Discuss the following questions with your teachers and classmates.

1. Who was Simba? Where did he live?
2. What was Simba's special gift ?
3. What did Simba see when he was playing with his friends?
4. Who were causing problem for Simba and his friends? Why?
5. What did Simba do to recover the savannah?

ACTIVITY - 8

Animal Idioms :

Read the Idioms and their meanings carefully and try to make three sentences for each idiom after reading and discussing the examples given below.

Idioms	Meaning	Example Sentence
cat nap	a short sleep	eg. I'm going to have a cat nap while you're cooking dinner.
copy cat	a person who does the same thing as someone else	eg. My sister is such a copy cat . First she bought the same car as me, and now she's applying to my school.
dog days	very hot days	I sleep in the basement during the dog days of August.
have a cow	get extremely upset (often over something slight)	My teacher had a cow when she realized nobody had done the homework.
Fishy	strange, doubtful, odd	I knew something fishy was going on when I saw all of my friends' cars in my mom's driveway.
get the lion's share	get the greatest percentage	My brother got the lion's share of cake.
raining cats and dogs	raining heavily	I forgot my umbrella, and it was raining cats and dogs .
let the cat out of the bag	tell a secret	Who let the cat out of the bag about the surprise party?

Helpline

Divide students in pairs and ask them to select any of the idioms and discuss. Also ask them to write atleast two sentences.

ACTIVITY -9

Get a quick look at our ten cool facts about the gorgeous king of the jungle -
“LION”

1. Lions usually live in groups of ten to fifteen animals called prides.



2. An adult male's roar can be heard up to eight kms away. A lion may sleep for up to twenty hours a day.

3. A female lion needs five kgs of meat a day.
A male needs seven kgs or more a day.

4. The name for a baby lion is a cub, whelp or lionet.



5. Female lions do 85-90% of the prides hunting, whilst the male lions patrol the area and protect the pride.

6. In the wild, lions live for an average of (12-16 years). They live up to twenty five years in imprisonment.



7. Lions go on the hunt for food mostly from dusk till dawn.



8. Female lions reach two-thirds of their adult size by the time they are two years old.



9. A lion can run for short distances at 50 mph and leap as far as 36 feet.



10. Lions hunt animals such as deer, buffaloes, wild pigs in forest.

Tell your teacher and classmates about the facts that surprised you the most. Find some more amazing facts about any other animal.

ACTIVITY - 10

The present table is about National parks of the state of Gujarat. Read the following information and discuss with your teacher and friends about the sanctuary you visited from the table.

Also tell them about the animals you have seen in forest or Zoo and which sanctuary you would like to visit.

Gujarat State came into existence on May1, 1960 after the division of the State of Bombay. The total geographical area of the state is 196024 sq. kms out of which 18961.56 sq. kms (9.67%) is the declared forest area with 7.72% of area as forest cover. The unique features of the state are the climatic and geographical conditions i.e the largest coastline in the country, the salty deserts, grasslands and wetlands.

These factors have given the state a diversity of plant life and animal life. The royal Asiatic lion and wild ass have their last resorts of the world in Gujarat. The animal life consists of 14% fishes, 18 % reptiles, 37% avifauna (the birds of a particular region, habitat, or geological period) and 25% of the mammal population of the country.

Forest Department of Gujarat is entrusted with the prime responsibility of protection, conservation and development of the forests and wildlife of the state.

No.	Name of the Park	Year of ESTT	Area in SQ KMS	Location	Major Species
1	Gir National Park	1975	256.71	Sasan Gir, Dist. Junagadh	Lion, Leopard, Chital, Chausinga, Hyena, Mamoar, Chinkara, Herpetofauna, Crocodiles and Birds
2	Blackbuck National park	1976	34.08	Velavader, Dist. Bhavnagar	Blackbuck, Wolf, Houbara bustard, Harrieres, Leser florican, Herpetofauna,
3	Vansda National park	1979	23.99	Vansda, Dist. Navasari	Leopard, Hyena Chital, Chausinga, Herpetofauna, Birds
4	Marine National park	1982	162.89	Gulf of Kachchh, Dist. Jamnagar	Sponges, Corals Jelly fish, Sea horse, Octopus, Oyster, Pearioyster, Starfish, Lobster , Dolphin, Dugon, Waterfowls
		Total	469.67		

Helpline

Divide students in pairs. Ask them to read the passage silently and note down some of the important points. Ask students to read and discuss the table with their partner.