

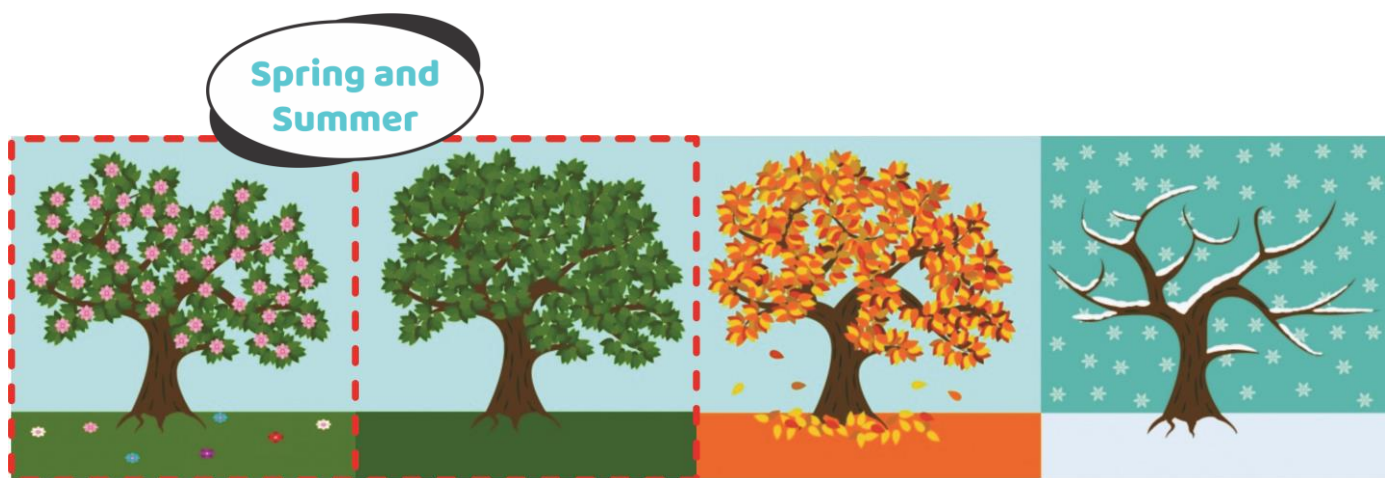
Lesson Plan

Grade 2 Term 4

These Lesson Plans are CAPS-aligned
with learning opportunities presented in: **Life Skills**
Beginning Knowledge and Personal and Social Well-being

TOPIC: Seasons — How animals are affected

NOTE TO TEACHER: Refer to *Animals and the Seasons* [HERE](#)



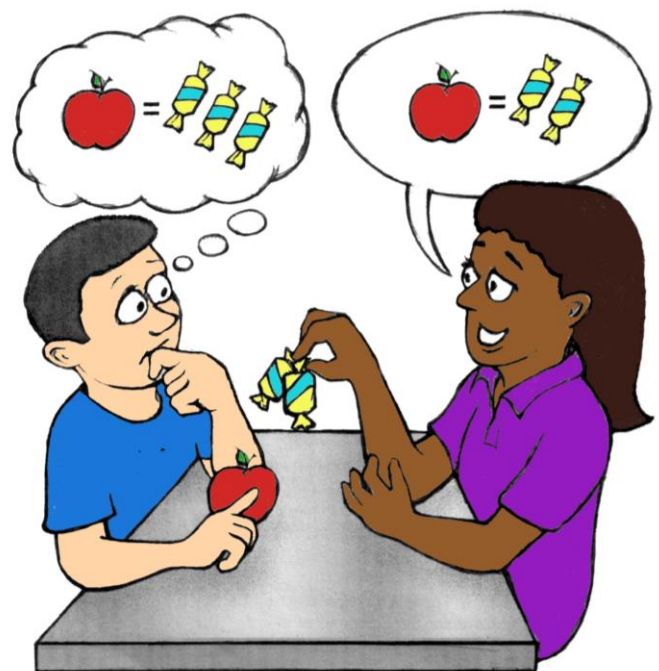
TOPIC: Communication — Ways we communicate

TOPIC: Ways we communicate



For the most part we humans use language to communicate with each other.

The trouble is we often disagree with what is being said or perceive what is being said differently



Teacher's Note

Ask the children to imagine that the teacher in this picture has told the learners to write what they think the dance is about.



Illustration courtesy Cem for The New Yorker magazine

Activity

Write down what each one may be **thinking**. (See example)



I think it's about...

petals opening in the
sunshine



I think it's about...



I think it's about...



I think it's about...



I think it's about...



I think it's about...



I think it's about...



I think it's about...



I think it's about...



I think it's about...



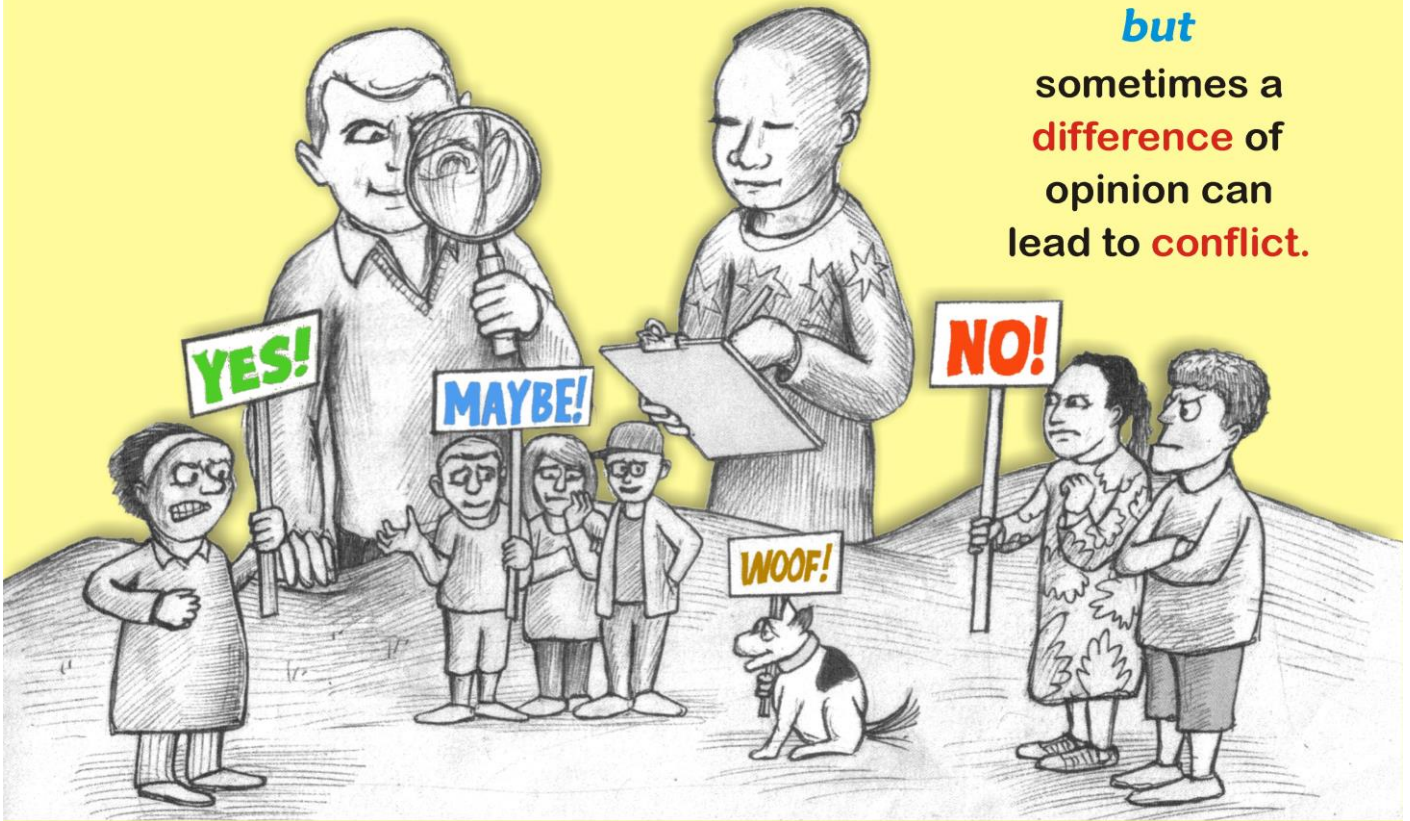
I think it's about...



I think it's about...

Through language we try to communicate our points of view and understand the other person's points of view, but

sometimes a difference of opinion can lead to conflict.



Teacher's Note

Discuss the meaning of these new words with the children

New Words !

perceive

To understand someone or something in a particular way

disagree

To have a different opinion

conflict

A serious disagreement or argument

However, we can **identify the issues** involved in a disagreement by using our writing skills to **Map the Conflict**

Note to Teacher

Ask the children to **identify a current conflict among the classmates** and use it to show how to map the conflict as set out below.

Be sure to insist the children use a calm tone of voice and respectful language to communicate each one's point of view.



Note to Teacher

Assist the learners to **identify a current disagreement among the classmates** and show them how to map the conflict on the next slide. *An example is given below.*

What is the conflict (problem)?	Two of the learners who used to be friends are not talking to each other any more
Who is involved?	Judy and Sarah
What is Judy's perspective?	Sarah did not share her chocolate muffin with me. We always used to share our muffins
What is Sarah's perspective?	It was my chocolate muffin and I wanted to eat it all by myself
What is Judy's fear/anxiety?	Sarah doesn't like me and doesn't want to be friends anymore
What is Sarah's fear/anxiety?	Judy is cross with me and doesn't want to be friends anymore
Possible Resolution:	Judy and Sarah reassure each other that they are best friends forever and that their friendship does not depend on sharing muffins

Activity**Mapping the Conflict (Problem)**

The Problem?	
Who?	Who?
Perspective?	Perspective?
Fear?	Fear?
Anxiety?	Anxiety?
Possible Resolution?	



Effective Communication

Teacher's Note

Guide the children to find a **resolution to the conflict** through a better **understanding** of each one's **perception**.

Discuss the **importance of listening** and using respectful language when mapping the conflict and **reaching an agreement**.



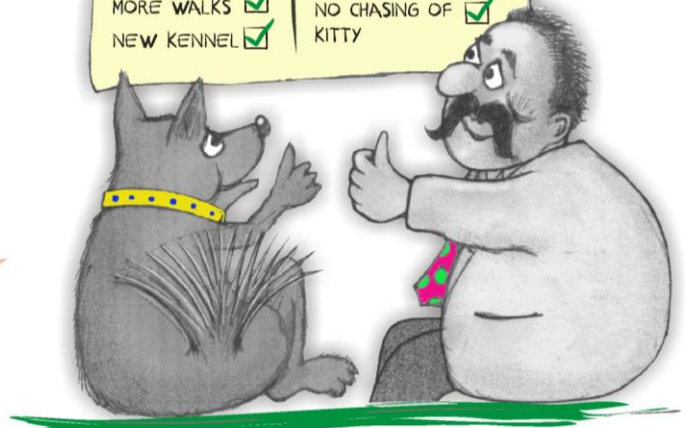
How do ANIMALS communicate?

Let's start with our companion animals!

They are not able to **Map the Conflict** and reach a written agreement

They **communicate differently** and rely largely on **BODY LANGUAGE** and **SCENT**

AGREEMENT	
BETWEEN FIDO SMITH + MR SMITH	
FIDO:	MR SMITH:
MORE BONES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LESS BARKING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MORE WALKS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO CHASING OF KITTY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NEW KENNEL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	



Body Language

Feelings and Emotions



Just like people, dogs are **sentient beings** and have **feelings and emotions.**

Activity

They can be **happy**
afraid
angry
or
playful
and we can
often tell
how they
are feeling
by their
body
language

Look at the pictures of the dog's body language:

- Suggest **why the dog** could be **feeling** this way
- Draw a picture of **yourself feeling** a similar emotion



Happy

tail wagging,
ears pricked

.....
.....
.....



Afraid

cowering,
shivering, ears
and tail down

.....
.....
.....



Angry

baring teeth,
hackles raised

.....
.....
.....



Playful

tail wagging,
ears pricked,
bending low on
front legs
(called a play bow)

.....
.....
.....

Communicating through SCENT

CATS

Have you ever seen a house cat rubbing its head up against someone or something?

He or she is saying 'You're mine!'



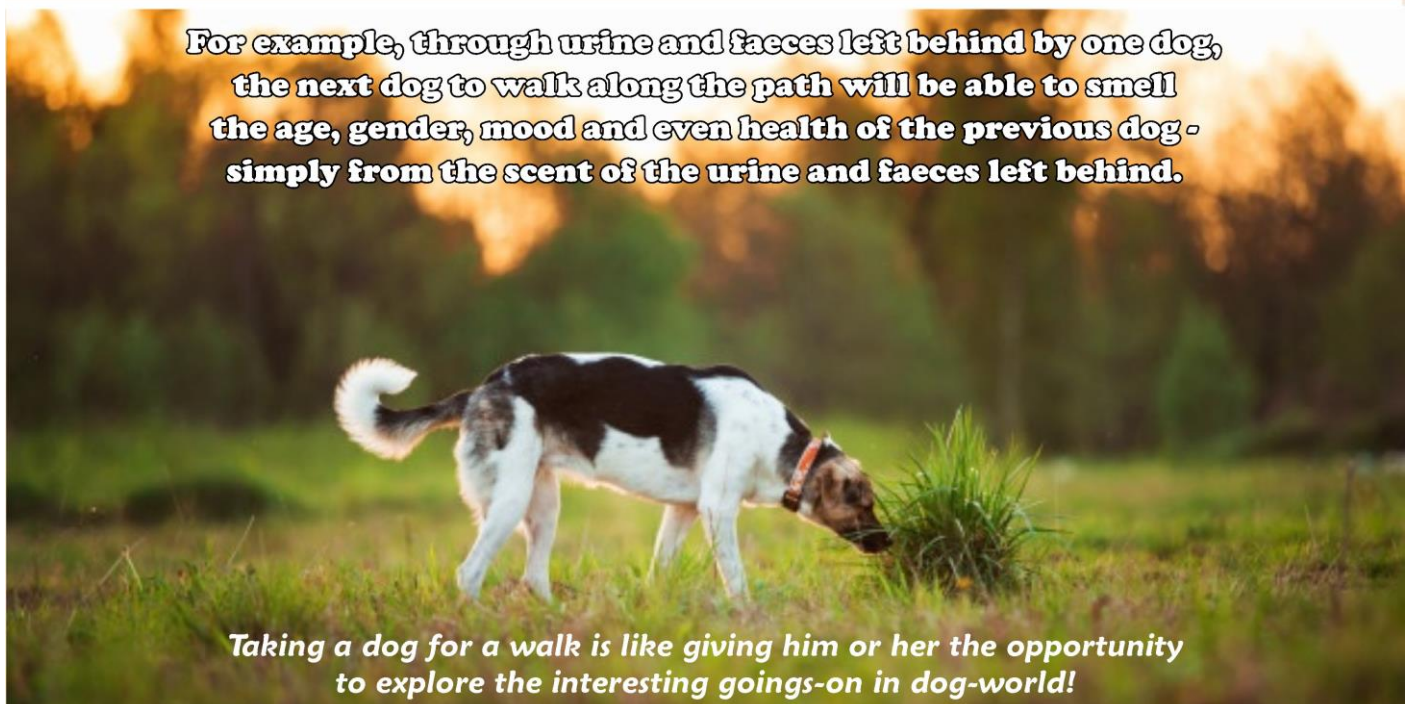
By putting its own special scent or smell on that person, animal or object the cat is claiming its territory.

Communicating through SCENT

DOGS

Dogs also use their sense of smell to receive and transmit messages.

For example, through urine and faeces left behind by one dog, the next dog to walk along the path will be able to smell the age, gender, mood and even health of the previous dog - simply from the scent of the urine and faeces left behind.



Taking a dog for a walk is like giving him or her the opportunity to explore the interesting goings-on in dog-world!

Communicating through **DANCE**

Honeybees

Honeybees use 'dance' to transmit information.



Their 'waggle' dance, for instance, tells the other bees in the hive about the distance, direction and quality of a new source of nectar.

Communicating through **VIBRATION**

ELEPHANTS

Elephants often talk to each other through vibrations.



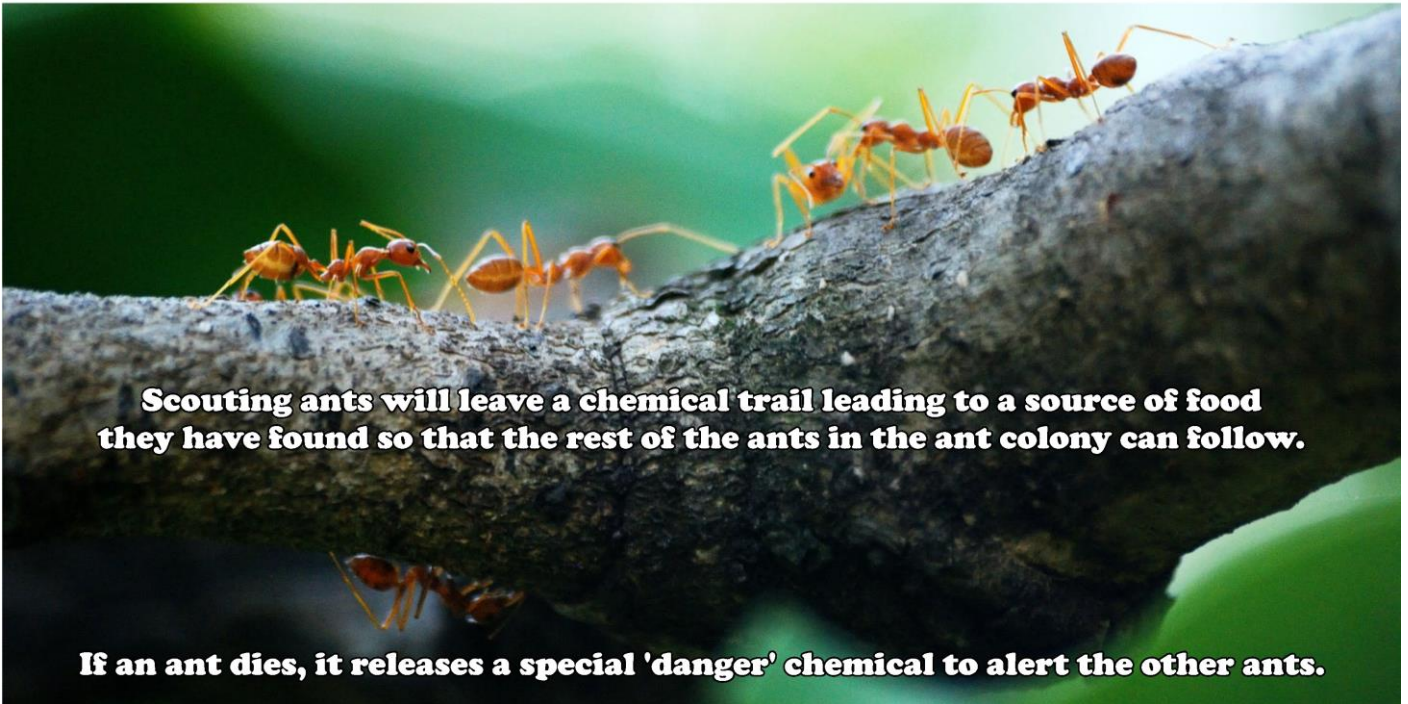
Some elephant calls are so low they cannot be heard by the human ear.

These calls travel through the ground and can be felt and interpreted by other elephants, through their feet, as far as 10 kilometres away.

Communicating through CHEMICALS

Scouting ANTS

Ants communicate through chemical messages.



Scouting ants will leave a chemical trail leading to a source of food they have found so that the rest of the ants in the ant colony can follow.

If an ant dies, it releases a special 'danger' chemical to alert the other ants.



Already Dr Con, leader of the team at Animal Communications Ltd, has discovered that prairie dogs (similar to South Africa's meerkat) use different sounds to describe different predators.

Through these sounds, they tell each other about the size, the shape and the colour of a predator, and there is even a sound for a predator that they have never seen before.

Truly amazing!




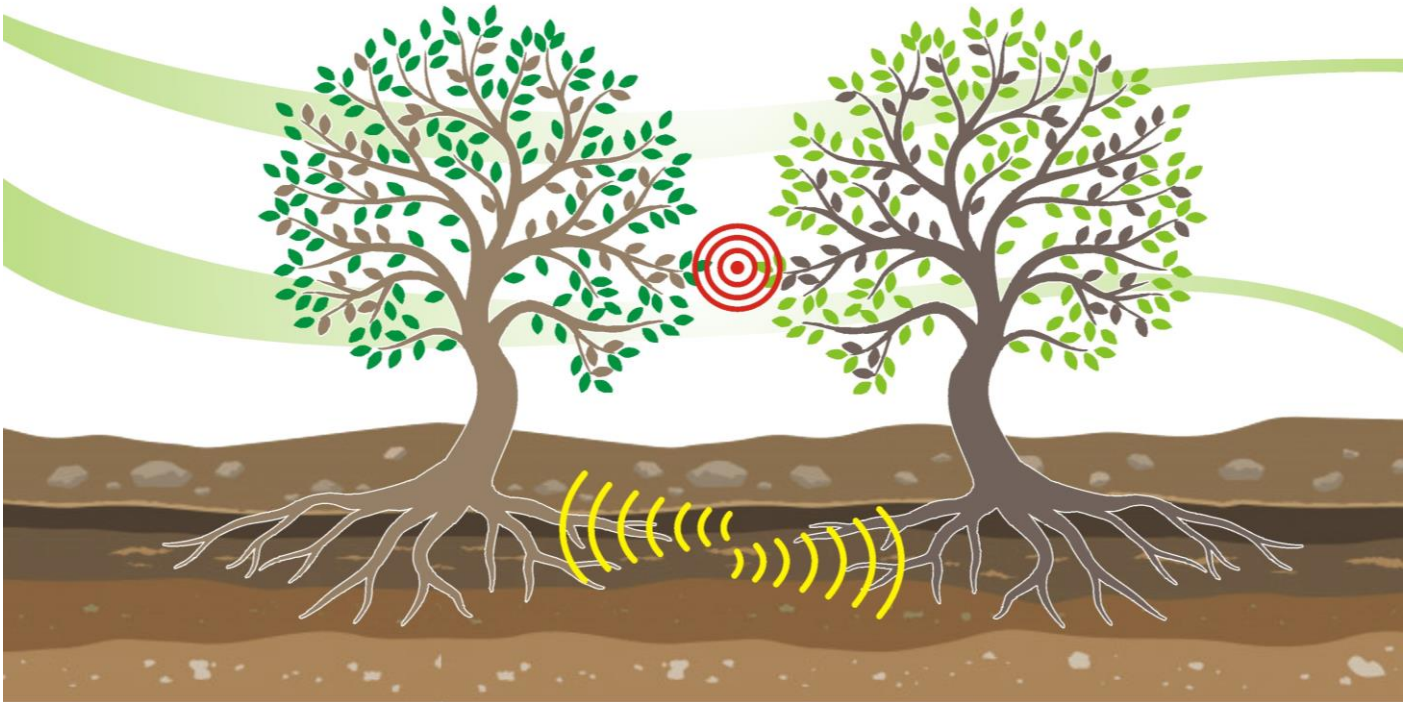
 [YouTube](#) | [Prairie Dogs : America's Meerkats](#)

PLANTS communicate with each other too!

The trees in a forest, for instance, send **signals**, **information** and even **nutrients** to each other using their vast network of **underground roots**.

Have a look at this amazing video:

 www.thekidsshouldseethis.com | How trees secretly talk to and share with each other



Our World is full of mystery and wonder...



...incredibly amazing!

ACROSS

Trees use these to pass messages to each other

An important part of communication

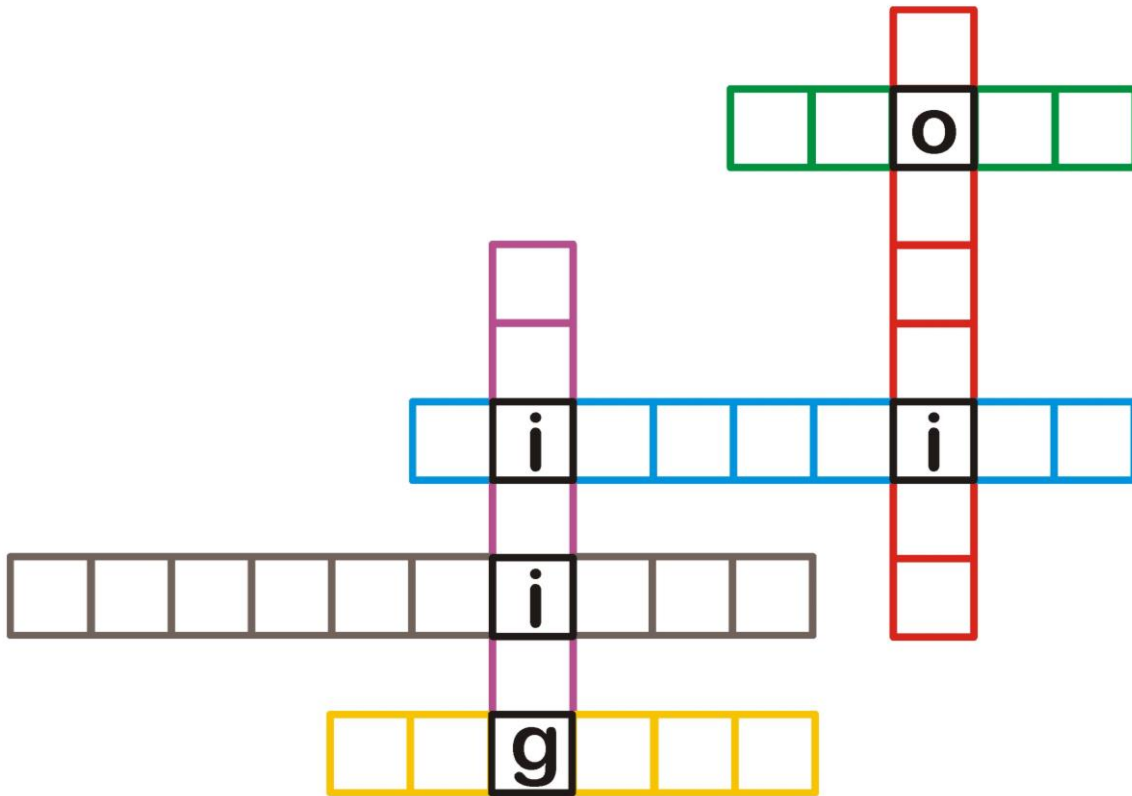
Elephants use these to communicate long distance

Bees communicate using this special dance

DOWN

You use this skill to map the conflict

A serious disagreement



See you in Grade 3 !