

Daily Lesson Plan (DLP)

Topic: Research species of plants that can be grown in your zone		Day: 2
Grade: 4-5	Lesson Name: Research species of plants that can be grown in your zone	Time : (60 Mins.)

Topic	What is the growing cycle of each?		
Weekly key words	Soil, dirt, organic, , etc.		
Seating plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual	<input type="checkbox"/> Pairs	Group of 4
Skill development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reading <input type="checkbox"/> Reflection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Writing <input type="checkbox"/> Illustration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discussion <input type="checkbox"/> Presentation <input type="checkbox"/> Collaboration <input type="checkbox"/> Observation <input type="checkbox"/> Research

<p>Objectives:</p> <p>➤ The students will be able to:</p>	<p>➤ Lean about the growing cycle of species of plants grown in zones.</p> <p>➤ Learn different stages of growing cycles</p> <p>➤ Learn and practically implement the knowledge gained.</p>
<p>Teaching Resources:</p>	<p>Multimedia/projector, laptop, YouTube, writing board, notebook, piece of paper, pen/pencil, four samples of soils, 4 mason jars</p>
<p>Teaching Learning Strategies</p>	
<p>Introduction: Icebreaker Activity: 5mins</p> <p>Set a plant in a corner of the classroom, where children are sure to notice it. Begin a conversation about plants. Name the different parts of a plant. Ask children if they know how to take care of a plant so it will grow and be healthy. Fill a container with plant (or flower) seeds. Seal the container. Leave it on the table for children to discover.</p> <p>Methodology: 05 mins.</p> <p>Show the following video to the students using a projector or multimedia. https://youtu.be/yZXLtb9e2k4</p> <p>Group Work:</p> <p>Make each group of 4 students and encourage them to discuss the content shown in the video. (5 mins.)</p> <p>Background: 10 min.</p> <p>Plants' lives maybe short as a few weeks or months, but they undergo distinct changes as they grow, just as people do. The plants go through many stages from seed to sprout, then through vegetative, budding, flowering, and ripening stages. Similarly, the nutritional needs of people and plants change as they grow.</p> <p>This graphic representation shows how a plant develops (in this case, a tomato) and highlights the changing nutrient needs for plants as they grow. 15mins.</p>	

Plant Growth Stages



1 Sprout

Seeds contain all the nutrients they need to germinate and grow their first pair of leaves.



2 Seedling

As roots begin to develop and spread, plants need a boost of quickly absorbed, well-balanced nutrients.



3 Vegetative

Nitrogen is most important for plants when their energy is directed into growing stems and foliage.



4 Budding

Full-grown plants need extra phosphorus during the transition to the blooming stage.



5 Flowering

Potassium is essential for the development of healthy flowers and fruit.



6 Ripening

As flowers or fruit reach full maturity, the plants no longer need nutrients--just water.

Sprout: Each seed contains a small parcel of nutrients that is all they need to germinate and start growing their first pair of leaves.

Seedling: As plants' roots develop and spread, a boost of quickly absorbed, well-balanced nutrients fuels the rapid growth from a spindly seedling to a healthy plant.

Vegetative: nitrogen is a key component of chlorophyll, the green pigment in plants, so it's the critical nutrient when their energy is focused on growing stalks and foliage.

Budding: phosphorus is in extra high demand at the start of a plant's reproductive cycle, the transition from leaves to forming buds.

Flowering: potassium plays a primary role in producing and transporting the sugars and starch plants use up as they develop healthy flowers and fruits.

Ripening: when flowers and fruits are on the verge of full maturity, they need a week or two of just water without nutrients, a process known as 'flushing', so they can use up all the nutrients they have already consumed.

Protect your Plant Growth:

During the stages of plant growth, a gardener should focus on getting the best results at the end of the season by utilizing an arsenal of tools to defend the plants against pests and diseases. Between the stages of vegetation and ripening, the plants might be attractive to pests. Use garden spray during these stages. This spray kills insects, diseases, pests, and fungi. This spray can be used on trees, shrubs, flowers, fruits, and vegetation.

Fungicide is also a good option. It not only kills insects at any stage of life but also prevents and eliminates black spots, mildew, and rust.

It is very important to pay attention to the ripening stage of your plant to protect it from being damaged.

When the fruits and vegetables are about to ready to appear, you apply some insect-killing soap, which will kill soft-bodied insects on contact. This product can be used safely up until the day of harvest.

Activity: (20 mins.) (Group Work)

Plant sunflowers in the school garden and observe the plant life cycle. The printable flower and matching stages work together to provide a sequence of events in how the sunflowers grow and change. Adding a picture book to pair with this activity would be a great way to boost literacy engagement with this science content.

Wrap up (5mins.): Wind up the lesson by asking What stage of growth is your favorite and why?

Home Assessment:

The students will do the worksheet in homework.

Worksheet (Day1)

Lesson Evaluation:

- Teacher was able to accomplish all aspects of the lesson well ☐
- Teacher was not able to do warm up activity ☐,
- develop lesson plan well ☐,
- do the learning activity ☐,
- do wrap up ☐,
- accomplish lesson objective ☐,
- manage time well ☐,
- manage class well ☐

Worksheet

Topic: Growing-cycle

Name: _____

Subject: Science

pollination germination planting seedling
sprouting mature plant fruiting

