

## Daily Lesson Plan

(DLP)

<b>Topic: Honeybees</b>		Day: 1
<b>Grade: 2-3</b>	<b>Lesson Name: Honeybees</b>	<b>Time :(60 Mins.)</b>

Topic	<b>Honeybees</b>		
Weekly key words	Honeybee, honey, stimulate, feral colony, pollinators, 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

<b>Objectives:</b> ➤ The students will be able to:	➤ Learn about honeybees in a garden
<b>Teaching Resources:</b>	Writing board, pen/pencil,
<b>Teaching Learning Strategies</b>	
<b>Introduction: Oral Discussion:</b> Write down the topic on the board and encourage the students to share what they know about the topic. Take their responses and give feedback. <b>Methodology:</b> <b>Honeybees</b> Bees visit flowers to collect nectar and pollen, which they use as food for themselves and their larvae. By moving from flower to flower, they are vital pollinators of many garden and wildflowers. Insect pollination which can be carried out by any insect that visits flowers including many flies, social and solitary wasps, beetles, butterflies and moths, is essential for the cropping of most fruits and some vegetables. This is a social bee that lives in colonies of up to 60,000. Honeybees are the only insects that produce honey. Most colonies are maintained by beekeepers, although 'feral' colonies can occur in hollow trees and cavities in buildings.	

- Each colony or hive has a single fertile female (queen bee) whose role is to lay eggs and maintain social cohesion within the colony
- There will be several hundred male honeybees (drones), but most of the bees in a hive are infertile female worker bees
- It is the workers that go out to gather nectar and pollen, as well as performing all the other duties of caring for the larvae, comb building and defending the hive

**Activity:**

**How to encourage bees and other pollinators:**

Thanks to the rich diversity of plants and flowers, gardens are some of the best habitats for pollinators. There is always space though for more pollinators in our gardens.

The best way to encourage bees and other pollinators into your garden is by providing nectar- and pollen-rich flowers throughout the year. Creating suitable nest sites in your garden is another excellent way to provide for them.

**Here's how you can do more to support pollinators in your garden, outside space or community:**

1. Fill gardens with RHS Plants for Pollinators plants
2. Allow lawn 'weeds' to flower by cutting less often
3. Provide water for pollinators
4. Avoid using pesticides wherever possible and never spray open flowers
5. Provide nest sites for wild bees

**Wrap up (5mins.):** Wind up the lesson by asking the students to name the more preferred things for a garden in planning and why.

**Home Assessment:**

Revise the work done

**Worksheet**

**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 Day**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Class:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Topic: Planning Garden**

**Subject: Science**

➤ **What can be the things for a garden?**

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