

Daily Lesson Plan

(DLP)

Topic: Soil Exploration		Day: 1
Grade: pre to 1	Lesson Name: Soil exploration	Time :(60 Mins.)

Topic	Soil exploration		
Weekly key words	Soil, salt, sandy, rocky, gritty, mulch, 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

Objectives: ➤ The students will be able to:	➤ Learn about types of soil
Teaching Resources:	Different types of soil, container, water
Teaching Learning Strategies	
Introduction: Oral Discussion: Ask students, “What is soil?” Write some defining words on the board. What do students know about soil? What is it made of? Why is it important? What do students want to know about soil? Take their responses and give feedback. Methodology: Discuss why soil is important for plants (holds water, air, nutrients). What is in soil? Have students think of things that make up soil and then talk about how soils are a combination of sand, silt, clay and organic matter. Soil type, and its capacity to grow plants, is dependent on the mixture of the four components. Sand, silt and clay are all different size particles, sand being the biggest (basketball), than silt (baseball), and clay (penny). Have some of each type for students to touch. The way a soil “feels” is called the soil texture. Soil texture depends on the amount of each size of particle in the soil. Sand, silt, and clay	

are names that describe the size of individual particles in the soil. Sand has the largest particles and they feel “gritty.” Silt are medium-sized, and they feel soft, silky or “floury.” Clay are the smallest sized particles, and they feel “sticky” and they are hard to squeeze.

Soil contains much more than just the types of sediment (sand, silt, and clay). It also contains organic matter—like twigs and dead leaves. Organic matter comes from living things such as plants and animals. When organic matter rots or decays, it puts nutrients into the soil that plants need to grow. Farmers and gardeners add organic matter to their soil in the form of compost, manure, leaves, cover crops, and mulch.

Activity: 20 mins

Do the Soil Water Dance

Tell students that water moves through each of the different types of soil (sand, silt, clay) differently. Ask the students to stand up. Designate half of the class as “soil” and half as “water.” First, tell soil group that they are sand particles (the biggest type of sediment) and ask them stand very far apart, just like sand particles. Ask the students representing water to move around the “sand.” Was it easy or difficult for them to move around the sand particles? Tell the students that next, they’ll represent clay particles (much smaller). Ask students to stand very close together. The students representing water then try to move through the “clay” particles. How is this different? Review that water moves quickly through sand and that it moves very slowly through clay. At a farm or in the garden water often puddles on top of clay-based soil for many days.

Wrap up (5mins.): Wind up the lesson by asking the students to discuss the benefits of eating fruits and vegetables.

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: Soil Exploration

Subject: Science

➤ **What is soil?**

➤ **Why soil is important for the plants to grow?**
