

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 are some varieties within each plant family?		
Weekly key words	Roots, nightshades, pollinators, herbs, winter squash, summer squash, 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 plant families with examples ➤ Develop knowledge about some varieties of plant families.
Teaching Resources:	Multimedia/projector, laptop, YouTube, writing board, notebook, piece of paper, pen/pencil, plant family chart
Teaching Learning Strategies	
Introduction: Icebreaker Activity: 5mins Show some vegetables to the students and ask them to name them and identify them as roots, stems or leaves. Take their responses and give feedback. Note: the teacher can ask the students to bring vegetables from home one day earlier. Methodology: 15 mins. Show the following video to the students using a projector or multimedia. https://youtu.be/ysKFLtixxlc Group Work: Make each group of 4 students and encourage them to discuss the content shown in the video. Activity: (35 mins.) (Group Work)	

Signs are also excellent means of communicating information in a brief format. Creating signs, including symbols, images and words in order to convey complex information provides an excellent literacy activity. In order to get the deepest lessons from the signs, explain the messages that are needed and let the learners choose the words and design that will communicate the message.

Here are some of the ways learners can design signs for the garden:

Entry signs show the entrance, who owns the garden, and who maintains it. They should include contact information for the garden leader(s) and any of the classrooms involved in the garden. They may be temporary (e.g. a painted banner) or more permanent (e.g. a metal or engraved plastic).

Orientation signs point the way to various highlights of the garden. Students can also practice orienteering skills (being able to locate themselves on a map) by marking the north, south, east and west directions.

Identification signs include common names for plants or animals, edible plant parts, as well as plant families in English and other languages. Identification signs can also be used for learning games. **For example**, devise a scavenger hunt where learners count how many plants in the Cabbage (Brassicaceae) family there are, or how many edible fruits are growing. • Interpretive signs offer more in depth knowledge of the garden or certain projects including life cycles, compost critters and worm anatomy. • Regulatory signs indicate garden rules. They can also indicate which plants are ready for harvest, how to manage compost or where to put tools. • Temporary signs may indicate the presence of special animal visitors, projects or events. A bulletin board that includes a map of the garden indicating which vegetables are planted in each plot is very useful.

SIGN MATERIALS: For the Stakes: Wooden stakes (use screws or bolts to fasten signs) will last for 2-4 years

Metal T-posts (for fences) come in many lengths and last for years.


For the Sign Materials: Coroplast corrugated plastic cut into any size. Weatherproof and can use a paint marker or paint for the words. Markers fade and need to be rewritten.

Fence boards cut into 2' or 3' lengths. Prime the entire board front and back for the longest use. Paint or use a permanent marker for words. Painted large rocks, Recycled slats from Venetian ends for individual plants, Popsicle sticks, to mark individual plants
Plywood for large signs, Banners for large signs, Whiteboard plots marked off using electrical tape for a garden map
Use the following chart to help you create informational signs. The chart provides the plant family, origin, and edible part of the plant. It also provides the Latin names of common garden plants as well as the name in Spanish, Italian and French.

Slow Food Plant Family and Languages Chart

The following is a list of plant families that contain common edible plants.
The names are in English and Latin. Also included is a list of the edible parts of a plant.

Plant Families	Plant Parts
1. Legumes-Fabaceae	1. Roots
2. Cabbage-Brassicaceae	2. Stems
3. Nightshade-Solanaceae	3. Leaves
4. Sunflower-Compositae or Asteraceae	4. Flowers
5. Beets-Chenopodiaceae	5. Fruit
6. Cucumber-Cucurbitaceae	6. Seeds
7. Lily-Liliacea	
8. Parsley-Apiaceae	
9. Grasses-Poaceae	
10. Buckwheat-Saxafrage	
11. Morning Glory-Convolvulaceae	
12. Rose-Rosaceae	



Wrap up

ur 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 ☐

Plant Families and their characteristics

Name	Botanic Name	Origin	Family	Part	Spanish	French	Italian
Apple					Manzana		
Artichoke					Alcachofa		
Arugula	Pyrus malus	Caucasus	Rose	Fruit	Rúcula	Pomme	Mela
Asparagus	Cynara scolymu	Mediterranean	Sunflower	Flowers	Espárago	Artichaut	Carciofi
Beet	Eruca vesicaria	Mediterranean	Cabbage	Leaves	Betabel	Roquette	Rucola
Black beans	Asparagus officinalis	Europe	Lily	Stems	Frijole nero	Asperge	Asperago
Broccoli	Beta vulgaris	Mediterranean	Beets	Roots	Brécol	Beterave	Barbabietolo
Cabbage	Phaseolus vulgaris	North America	Legumes	Seeds	Repollo	Haricot noir	Fagiolo nero
Cantaloupe	Brassica oleracea	Italy	Cabbage	Flowers	Melon	Broccoli	Broccolo
Cardoon	Brassica oleracea Capitata	Europe	Cabbage	Leaves	Cardo	Chou	Cavolo
Carrot	Cucumis melo	Egypt-Iran	Cucumber	Fruit	Zanahoria	Melon	Melone
Cauliflower	Cynara cardunculus	Mediterranean	Sunflower	Leaves	Coliflor	Cardon	Cardone
Celery	Daucus carota	Afghanistan	Parsley	Roots	Apio	Carotte	Carota
Corn	Brassica oleracea Botrytis	Near East	Cabbage	Flowers	Elote	Chou fleur	Cavolfiore
Cucumbers	Aplum graveolens	Europe/W.Asia	Parsley	Leaves*	Pepino	Celeri	Sedano
Eggplant	Zea Mays	Mexico	Grasses	Seeds	Berenjena	Mais	Granoturco
Fava beans	Cucumis sativa	India	Cucumber	Fruit	Haba	Concombre	Cetriolo
Fennel	Solanum melongena	India	Nightshade	Fruit	Hinojo	Aubergine	Melanzana
Garlic	Vicia faba	Mediterranean	Legumes	Seeds	Ajo	Fève	Fava
Jer. Artichoke	Foeniculum vulgare	Europe	Parsley	Leaves	Topinambur	Fenouil	Finocchio
Kale	Allium sativum	Middle East	Lily	Roots	Col	Ail	Aglio
Kohlrabi	Helianthus tuberosus	North America	Sunflower	Tuber	Colinabo	Topinambour	Carciofo gerusalemme
Leek	Brassica oleracea Acephala	Europe	Cabbage	Leaves	Porro	Cou frisé	Cavolo
Lettuce	Brassica oleracea Gongylodes	Europe	Cabbage	Stem	Lechuga	Chou rave	Cavolo rapa
Onion	Allium porrum	Mediterranean	Lily	Roots	Cepolla	Poireau	Porro
Parsnip	Lactuca sativa	Middle East	Sunflower	Leaves	Pastinaca	Laitue	Lattuga
Peanut	Allium cepa	Iran or India	Lily	Roots	Cacahuete	Oignon	Cipollo
Pea	Pastinaca sativa	Europe/W.Asia	Parsley	Roots	Chicharo	Pastenaque	Pastinaca
Pear	Arachis hypogaea	Africa	Legumes	Seeds	Pera	Cacahuète	Arachide
Pepper	Pisum sativum	Near East	Legumes	Seeds	Chile	Pois	Pisello
Potato	Pyrus	Caucasus	Rose	Fruit	Papa	Poire	Pera
Radish	Capsicum annuum	Latin America	Nightshade	Fruit	Radice	Piment	Pepperoncino
Raspberry	Solanum tuberosum	Peru	Nightshade	Tuber	Frambuesa	Pomme de Terre	Patata
Rhubarb	Rhaphanus sativus	W. Asia	Cabbage	Roots	Ruibarbo	Rave	Rafano
Rutabaga	Rubus idaeus	Europe	Rose	Fruit	Rutabaga	Framboise	Lampone
Shallot	Rheum rhabarbarum	Asia	Buckwheat	Leaves*	Chalote	Rhuibarbe	Rabarbaro
Spinach	Brassica napus	Europe	Cabbage	Roots	Espinaca	Rutabaga	Navone
Squash-Winter	Allium cepa	Europe	Lily	Roots	Calabaza	Éshallotte	Scalogno
Strawberry	Spinacia oleracea	Iran	Beets	Leaves	Fresa	Épinard	Spinacio
String bean	Cucurbita	North America	Cucumber	Fruit	Ejote	Courge	Zucca
Sweet Potato	Fragaria	North America	Rosacea	Fruit	Camote	Fraise	Fragola
Swiss Chard	Phaseolus vulgaris	North America	Legumes	Fruit	Acelga	Haricot vert	Fagiolo
Tomatillo	Ipomoea batatas	Africa	Morning Glory	Tuber	Tomatillo	patate douce	Patata americana
Tomato	Beta vulgaris cicla	Babylonia	Beets	Leaves	Tomate	Bette à carde	Bietola
Turnip	Thysalis ixocarpa	Mexico	Nightshade	Fruit	Naba	Tomatillo	Tomatillo
Zucchini	Lycopersicon esculentum	Mexico	Nightshade	Fruit	Calabaza	Tomate	Pomodoro
	Brassica rapa	Europe	Cabbage	Roots		Navel	Rapa
	Cucurbita pepo	North America	Cucumber	Fruit		Courgette	Zucchini

*Cold tolerant means that the plant can survive winters with prolonged freezing

: Science

2. Write down the plants member in sunflower Family and write down its characteristics:

3. Write down the plants member in Parsley Family and write down its characteristics:

