

Daily Lesson Plan

(DLP)

Topic: Compost		Day: 1
Grade: 2-3	Lesson Name: Compost	Time :(60 Mins.)

Topic	Compost		
Weekly key words	Compost, harmful, leftover, backyard compost, worm compost, , 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 compost, its types, and its benefits for the environment
Teaching Resources:	➤ plastic container, things for making compost
Teaching Learning Strategies	
<p>Introduction: Oral Discussion: Start the lesson by asking your student what compost is. Explain that composting is using leftover food and other organic matter that combine into material that can be added to soil to help plants grow.</p> <p>Methodology: Tell the students that food scraps and yard waste make up more than 30 percent of what we throw away. This waste takes up space in landfills, where it releases methane, a greenhouse gas that is harmful to the environment. All of that material could instead be composted. The teacher will explain composting and its benefits:</p>	

Composting is nature's method of recycling food and other organic waste into material that can be added to soil to help plants grow. In addition to reducing methane emissions in landfills, composting helps protect plants against diseases and reduces the need for chemical fertilizers.

Why Compost?

Explain to your student that there are many benefits to composting, including:

- Diverting food and yard waste from landfills.
- Reducing the amount of greenhouse gases released into the air from landfills.
- Making soil healthier for plants and vegetation, and improving moisture retention.
- Saving money on fertilizer or manure.
- Increasing nutrients in the foods you grow, making you healthier.

Types of Composting

There are three different types of composting:

Backyard composting. This is perfect if you have a yard with lots of trees and/or a large lawn. Fallen leaves, straw, grass clippings, and food scraps are used in your compost bin.

Note: this is the type of composting explored in the Soda Bottle composting activity for kids that you can do at the end of the lesson.

Worm composting. This type of composting is good if you have a small yard or no yard at all. As long as you have food scraps, you can do worm composting!

Grasscycling. With this composting, simply leave your grass clippings on the lawn after mowing. They will decompose and provide nutrients for the lawn.

What Can Be Composted?

Two types of waste are needed for composting, which you will use in the composting activities for kids: food for the microbes and a bulking agent. Here are some options you can use:

- Bulking Agent
- Wood shavings

- Small wood chips
- Newspaper strips
- Pieces of paper egg cartons
- Chopped straw

Food for the Microbes

- Lettuce scraps
- Carrot peelings
- Apple cores
- Bread crusts
- Banana peels
- Weeds
- Grass clippings

What CANNOT Be Composted?

Avoid using any of the materials listed below for a compost, as they may be harmful to people, plants, or the environment in general.

- Black walnut tree leaves or twigs
- Coal or charcoal ash
- Dairy products (eggs, butter, milk, cheese, sour cream, yogurt, etc.)
- Diseased or insect-ridden plants
- Fats, grease, lard, and oil
- Meat or fish bones or scraps
- Pet waste
- Yard trimmings treated with chemical pesticides

How and Where to Use Compost

After the natural process of composting is finished, you can use the compost in a variety of ways.

- To start, use it to help your plants and vegetables grow by putting it in the soil mixture of potted plants or spreading it around trees and shrubs.
- You could also use compost as mulch for your garden or landscaping.

Soda Bottle Composting for Kids Science Activity

You can make a bigger compost bin for kids by using a plastic container that is at least 3 feet tall and 3 feet wide. This science activity can be used to teach about composting in school.

Wrap up (5mins.): Wind up the lesson by asking the students to share their findings.

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: Compost

Subject: Science

- **How many types of compost are there? Name them and explain each of them in your words:**
