

25<sup>th</sup> of October, 2016. Thessaloniki, GREECE

Subject – ENVIROMENTAL STUDIES, grade – 1.

Lesson - *Lithuanian Flora and Fauna*

Lesson delivered by Eglė Norkutė, school “Saulės gojus”, Lithuania.

TEACHING GUIDE

<p>Step 1 5 min.</p>	<p><b>Worm-up, introduction with children, presentation of the topic of the lesson and its goals.</b> Teacher says her name and greets every child by shaking his/her hand and asking for his/ her name. Teachers asks if name Eglė is a Greek name. If anyone has ever heard this name, knows what it means. Teacher introduces herself by telling the meaning of her name and showing the picture of Norway spruce. Eglė - means the Norway spruce. This name comes from Lithuania.</p>															
<p>Step 2 5 min.</p>	<p><b>Lithuania on the map. Colours of Lithuanian flag.</b> Children show Lithuania on Europe map. With the help of Prezi presentation teacher shows the location of Lithuania on the Globe and in the Europe map. Teachers discusses with children the colours of Lithuanian flag. By laying down the symbols of the sun (yellow), tree (green) and humans (red) teacher explains the meaning of colours: <b>Yellow</b> stands for the sun. <b>Green</b> stands for the fields and forests. <b>Red</b> stands for the blood (which means people and animals living there). Teacher introduces the topic of the day: Plants and animals in Lithuania.</p>															
<p>Step 3 5 min.</p>	<p><b>Four seasons of the year.</b> Out of the pictures teacher builds up the table. Starting up with the sun and four seasons of year, by laying down pictures of a tree teacher tells a little bit about the Lithuanian summer, autumn, winter and spring.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="277 1485 1329 1659"> <tr> <td><b>SUN</b></td> <td>Tree in the SUMMER</td> <td>Tree in the AUTUMN</td> <td>Tree in the WINTER</td> <td>Tree in the SPING</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>TREE</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>HUMANS</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>When it's <u>summer</u> (in July) we have 25°C. In <u>autumn</u> the temperature goes down (10 °C), it starts raining and the leaves of the trees start falling down. In <u>winter</u> we have snow. It gets sometimes to -15, -20 degrees. In <u>spring</u> its getting warmer and the trees let leaves, blossoms, there is more sun.</p>	<b>SUN</b>	Tree in the SUMMER	Tree in the AUTUMN	Tree in the WINTER	Tree in the SPING	<b>TREE</b>					<b>HUMANS</b>				
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<p>Step 4 15 min.</p>	<p><b>Animals and plants in Lithuania.</b> Every child gets a picture of an animal or plant that grows, lives in Lithuania.</p>															

	<p>Teacher shares the pictures and names of plants and animals. Gives the instruction to read the name of the plant or animal. While talking later, they have to bring a picture of the plant or animal to teacher when it's mentioned.</p> <p>Teacher continues with the <b>plants</b> that grow in Lithuania.</p> <p><i>In autumn some <b>trees</b> lose their leaves. Do you know any tree, that stays green all year? (<u>Norway spruce</u>) In Lithuanian language eglė. My name translated to English would be Norway spruce. It's the original Christmas tree.</i></p> <p><i>In Lithuania, while wintertime, you can see only few species of evergreen trees: <u>Norway spruce</u>, <u>pine tree</u> and <u>juniper</u>. All other trees have no leaves.</i></p> <p><i>When spring comes, in April the trees put the <u>leaf buds</u>. In late springs <u>apple trees</u>, <u>cherry trees</u> start to blossom.</i></p> <p><i>In summer you can see all lot of different trees like <u>oak trees</u>, <u>birch trees</u>, <u>maple trees</u>, <u>lime tree</u>, <u>chestnut trees</u>. Birch tree is special because of its white and black trunk. It's twigs just fall down.</i></p> <p><i>In autumn, when it gets colder <u>birch tree</u> is the first one, that gets the yellow leaves and start slowly to lose then. The <u>maple tree</u> gets amazing different colors (yellow, orange, red). In autumn you can see the <u>chestnuts</u> lying everywhere on the streets. <u>Oak</u> leaves are the last to fall, because they are harder and stronger.</i></p> <p>Let's have a look how the <b>animals</b> live in the circle of the year.</p> <p><i>In autumn, when it gets cold, some birds leave Lithuania and fly to some warm countries in the South of Europe. Some even reach the south of Africa! Some birds like <u>hooded crow</u> or <u>titmouse</u> stay in Lithuanian for the Winter.</i></p> <p><i>Whole year through in Lithuania you can see in the fields and forests some <u>foxes</u>, <u>wolves</u>, <u>wild boar</u>, <u>deer</u> and if you have luck, you can see a king of the forest – the <u>elk</u>. On the sea coast you can rarely see a <u>gray seal</u>.</i></p> <p><i>In spring the birds are coming back from South Europe, Africa. The national bird of Lithuania is <u>stork</u>. These birds eat other animals like frogs, fishes, mice etc. In lakes and lagoons, you can see a lot of <u>swans</u>. Some people can't wait for the <u>swallows</u> to come back. These birds live under the roof of houses.</i></p> <p><i>In summer you can see more small animals like <u>squirrels</u>, <u>hedgehogs</u>, <u>grass-snakes</u>. Lithuanians say, if there is a grass – shakes living near your home you are a very lucky person.</i></p>
<p>Step 5 10 min.</p>	<p><b>Closure of the lesson – seeing the pictures of Lithuania and fulfilling the worksheets.</b></p> <p>With Prezi presentation teacher shows pictures of Lithuanian capital Vilnius, historical capital Trakai, the plains and coastal areas of Lithuania asking what season of the year picture presents.</p> <p>Children get homework - the worksheet where they have to sign Lithuania on the map, to colour Lithuanian flag, to Write down the names of the animal, bird and tree and to cross out the plants and animals, which they can't find in Lithuania.</p>

According to learners age and experience, the lesson can be split in two sessions.

Lesson Nr. 1

<p>Step 1 5 min.</p>	<p><b>Worm-up, introduction with children, presentation of the topic of the lesson and its goals.</b> Teacher says her name and greets every child by shaking his/her hand and asking for his/ her name. Teachers asks if name Eglè is a Greek name. If anyone has ever heard this name, knows what it means. Teacher introduces herself by telling the meaning of her name and showing the picture of Norway spruce. Eglè - means the Norway spruce. This name comes from Lithuania.</p>															
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<p>Step 4 20 min.</p>	<p><b>Plants in Lithuania.</b> Every child gets a picture of a plant that grows, lives in Lithuania. Teacher shares the pictures and names of plants. Gives the instruction to read the name of the plant. While talking later, they have to bring a picture of the plant to teacher when it's mentioned.  Teacher continues with the <b>plants</b> that grow in Lithuania. <i>In autumn some trees lose their leaves. Do you know any tree, that stays green all year? (Norway spruce) In Lithuanian language eglė. My name translated to English would be Norway spruce. It's the</i></p>															

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<p>Step 5 5 min.</p>	<p><b>Closure of the lesson – seeing the pictures of Lithuania.</b></p> <p>With Prezi presentation teacher shows pictures of Lithuanian capital Vilnius, historical capital Trakai, the plains and coastal areas of Lithuania asking what season of the year picture presents.</p> <p>What plant can you name from Lithuania?</p>

Lesson Nr. 2

<p>Step 1 7 min.</p>	<p><b>Worm-up.</b></p> <p>Teachers asks questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What country did we visit lat time? (Children show it on the map.)</li> <li>• What colors the flag of Lithuania has?</li> <li>• What does the yellow color stand for?</li> <li>• What does the green color stand for?</li> </ul> <p>Children fulfill the worksheet exercise Nr. 1. Where they have to mark Lithuania on the map and exercise Nr. 2. Where they have to to colour Lithuanian flag.</p>
<p>Step 2. 15 min.</p>	<p><b>Animals in Lithuania.</b></p> <p>Today we are going to find out what animals we can see in Lithuania.</p> <p>Every child gets a picture of an animal that grows, lives in Lithuania.</p> <p>Teacher shares the pictures and names the animals. Gives the instruction to read the name of the animal. While talking later, they have to bring a picture of an animal to teacher when it's mentioned.</p>

	<p>Let's have a look how the <b>animals</b> live in the circle of the year.</p> <p><i>In autumn, when it gets cold, some birds leave Lithuania and fly to some warm countries in the South of Europe. Some even reach the south of Africa! Some birds like <u>hooded crow</u> or <u>titmouse</u> stay in Lithuanian for the Winter.</i></p> <p><i>Whole year through in Lithuania you can see in the fields and forests some <u>foxes</u>, <u>wolves</u>, <u>wild boar</u>, <u>deer</u> and if you have luck, you can see a king of the forest – the <u>elk</u>. On the sea coast you can rarely see a <u>gray seal</u>.</i></p> <p><i>In spring the birds are coming back from South Europe, Africa. The national bird of Lithuania is <u>stork</u>. These birds eat other animals like frogs, fishes, mice etc. In lakes and lagoons, you can see a lot of <u>swans</u>. Some people can't wait for the <u>swallows</u> to come back. These birds live under the roof of houses.</i></p> <p><i>In summer you can see more small animals like <u>squirrels</u>, <u>hedgehogs</u>, <u>grass-snakes</u>. Lithuanians say, if there is a grass – shakes living near your home you are a very lucky person.</i></p>			
<p>Step 3. 10 min.</p>	<p><b>Fulfilling the worksheets.</b></p> <p>Discussing the steps all together children fulfill the rest of the worksheet.</p> <p>In exercise Nr. 3 they have to write the national animal (elk), bird (stork) and tree (oak) of Lithuania.</p> <p>In exercise Nr. 4 children name the plant or animal and tell in what country we can find it. They cross out the pictures of animals and plants that are not to find in Lithuania.</p>			
<p>Step 4. 12 min.</p>	<p><b>Group work. Game about plants and animals.</b></p> <p>Children pull out different letters: S, P, A. It helps to divide them into different groups.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="280 1368 1015 1408"> <tr> <td>Sun</td> <td>Plants</td> <td>Animals</td> </tr> </table> <p>Teacher collects the animals and plants pictures from the board and puts them into a box, while children find the groups and a place to sit.</p> <p>Teacher explains the rules of the game: I will pull out a picture, each group has to discuss and name an animal or a plant. The right answer will be rewarded by picture. At the end we will have a look, which group will get the most pictures.</p>	Sun	Plants	Animals
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<p>Step 5. 1 min.</p>	<p><b>Closure of the lesson – rewarding the winner group with lithuanian flags or some other lithuanian symbols.</b></p> <p>Children count the pictures. Group that collected the most pictures gets rewarded.</p>			