

Lesson 4: Collecting a Rainbow

Method: inquiry-based learning

LESSON PLAN

Grade: Kindergarten / Primary Subject: English Topic: Agriculture and gardening

LESSON FOCUS & GOALS

- Children will learn to identify and name different colors in English.
- Children will understand basic gardening concepts, such as the relationship between plants and colors in agriculture.
- Children will develop observation skills in nature while connecting color to natural items like plants, flowers, and soil.

MATERIALS

- Color chart or color wheel (to show the colors the children will be looking for)
- Small bags or baskets (to collect items)
- Clipboard, paper, and crayons (for drawing or recording their findings)

OBJECTIVES

- Identify and name colors in English by observing natural objects during a garden walk (e.g., red tomatoes).
- Understand the connection between color and plants, recognizing how color indicates plant growth, ripeness, or pollination.
- Improve speaking and listening skills

ACTIVITIES

Introduction (10 minutes):

- Greet the students: Begin by talking about how gardens and farms are full of different plants, flowers, fruits, and vegetables, and how these plants come in many different colors.
- Review colors in English: Go over basic colors (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, pink, white, black, brown). Show a color wheel or rainbow image as a guide.
- Explain the gardening connection:
 - Tell the children that they are going to go on a "garden walk" to collect a rainbow by finding plants and other garden items in various colors.
 - Explain that plants like flowers, vegetables, and fruits come in different colors and are often grown in gardens or farms.
 - You could even show examples like "Tomatoes are red," "Carrots are orange," or "Lettuce is green."

Garden Walk (20 minutes):

- Begin the walk: Take the children on a walk through a garden, farm, where they can see a variety of plants, flowers, fruits, and vegetables.

- Find items by color: As children walk, they will look for objects that match the colors you reviewed earlier. Guide them to find plants that fit into these categories
- Discuss with them how these plants and vegetables are part of gardening and agriculture, helping to produce food.

Reflection & Sharing (10 minutes):

- Gather back in one area: Once the children have collected a variety of items, gather together to share what they've found.
- Share the rainbow: Have the children show what they found, discussing each item and its color in English. They can also explain what part of the garden or farm it came from. For example:
 - "I found a red tomato! It's red."
 - "Look at this orange carrot! It's orange."

Optional drawing activity: Children can draw pictures of their favorite plants or vegetables they saw, labeling the colors in English (e.g., a red tomato or a green lettuce leaf).

Wrap-Up (5 minutes):

- Review the colors: Go over the colors again, showing the items they collected and reinforcing their names in English.
- Ask them questions like:
 - "What color is the lettuce?"
 - "What fruits or vegetables do we see in gardens that are purple?"
- Relate to gardening and agriculture: Discuss how different colors in nature are important for gardening and agriculture. Explain that certain colors of plants and flowers can attract insects like bees, and some colors mean that the plant is ready to be harvested, like tomatoes turning red.

Extension Activity (Optional):

- Plant a Colorful Garden Together: If time and space allow, you could do a small planting activity. Provide children with seeds or seedlings in different colors (e.g., marigolds for yellow, tomatoes for red) and plant them in a small garden area or pots. This could connect the lesson to the actual gardening process, showing how plants grow and change color.

ASSESSMENT

- Observe children during the walk and their ability to identify and name colors in English.
- Informally assess whether children are able to link the colors to actual plants and gardening concepts.
- Review their understanding through the sharing session and their drawings.

COLOURS

PINK

RED

ORANGE

YELLOW

GREEN

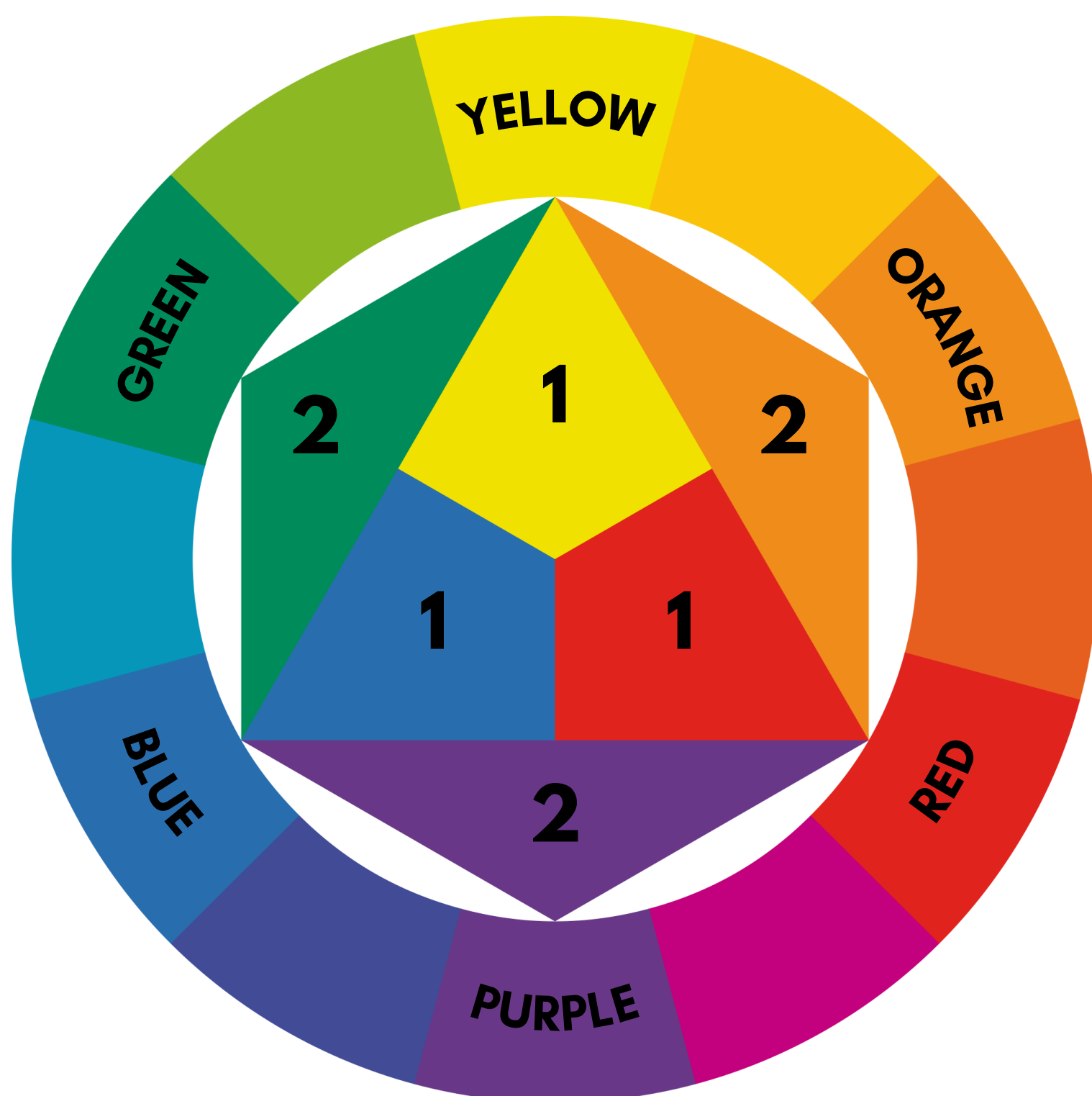
BLUE

PURPLE

BROWN

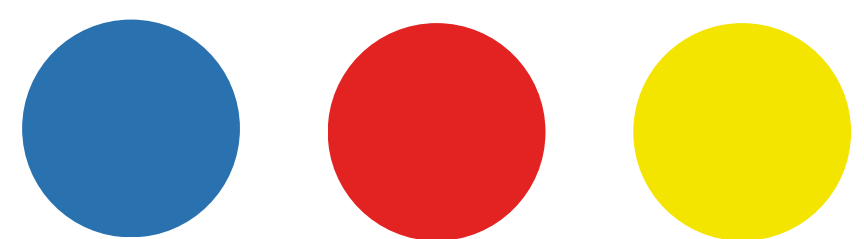
THE COLOR THEORY

COLOR IS AN ELEMENT OF ART



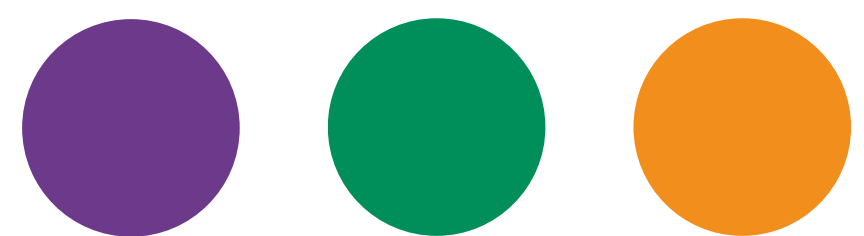
1. PRIMARY COLORS

They are used to create other colors. You can't create them through mixing other colors.



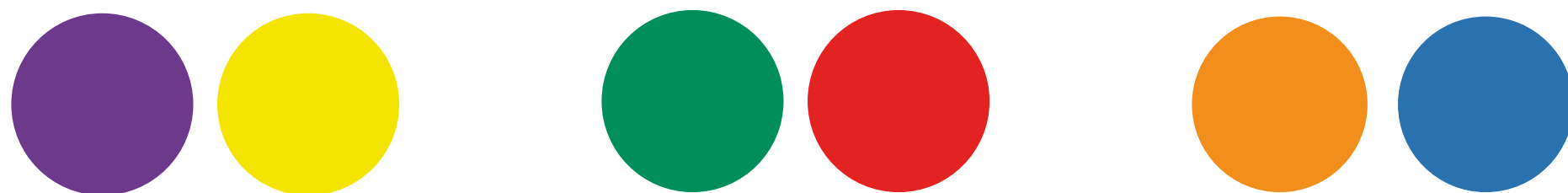
2. SECONDARY COLORS

They are the colors that we have as the result of mixing two primary colors together.



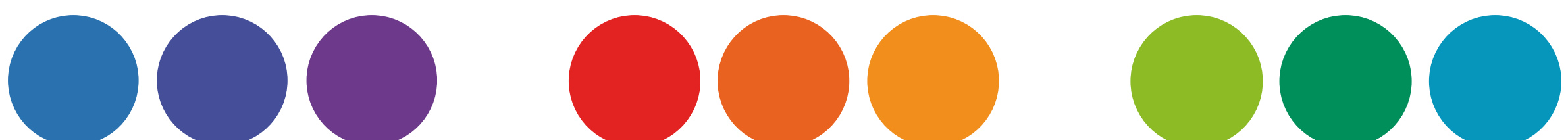
COMPLEMENTARY COLORS

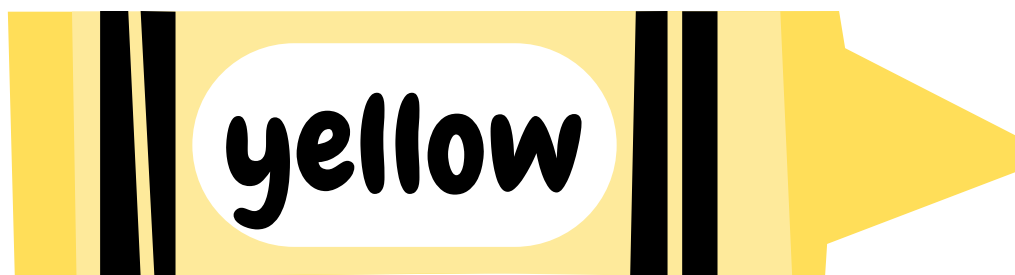
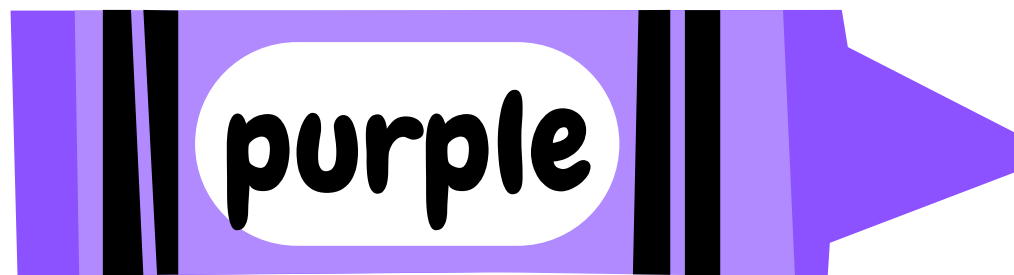
Pairs of colors that contrast with each other, more than any other color. They are positioned opposite one another on the color wheel.



ANALOGOUS COLORS

Three or more colors that are next to each other on the color wheel. They look very similar and when viewed together they have a pleasing appearance.







Chase rainbows