Gale for Elementary
Lesson Plan Examples K–5
Grades 2—5

Lesson Plan: Jack’s Beans

Sample pages from

Roots help plants absorb water and nutrients. They usually grow down into the soil and spread out wide. Spreading out helps the roots collect more water. It also holds plants in place.

The stem carries water from the roots to the leaves. It also holds the plant up.

Pages 20-21

Now the plant loses its flowers. New seeds grow, and the cycle starts over!

Once a plant has new pollen, it can create seeds. That’s why, without bees and other pollinators (POLL-in-uh-tors), it would be hard for some plants to grow. They are an important part of plants’ life cycles.

Pages 36-37
Lesson Plan: Jack’s Beans

Research in Context is geared to grade levels 6–8; however, it can be integrated into 5th grade to challenge advanced students.

Sample Experiment

From the article “Plant Anatomy”

EXPERIMENT 2

Water Uptake: How do different plants differ in their water needs?

Purpose/Hypothesis

The amount of water plants need to live depends upon the type of plant. Different plants take in different amount of water at various times. Some plants need a constant supply of water and cannot survive in extremely dry soil. Other plants take in their water in spurts, dying out before they need more water.

In this experiment, you will be measuring how different plants take in water through its roots. You will use a form of potometer, which can measure the rate of water uptake. The main reason for water uptake by a plant is transpiration. You will test young plants with different size leaves. One has broader, larger leaves relative to the other plant, which has small little leaves. When testing different plants, you will need to try and keep the plants as similar as possible, in both size and leaves.

To begin this experiment, use what you know about plant anatomy to make an educated guess about how the different plants will take up water. This educated guess, or prediction, is your hypothesis. A hypothesis should explain these things:

- the topic of the experiment
- the variable you will change

A D
Lesson Plan: What if You Were Rosa Parks?

Rosa Parks was born as Rosa Louise McCauley on February 4, 1913, in Tuskegee, Alabama.

She lived on a farm with her parents and grandparents. She was a small, quiet girl. She loved to read nursery rhymes and fairy tales like “Little Red Riding Hood.” She also helped take care of her little brother, Sylvester.

Growing Up

After a few stops, the bus grew crowded. The driver asked Parks to stand so a white man could sit. She thought about the unfairness she’d faced all her life. She felt she had as much right to sit in the seat as anyone else, regardless of the color of her skin.

A Seat on the Bus

On the night of December 1, 1955, Parks took the bus home after work. She sat down in a seat in the middle of the bus.

7 COOL FACTS About Rosa Parks

1. Parks was one of the first African Americans to ride a Montgomery bus.
2. She helped organize the Montgomery bus boycott.
3. She was among the first African Americans to be seated upfront on a bus.
4. She was arrested for refusing to give up her seat to a white person.
5. She was a key figure in the civil rights movement.
6. She was a recruiter for the NAACP.
7. She was a member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Other titles

Grades 3—5
Lesson Plan: What if You Were Rosa Parks?

Sample pages from

GALE kids InfoBits

Search Results for Parks, Rosa

Sample Article

Rosa Parks Fast Facts

CNN Wire, July 25, 2013
Reading Level: 1290
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Full Text:

Byline: CNN Library

(CNN) — Here’s a look at the life of Rosa Parks, considered the mother of the civil rights movement.

Personal: Birth date: February 4, 1913
Birthplace: Tuskegee, Alabama
Birth name: Rosa Louise McCauley
Father: James McCauley, a carpenter
Mother: Leona (Edwards) McCauley, a teacher
Marriage: Raymond Parks (1932-1977, his death)

Other Facts: She attended the private all-black Montgomery Industrial School for Girls in Pine Level, Alabama, and the Alabama State Teachers College high school, which is now Alabama State University.

Timeline: 1930-1955 - Works several jobs as housekeeper, seamstress,