Lesson Plan Design	Name	(SAMPLE)_	
Bethany	Date		
Bethany Lutheran College	Time	to	
SubjectSCIENCE		Grade(s)	3-6
TopicACIDS AND BASES			
Approved by Cooperating Teacher			-
"At the completion of this lesson, learners will be able verbs.) Cognitive: At the conclusion of this lesson, le changing indicator. Affective: At the conclusion of this lesson, le bases with common products found in the ho Psycho-motor: At the conclusion of this lesson bases. Relevant National Science Education Standa Science as Inquiry — abilities necess Physical Science — Properties and complete the second Standa What will you be able to observe and measure? What put this plan into the Input section of the lesson. At the conclusion of the lesson, when sturbe able to explain whether the liquid is an indicator.	earners will ider earners will apporte. on, learners will ards: sary to do scient changes of proper the learners met the percentage of the cl	to use observable / mentify acids and basely the process of identification of the discriminate visual tific inquiry entry in matter elephone to bjectives?	es using a color- lentifying acids and ally tests for acids and ur objectives? Incorporate quid, all of them will
s logical/mathematical inter	sical/rhythmic	p visua	•
D. Materials/Equipment needed: (Include technology, handouts, supplies) red cabbage juice, baking soda solution, vinegar, small beakers, eye droppers, grid for recording observations, 3X5 cards	E. Essen	tial Vocabula , chemicals, acids,	ry sour, bases, bitter
F. Accommodations for Learners wh For gifted students in my class, I will have be used as indicators of acids and bases.		<i>*</i>	•

G. Lesson Planning of Teaching/Learning Activities:

1. Anticipatory Set/Set Induction/Introduction/Focusing Event Did you know that an **indicator** shows or points out something to you. When you smile or laugh, you show or indicate that you're happy. When our stomachs growl, what would that indicate? *That we are hungry*.

Transition: Today we are going to discover how certain plant chemicals indicate acids and bases by changing color.

2. Input: Outline of Presentation — steps/strategies/modeling (means of instruction) For science lesson plans, indicate the learning cycle: 1) Exploration, 2) Inquiry and Acquisition, 3) Discovery and Application.

Prepare the following in advance: Each student should have a chart on which they can mark predictions and observations of any color change.

Each team should have 3 beakers with the liquid in each labeled: beaker #1 baking soda, #2 vinegar, #3 red cabbage juice.

- a. Ask the children, "What color is the liquid in beaker #1 (baking soda)?"
- b. Ask the children, "What color is the liquid in beaker #2 (vinegar)?"
- c. Ask the children, "What color is the liquid in beaker #3 (red cabbage juice)?"
- d. Let's explore: "What do you think will happen when we add a drop of the liquid from beaker #3 to beaker #1?" "Will the liquid in beaker #1 change the color of the drop of liquid you placed into it?" Have the children record their prediction and have them add the liquid. "What do you observe? Record any changes that you see in the color of the liquid."
- e. "What do you think will happen when we add a drop of beaker #3 to beaker #2?" Have the children record their prediction and have them add the liquid. "What do you observe? Record any changes that you see in the color of the liquid."
- f. Explain to the children that liquids like #1 are called bases (They have a bitter taste.) and liquids like #2 are called acids (They taste sour.).
- g. Discovery: Ask the children, "What did the red cabbage juice indicate the liquids in beaker #1 and #2 were? How did it indicate that one was the acid and the other was the base?"
- h. We call plant juices like red cabbage juice that change color, chemical indicators. "What does that mean?" *They show or indicate that something is either an acid or a base*.

Transition: Do you think there are other plant juices that we could use as indicators for acids and bases? (This further exploration begins the learning cycle again.)

3. Guided Practice: At a separate learning center, students can explore further by testing such things as lemon juice and very dilute ammonia with cabbage juice or grape juice or blueberry juice.

Transition: In conclusion, I want you to tell me which of the two liquids I have is either an acid or a base. Show the children the two beakers. Put drops of cabbage juice into each liquid.

4. Evidence of Learning: (How will you know when the learners have reached the objectives?) Give each child a 3X5 card to record his/her observations. When the students are able to correctly identify which liquid is an acid and which is a base by the color change, they have reached the objective. Ask the students how they know one is an acid and the other a base. The red is the acid. The blue is the base.

Transition: Today we are going to do a painting with indicator solution.

- 5. Closure and Independent Practice for transfer of learning (Assignment)
 Give each student a black-line copy of a picture, e.g, cabbage patch doll. They should first paint
 the picture with the cabbage juice solution. Then taking a Q-tip they will paint dots, lines, and
 crosshatches over the various objects with the baking soda solution and vinegar. When pictures
 have dried, place on the bulletin board with an appropriate title with words acids and bases.
- **H. Evaluation/Reflection of Teaching/Learning:** (By the student teacher —How did I teach? What did I learn about my teaching? What specifically do I need to work on for improvement?