

## 1. 🏠 Project Introduction: Lithuanian Plants

### Welcome, Young Explorers!

Let's explore Lithuanian plants!

Welcome to an exciting project where we'll become nature explorers! Our mission is to discover and present the amazing plant life of Lithuania to our foreign friends. Get ready to dive into the world of Lithuanian flora!

### The Challenge

**Imagine:** you are nature researchers.

Imagine you are nature researchers tasked with creating a presentation about Lithuanian plants for foreign colleagues. You will choose a plant, discover its habitat and needs, and describe it all in English.

### Your Mission

Create a presentation about Lithuanian plants for foreign colleagues.

Your mission is to select a Lithuanian plant, investigate its natural habitat and growing conditions, and present this information in English. This will help your colleagues appreciate the beauty and diversity of Lithuanian flora.

### Why This Project?

- Learn about local nature.
- Improve English skills.
- Share knowledge!

This project is important because it allows you to learn about the nature around you, improve your English language skills, and share your knowledge with others. It's a great way to connect with the environment and communicate effectively.

### Assessment Criteria (1)

- Accuracy of information.
- Clarity of English.

Your project will be assessed based on several criteria. First, the accuracy of the information you present about the plant and its habitat is crucial. Ensure your facts are correct and well-researched.

### Assessment Criteria (2)

- Presentation skills.
- Creativity.

Additionally, the clarity of your English will be evaluated. Use simple and understandable language to effectively communicate your findings. Your presentation skills and creativity in presenting the information will also be considered. Good luck, and have fun exploring!

## 2. 📖 Plant Habitat Vocabulary

### Habitat

A **habitat** is a natural environment where a plant or animal lives.

A habitat refers to the natural environment where a plant or animal lives and thrives. It includes all the necessary elements for survival, such as food, water, shelter, and space. Different plants and animals are adapted to live in specific habitats that provide the conditions they need to grow and reproduce. Understanding habitats is crucial for studying ecology and conservation.

### Forest

A **forest** is a large area covered with trees and undergrowth.

A forest is a large area dominated by trees. It is a complex ecosystem that supports a wide variety of plant and animal life. Forests play a vital role in regulating the Earth's climate, providing clean air and water, and serving as habitats for countless species. They can be classified into different types based on their climate and dominant tree species, such as temperate forests, tropical rainforests, and boreal forests.

### Meadow

A **meadow** is a field vegetated by grass and other non-woody plants.

A meadow is a field vegetated primarily by grass and other non-woody plants. Meadows are often found in areas with moderate rainfall and fertile soil. They provide important habitats for many species of insects, birds, and mammals. Meadows can be natural or created and maintained by human activities, such as grazing or mowing.

### River Bank

A **river bank** is the land alongside a river or stream.

A river bank is the land alongside a river or stream. It is a dynamic environment that is constantly shaped by the flow of water. River banks provide important habitats for a variety of plants and animals, including fish, amphibians, birds, and mammals. They also play a crucial role in preventing erosion and filtering pollutants from the water.

### Sunny Place

A **sunny place** receives a lot of direct sunlight.

A sunny place is an area that receives a lot of direct sunlight throughout the day. Plants that thrive in sunny places are adapted to tolerate high levels of light and heat. These plants often have features such as small leaves, thick cuticles, or reflective surfaces to help them conserve water and prevent overheating. Examples of plants that prefer sunny places include cacti, succulents, and many types of wildflowers.

## Shady Place

A **shady place** receives little direct sunlight.

A shady place is an area that receives little direct sunlight. Plants that thrive in shady places are adapted to low light levels. These plants often have features such as large, thin leaves to maximize light absorption. Examples of plants that prefer shady places include ferns, mosses, and some types of flowering plants that grow under the canopy of trees.

## Wet Soil

**Wet soil** is soil that is saturated with water.

Wet soil is soil that is saturated with water. It is often found in areas with high rainfall or poor drainage. Plants that thrive in wet soil are adapted to tolerate these conditions. These plants often have features such as specialized roots that can access oxygen in waterlogged soil. Examples of plants that prefer wet soil include cattails, willows, and some types of grasses.

## Dry Soil

**Dry soil** is soil that has very little moisture.

Dry soil is soil that has very little moisture. It is often found in areas with low rainfall or sandy soil. Plants that thrive in dry soil are adapted to conserve water. These plants often have features such as deep roots, small leaves, or thick cuticles to reduce water loss. Examples of plants that prefer dry soil include cacti, succulents, and some types of grasses.

## Needs Water

This plant **needs water** to survive and grow.

Water is essential for plant survival and growth. Plants need water for photosynthesis, nutrient transport, and maintaining cell structure. Different plants have different water requirements depending on their species, habitat, and growth stage. Some plants need a lot of water, while others can tolerate drought conditions. Providing plants with the right amount of water is crucial for their health and productivity.

## Needs Sunlight

This plant **needs sunlight** to perform photosynthesis.

Sunlight is essential for plant survival and growth. Plants need sunlight to perform photosynthesis, the process by which they convert light energy into chemical energy in the form of sugars. Different plants have different sunlight requirements depending on their species, habitat, and growth stage. Some plants need a lot of sunlight, while others can tolerate shade. Providing plants with the right amount of sunlight is crucial for their health and productivity.

### 3. 🗣️ Sudaryk poras. Parašyk derančio apibrėžimo raidę iš dešinio stulpelio.

1.	Forest	
2.	Meadow	
3.	River bank	
4.	Sunny place	
5.	Shady place	

A.	Area with little sunlight
B.	Area with lots of sunlight
C.	Land alongside a river
D.	A field of grass
E.	Area with many trees

1.	Wet soil	
2.	Dry soil	
3.	Needs water	
4.	Needs sunlight	
5.	Habitat	

A.	Requires hydration
B.	Natural home
C.	Ground that is not damp
D.	Requires light from the sun
E.	Ground that is very damp

### 4. 🗣️ Plant Presentation

#### Presentation Time!

**Share** your plant!

**Speak** clearly.

**Listen** to others.

Each student will present their chosen Lithuanian plant to the class. The presentation should include the plant's name, its habitat, and its growing conditions. Students should speak clearly and listen respectfully to their classmates' presentations. Encourage students to ask questions after each presentation to promote engagement and understanding.

## Presentation (1)

- Plant name?
- Where does it grow?
- What does it need?

During the presentation, students should cover these key aspects: the name of their chosen plant, a description of its natural habitat (where it grows), and an explanation of its growing conditions (what it needs to thrive). The image shows Musk mallow with raindrops near Mitterbach am Erlaufsee, Lower Austria.



## Presentation (2)

Use **English** words!

Be **loud** and **clear**!

Remind students to use the English vocabulary they have learned during the lesson. Encourage them to speak loudly and clearly so that everyone in the class can hear and understand their presentation. Proper pronunciation and clear articulation are essential for effective communication.

## Listen Carefully

Think of **questions** to ask!

Encourage students to listen attentively to each presentation. They should think of questions to ask the presenter about their plant. This promotes active listening and helps deepen their understanding of the different Lithuanian plants and their habitats. Questions can be about the plant's characteristics, its importance to the ecosystem, or any interesting facts they learned during their research.