LP Week 1 Day 1 Literacy: What is a community?

Objectives

SWBAT define and give examples of community.

SWBAT name three communities of which they are a member and compare their roles in each community.

Standards

CC.1.2.K.L: Actively engage in group reading activities with purpose and understanding CC.1.4.K.B: Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to focus on one specific topic

Materials/Preparation

Book: From Here to There Chart paper and markers

Pictures of various communities - sports team, church, musical group, family, class,

neighborhood

Answer board kits for students

Paper with a line down the middle and colored pencils for students

Preparation: Definitions

Lave sthing in common - means sthing the Community: a group of people who come together for a common purpose. They do not knew this need to live near each other, but they can.

Classroom Arrangement

Students will sit on the rug facing the easel for the read-aloud, discussion, and idea web. They will go to their seats to draw, then return to sit on the perimeter of the rug to share.

Read Aloud: (10 minutes)

Read From Here to There. Comprehension concept: belonging somewhere. We are part of a neighborhood a city, a country, a world... we are part of many groups of people. We call some of those communities.

Idea Web: (10 minutes)

Write "community" in center of chart paper. Explain to students that we will make an idea web about community by writing down whatever comes to mind when they think of the word "community." Ask questions like: What is a community? What is an example of a community? What do communities do? Who is in a community? During the discussion, make sure the definition of community (see above) comes up and is clearly stated. ended up being just a list of communities were part of ommunities: (5 minutes) When I started modeling concrete examples they now we're going to think about the different communities we belong to. A person can figured Our Communities: (5 minutes)

be a member of many different communities at the same time. Students brainstorm: classroom, neighborhood, church, playgroup, family, UCAL, sports team. Do you have the same role (do the same thing) in all of your communities? How are they different?

Knowing I had another writing-sharing activity. I should have modified this one.

they got this Model drawing how my role is different in different communities - sketch me teaching in the classroom (In our classroom community, my role is being a teacher, But not everyone in our classroom community is a teacher - you are students, and we have some parents who are part of our community, too), singing in a choir (Can you tell which person I am? Not really. In a choir, everybody has an equally important role.) What about on a baseball team? What are some of the different roles?

Activity: (15 minutes)

y: (15 minutes)
Students return to their seats to draw a picture of themselves in two different communities - not the classroom - to show how their roles in those communities are different. Return to the rug to share their pictures and how they are different in their two communities.

Close: Over the next two weeks, we're going to learn a lot about the communities we're part Anticipated Student Responses up realized this about 5 mins into lesson's switched gears right away to focus on concrete of. And as we learn new things, we'll keep adding them to our idea web. So throughout these

The idea of community is a little abstract so some children might struggle with it. I hope, however, that the concrete examples I can give them and they can brainstorm, like a sports team, a classroom, and a church, will help them grasp the concept. The book I'm using in this lesson has very simple text, so I will use the book more as a starting point than as the main part of our discussion.

Assessment

Observations during discussion and idea webs Students' drawings and explanations of themselves in their communities

Accommodations

Since no reading or writing is required for the independent activity in this lesson, I don't anticipate students struggling to complete it. During discussions, the two students with behavior issues will sit right next to me. The idea web activity lends itself to differentiating since students will brainstorm ideas at their level of understanding. For example, students who have trouble defining or describing community will be able to give me an example of a community instead. Since this is one of the first activities in my unit, I hope that it will give me a good idea of what my students understand about community. If students complete their independent activity early, I will challenge them to write about how their two roles are different.

-do better w book selections for topic intros
-be careful of # of writing activities in a short time
-be careful of # of writing activities in a short time
-scatfold theoretical ?'s w leading, concrete ones
management: take hid out of room
management: take hid out of room
review -what are the rules? what ruledid you
break? what are the consequences?

LP Week 1 Day 2 Literacy: Diversity in communities

Objectives

SWBAT explain the importance of diversity in a community.

SWBAT evaluate how they are different from and similar to the other members of the classroom community.

Standards

CC.1.2.K.L: Actively engage in group reading activities with purpose and understanding

CC.1.2.K.B: With prompting and support, answer questions about key details in a text.

CC.1.4.K.B: Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to focus on one specific topic

CC.1.4.K.W With guidance and support, recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question

 ${\it CC.1.5.K.A}$ Participate in collaborative conversations with peers and adults in small and larger groups

Materials/Preparation

Book: We Are All Alike, We Are All Different

Chart paper with a T-chart drawn on it and markers

Post-it notes or other small papers for students

Pencils for students

Classroom Arrangement

Students will sit on the rug facing the easel for the read-aloud and discussion. They will go to their seats to respond to the text, then return to sit on the perimeter of the rug to share their responses and place their post-its on the T-chart.

<u>Plan</u>

Read Aloud (15 minutes)

- Before Reading:
 - Read the title. What does "alike" mean? Who can give me an example of things that are alike? (point out that it's a compound word a and like) In a community, is everyone alike or different? Can you think of an example of how people in a community are alike or different? Remember the kinds of communities we talked about on Friday (direct students' attention to chart from Friday to remind them of communities we discussed). Remember that we are a community here in our classroom!
 - While I read, think about how the people in our classroom community are alike and different. This book has some pages that say "Some of us are... or some of us have...". If I read one of those sentences and it describes you, I want to see your wiggling thumb. For example, if the book says "Some of us have baby brothers or sisters," Marlene would show me a wiggling thumb.
- During Reading:
 - o Invite student responses to the text via wiggling thumbs. On question pages, have students turn and talk to a partner.

How are you alike diff from your partner?

After Reading:

o This book was written by a kindergarten class at another school. They told us a lot of ways that the people in their classroom community were alike and different. Now I want you to think of some other ways that you are the same as or different from your classmates. (take several student responses) SUMS

Why is it important to have different kinds of people in our community? (if students struggle to respond, ask questions like "What would happen if everybody on a baseball team was a pitcher? What if everybody in the band played the drums?") falk about soles in a mone this wo

Reading Response (15 minutes)

Show students the T-chart with words "alike" and "different" on it. Explain that on a post-it, students will draw and/or write one way that they and their classmates are either alike or different. (emphasize that they have to choose either same or different – they can't do both on the same post-it)

• Bring students back to the perimeter of the rug; have them share their responses and put their post-its on the correct side of the T-chart.

• To close, read through the similarities and differences the students wrote as a class. Our classroom community is just one of the communities we are part of. This afternoon we're going to start talking about another community: our neighborhood.

Anticipated Student Responses

Some students might struggle with the last question in the read-aloud, so I added leading questions I can use to help them understand the importance of diversity in the community. I anticipate that a lot of students will simply draw or write something from the book on their post-it, but as long as they can explain how that specific thing is true in our classroom and place the post-it on the correct side of the T-chart, I'm ok with them not coming up with an original idea.

Assessment

Observations and anecdotal notes during discussions Students' responses on post-its

Accommodations

Challenge: Push students who seem to understand the concept of diversity in community to think of their own ways they are similar/different rather than using something we read about in the book. Encourage strong writers to write, rather than draw, their responses. Support: If students seem to be struggling to come up with an idea, I will ask them follow-up questions one-on-one about how the children in the book we read were the same and different. I will also allow them to draw their response rather than write it.

LP Week 1 Day 2 Social Studies: What Is a Neighborhood?

Objectives

SWBAT use picture clues to read names of places in a neighborhood (strategy: Good readers look at the pictures to help them figure out words)

SWBAT describe characteristics of a neighborhood

SWBAT evaluate the differences between a classroom community and a neighborhood.

Standards

SS 6.4.K.C Identify goods and services provided by local businesses

CC.1.2.K.A With prompting and support, identify the main idea and retell key details of text.

CC.1.2.K.B With prompting and support, answer questions about key details in a text.

CC.1.2.K.L Actively engage in group reading activities with purpose and understanding

CC.1.5.K.A Participate in collaborative conversations with peers and adults in small and larger groups

Materials

Chart paper and markers

Social Studies Alive! big book prepared with place words covered up

Classroom Arrangement/Management

Students will sit on the back rug for the read aloud of What is in my neighborhood? and follow-up discussion.

Pl<u>an</u>

- 1. Read aloud (10 minutes)
 - a. Cover up words that can be figured out from picture clues; as we read, have students think silently about what the words might be; call on students to
- 2. Discussion (10 minutes)
- cussion (10 minutes)

 a. What is a neighborhood? Who can describe a neighborhood in their own close to us words? Add class definition of a neighborhood to an identification.
 - b. How is our neighborhood different from other kinds of communities? How is it have there different from our classroom community?
- 3. Interactive writing (10 minutes)
 - a. Now we're going to brainstorm some of the places in our neighborhood and give examples. We're going to practice sounding out the words while we write. Have students name a category (ie grocery store) and give examples (ie Fresh Grocer). Students will write their responses on the chart paper.
- 4. Close: Close your eyes and sileptly think of one fact or one question about our neighborhood. Have students think for 2 minutes, then dismiss to get backpacks.

Assessment

Observation and anecdotal notes during read-aloud and discussions

Written work during interactive writing This lesson was too long-students sat in one place for too long + got chatty + antsy