# WEEK 8 Days 1 & 2

# **Vocabulary & Language**

Weekly Words

Ma alsk s	Have an analysis and animals internance at all
Weekly Question	How are people and animals interconnected?
Language	I can talk with my classmates about words. (SL.1.1)
Objective	I can connect words to my own real-life experiences. (L.5.1.c)
Vocabulary	
·	Day 1
	interconnected: having the parts linked to each other
	<b>basic need</b> : something that plants and animals need to survive, such as air, water, food, space, light, and shelter
	map: a flat or two-dimensional representation of a place
	Day 2
	urban: having to do with a city
	location: the place where something is found
	travel: to move from one place to another
Materials and Preparation	<ul> <li>Week 8 Weekly Words cards</li> <li>chart paper         Create the week's Weekly Words chart by writing out the Weekly Words and their definitions. Add icons, sketches, or images as needed.     </li> <li>Weekly Words routine chart (optional)</li> </ul>
Opening Day 1	We have seen some of our Weekly Words before, and some of them are new. Today's words are interconnected, basic need, and map.
Day 2	Today's words are <b>urban, location,</b> and <b>travel</b> .

## Discussion

# Day 1

Follow the steps of the Weekly Words routine. Refer to the chart and explain each step as needed. Hold up the appropriate word card as each word is taught.

## Interconnected

## Elaboration:

When we think of the natural world, lots of parts are linked, or connected to each other—they depend on each other. We have been learning about the relationships between plants and animals, predators and prey, animals and their habitats.

# Think, Pair, Share prompt:

This week we'll be talking about how people and animals are interconnected. What ideas do you already have about that?

Be sure to harvest and take notes about children's ideas during the whole group share; these ideas can be added to the Weekly Question chart as it is introduced.

## **Basic need**

#### Elaboration:

The basic needs of animals are air, water, food, and protection from predators and weather.

# Think, Pair, Share prompt:

Do humans and other animals have the same basic needs? Are there any other basic needs you can think of?

## Map

## Elaboration:

We use maps to understand places—very small places, like our terrariums, and huge places, like the whole world. Maps include labels, colors, and symbols to describe the important features of a place.

## Think, Pair, Share prompt:

What important features have you included in your maps of terrariums or of the schoolyard?

# Day 2

#### Urban

## Elaboration:

Some people are surprised by how many animals live in urban places. Animals adapt to the city by finding food and shelter and places to lay eggs and raise their young.

	Think, Pair, Share prompt:  What animals have we learned about that can thrive in an urban environment? How do they survive?
	Location Elaboration:  The Florida panther reserve's location is the south of Florida. We often talk about a location by describing the area it is part of. The location of our classroom is down the hall from the We can also say, "Our classroom is located down the hall from the"  Think, Pair, Share prompt:
	What's a location, or a specific place, in our school that is important to you?
	Travel Elaboration: People and animals travel. People travel by boat, by airplane, by foot, by train, by bus, by car.
	Think, Pair, Share prompt:  How many different ways can you think of together that animals travel?
Closing	This week we're learning about how people and animals are interconnected. The words we're studying help us discuss and understand this idea.
Standards	SL.1.1 Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about Grade 1 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.  L.5.1.c Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at home that are cozy).
Ongoing assessment	How do children interact with new and familiar words?  How do children respond when they discover an error in their understanding or use of a word? How flexible are they when confronted with new definitions?  How do children talk with peers about new words—do they use gestures, substitute familiar words, dig for descriptions, tell stories?  Make notes about children's familiarity with various kinds of words and the
	connections they make to specific words. Use this information to plan for embedded opportunities for teaching and reinforcing words.

	Keeping a class vocabulary list will allow for keeping track of children's vocabulary growth over time.
Notes	

Use of a strategy such as pulling equity (name) sticks supports the

will benefit from extra turns for verbal participation.

participation of all children. Even with this kind of strategy, some children