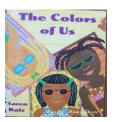


The Colors of Us Read Aloud

Standards:ELA.SL.CC.PS.1 - 3;ELA.RL.KID.PS.1 - 3ELA.RL.CS.PS.1 - 3;ELA.RL.IKI.PS.1 - 2ELA.RL.LTC.PS.1



Materials:	Vocabulary:
• The Colors of Us	 Vocabulary: baby-sittersomeone who takes care of children butterscotch—a type of candy made with butter and sugar cinnamon coffee toffee combination delicious—very good honey laundromat—a place where you can wash and dry your clothes pizza parlor—pizza store shade—a particular type of color that is lighter or darker or mixed with another color spicea flavoring for food tan tawny—having a brownish-orange color

First Read:

Children will:

- Listen to a story read aloud.
- Demonstrate increasing levels of sustained and focused engagement.
- Show a steady increase in the number of words in listening vocabulary.
- Develop understanding of main events.

Teachers will:

- Read with expression.
- Select 5-10 vocabulary words and enhance them by: pointing to the picture, gesture, tone of voice or by inserting a short definition.

- Provide comprehension asides: comment during the story about the main character's emotional state, explain an illustration or a change in scene, or indicate what various characters do or do not know.
- Model analytical thinking when appropriate e.g. "I'm thinking...."

"I have a new story to read to you today and the title is <i>The Colors of Us.</i> The author and illustrator is Karen Katz.	Show cover, pointing to the title, author's, and illustrator's names.
"Here we see Lena and her friends Isabella and Sonia laying on their towels in the sun. Lena had just returned from a walk in her neighborhood with her mom to see how many shades of brown they could find."	Introduce the main character and the story problem, using the illustrations on the cover.
"I am the color of cinnamon –a spice used to flavor food."	p. 1 Point to skin.
"There are lots of different shades of brown"	pgs. 3 – 4 Point to the paint colors.
"Lucy has skin that is peachy and tan "	p.8 Point to skin.
"And Rosita's skin looks like butterscotch. "	p. 11 Point to skin.
"When we pass by the pizza parlor —a place where you can buy pizza,"	p. 13
"Up the street is my aunt Kathy's Laundromat — a place where you can bring your clothes to wash and dry."	p. 18 Point at the washing machines.
"They sound so delicious —so good."	p. 21

Discussion Questions(s):

• Why did Lena's mother teach her how to mix colors?

Second Read

Children will:

• Demonstrate increased level of sustained and focused engagement

- Show a steady increase in the number of words in listening vocabulary
- Develop understanding of main events

Teachers will:

- Continue to define the vocabulary words from Story Reading 1 and include additional vocabulary.
- Include words that may need more verbal definitions.
- Explain feelings or thoughts of secondary characters.
- Deepen the comprehension of primary characters, story problem, etc.
- Model analytical thinking

"We read this book yesterday (or last week or a	Hold up the book, show cover.	
few days ago) and I know you remember it″	Take children's responses. Read and underline the title again.	
"Here we see Lena laying in the sun with her friends. She is remembering everybody she saw on her walk and the beautiful colors of their skin. Let's read the story again."	pgs. 19-20 Re-orient children to the story.	
"Lena's mother says she could eat Lena up since her skin is the color of cinnamon and that reminds her of delicious food."	p.1 Provide comprehension aside after reading the page.	
'There are lots of different shades of brown' "You can make different shades of a color by adding other colors to make it lighter or darker."	р. З	
"Lucy has skin that is peachy and tan —it reminds me of the color of a peach, a juicy fruit."	p. 8	
"And Rosita's skin looks like butterscotch —the color of candy made with butter and sugar."	p. 11	
"My baby-sitter —someone who takes care of children"	р. 13	
"Up the street is my aunt Kathy's laundromat —a place where you can wash and dry your clothes"	p. 17	

Discussion Questions(s):

How did going on a walk before she started painting help Lena?

Third Read:

Children will:

- Jointly reconstruct the story with peers and teacher
- Recall some main events when prompted
- Ask questions for further understanding

Teacher will:

- Jointly reconstruct the story with children
- Expand, clarify or add more information to children's responses
- Clear up misunderstandings
- Define words as necessary
- Deepen comprehension asides
- Model analytical thinking

"We have read this book twice and today we are going to talk about and tell the story together. If you know what is happening as we turn the pages, you can call out and tell us."	Hold up the book and show the cover. Underline and state the title	
	Use phrases such as "We remember"or "What is happening here?" as you point to the action on the pages.	
	Comments will be mostly in response to what children say.	
	pgs. 1-2 Read.	
"What is happening here?"	pgs. 3-4	
"And so"	pgs. 5-6	
"We remember…"	pgs. 7-8	
	pgs. 9-12 Read.	

"And here…"	Pg. 13-14
"Lana compares the skin color of everybody she meets to food or spices but she compares her baby-sitter, Candy, to a jewel. Why does she think that Candy looks like a princess?"	pgs. 15-16
"What did Lena notice here?"	pgs. 17-18
"Here we remember…"	pgs. 19-20 Read.
"And here Lena is"	pgs. 21-22
	pgs. 23-24 Read.

Discussion Questions(s):

• Both Lena and Dog in *Dog's Colorful Day* go on a walk. What was different about their walks?

Fourth Read:

Children will:

- act out one or more scenes from the story
- explore character motivations and emotions recall main events from the story

Teacher will:

- Ask for volunteers to act out one or more scenes from the story.
- Assign roles.
- Read the corresponding pages from the story to support children acting out the scene and reciting any dialogue.

Discussion Questions(s):

• On the last page, Lena, her mother, and even the cat looks excited. Why are they so excited?

Suggested Transition Activity	Literacy/Language Skills
First Read	Supported
Say: "I am going to dismiss you a little differently today. You will listen for the last sound in your first name. I will say a sound and a word with this sound as its last, and if your first name ends with that sound, you may go wash your hands. For example, If I say /n/, like the last sound in the word cinnamon, Lauren would get up and wash her hands, because Lauren ends with /n/Laure/n/."	<u>Direct</u> Phoneme segmentation Vocabulary support (last, first, word, sound).

Suggested Transition Activity	Literacy/Language Skills
Second Read	Supported
Say: "I am going to dismiss you a little differently this time by saying	Direct
your first name without its first sound. For example, if I say 'inda,' Linda	-Phoneme segmentation
would get up and go wash her hands."	and deletion

Suggested Transition Activity	Literacy/Language Skills
Third Read	Supported
Say: "Today I am going to dismiss you by beginning sounds in your names and the beginning sounds of foods that Lena was thinking of when she saw the skin colors of the people she met on her walk. For example, if your name begins with /b/ like butterscotch, Brendan would get up and go because Brendan begins with /b//B/rendan."	<u>Direct</u> - Beginning sounds -Vocabulary support – including position term

Suggested Transition Activity	Literacy/Language Skills
Fourth Read	Supported

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	Say: "I will say your names without the beginning sound. For example, if	<u>Direct</u>
	I say "ark", Mark would get up and go".	-Phoneme deletion