WEEK 3 Studios















What roles and responsibilities do we have in our communities?

Children continue to explore materials and activities from previous weeks. Thinking and Feedback is introduced after the first or second Studios session.

Big Ideas	People in communities have responsibilities, and carrying out these responsibilities contributes to the good of the community. People benefit from being part of a community.
Materials and Preparation	 replenished materials, as needed from Week 2 Studios prompts, cut apart and added to each bin observation sheets Studios Planner Thinking and Feedback visuals sticky notes, paper, or notebook and writing tools to record ideas from the Thinking and Feedback conversation For the Math Studio: linking cubes (or another type of counting manipulative such as counting bears) Baggies, 5-6
	 For the Science and Engineering Studio: How to make a thermometer, 1-2 copies Thermometer Template, one for each child printed on cardstock 8.5x11 piece of cardstock, one for each child clear straw (not bendable), one for each child glue

	red pipe cleaner, one for each child
	Consider introducing and modeling a new technique for using crayons or having children share techniques they have tried to inspire others.
	In the Opening Basket, place the Studios Planner and a few sample materials from each studio.
	Have sufficient copies of the Observation Sheet on a clipboard.
	Review the Thinking and Feedback routine (Whole Group Routines, Introduction, Part 1). Plan fifteen minutes at the end of the first or second Studios session to introduce Thinking and Feedback to the group. (Note: Thinking and Feedback moves to share the Science and Engineering lesson block after this introduction, in order to preserve three 45-minute periods for Studios going forward.)
	Note: Send home the Beautiful Stuff letter for families this week to begin collecting materials for use in studios.
Opening	Quickly review the activities in all studios to highlight works in progress, reinforce use and care of materials, and underscore connections to the Weekly Question and unit topic more broadly. At the Science and Engineering Studio, you will build and use a thermometer model to demonstrate how to read a thermometer.
	Ask a couple of children to share their plans, and dismiss all children to begin working.
	Session 2 or 3, after introducing Thinking and Feedback: Yesterday we looked at's work from the Art Studio. She might have inspired some of you go there today to make a drawing of yourself and your friends at school.
Facilitation	Take observational notes about children's exploration and their ways of contributing to the Inventory and Using Materials sheets.
	Which materials are most appealing and provoking? What language do children use in conversation about materials (questions, observations)? How do children represent the materials and ideas about materials on paper? What resources do they use to do this? How familiar are children with various materials? For which children is this component (Centers/Studios) entirely new? What special supports might be useful to build positive Studios habits?

	Children will naturally encounter the limits of how many children each studio can accommodate. To the extent possible, allow the children to work this out together and to make suggestions for how many children might work best in each studio over time.
	During the first or second session of Studios this week, while children work, choose one piece of work to bring to the Thinking and Feedback introduction for the last fifteen minutes of Studios time.
Closing Studios	Support smooth clean up of studios materials and organization of works in progress. Recognize children's efforts with novel activities.
Thinking and Feedback	Introduce the Thinking and Feedback routine.
15 minutes	Today we'll practice a new routine, called Thinking and Feedback. Thumbs up if you used this routine in kindergarten. One responsibility we have as members of a community is to help each other do our best work.
	Using the selected piece of work, walk through each step of the routine slowly and deliberately.
	Using the Thinking and Feedback routine is one way we build a strong learning community. In this conversation, we share ideas to help each other do our best work, we find opportunities to collaborate, or work together, and we learn about what is important to different members of our community.

Art	Experimenting with Crayons Continues from previous week Objective: I can experiment with a familiar artistic medium and talk about my discoveries.
Building	Making a Plan Continues from previous week Objective: I can draw and label plans for a building and then follow my plan.
Drama	Acting out Family Roles



Continues from previous week

Objective:

I can tell and act out stories about community relationships.

Library

Flagging Pages

Continues from previous week



Objective:

I can browse books and flag pages that are connected to the topic of community.

Math

Counting Collections

Objective:

I can count a collection of objects.

Introduction:

We will play a game called Counting Collections. In the Math Studio, you will see multiple collections of items in bags. Each collection includes a different number of ____ [counting bears or linking cubes]. Your job is to figure out how many objects are in each collection. And then you will show how many on your ten-frame. You can do this with a partner or you can do it by yourself.

Process:

Children work with one bag at a time and either, alone or with a partner, they'll count the objects in the bag and record the number of objects on the recording sheet. Offer the 10-frame as a support for organized counting.

Facilitation:

How many objects did you count in each bag? How did you and your partner take turns counting? What would happen if you added your collection with your friend's collection?

Ongoing Assessment:

Use the observation sheet to record what children are working on, what understandings and misconceptions are revealed in their work, and how they are interacting.

Are they counting correctly?

Do they have organized counting?

Science and Engineering



Modeling a Thermometer

Objective:

I can make a model thermometer.

I can measure temperature using a thermometer.

Introduction:

During our Science lessons, you have been measuring temperature using thermometers. Today in the Science and Engineering Studio, you can make a model thermometer. A model thermometer is used to show what happens in a thermometer when the temperature changes. Once you have made your thermometer, play this game with a classmate: Give the children a clue relating to temperature. You could say, "I'm wearing my winter jacket and a hat. What does the thermometer say?" Or, "I'm wearing shorts and a t-shirt. What does the thermometer say now?" Your partner can show the temperature on the model thermometer. See if you agree. You can also continue the temperature experiments you have started using real thermometers.

Process:

Children make model thermometers according to the directions. Teachers may also choose to do this as a whole class activity and have the children bring their models to the studio.

Facilitation:

What does the thermometer tell us about the weather? When the red on the thermometer goes up, what does that mean?

When the red is all the way down, what does that mean?

Ongoing Assessment:

Note whether children follow the procedure for making the thermometer. Do children understand how the model thermometer shows differences in temperature?

Thinking and Feedback Possibilities:

Children will engage in Science Circles during Science and Engineering lessons to extend their thinking and work.

Writing and Drawing

Book Making

Continues from previous week

Objective:

I can write and illustrate my own books.



Standards

Standards addressed will depend upon the studios in which children work. Possibilities include those listed in the Studios Introduction (Part 2: Components) and the following studio-specific standards.

Art:

(Boston) Visual Arts 1.1. Use a variety of materials and media, for example, crayons, chalk, paint, clay, various kinds of papers, textiles, and yarns, and understand how to use them to produce different visual effects.

(Boston) Visual Arts 1.4. Learn to take care of materials and tools and to use them safely.

Building:

L.2.1.e Spell untaught words phonetically, drawing on phonemic awareness and spelling conventions.

Drama:

SL.1.1b. Build on others' talk in conversations by responding to the comments of others through multiple exchanges.

SR 1.2. Demonstrate an understanding of thoughts, feelings, behavior and perspectives of oneself and others.

Library:

R.1.1.a Recognize the distinguishing features of a sentence (e.g., first word, capitalization, ending punctuation).

Math:

1.NBT.A.1: Count to 120, starting at any number less than 120. In this range, read and write numerals and represent a number of objects with a written numeral.

RF.1.1. Demonstrate understanding of the organization and basic features of print.

Science and Engineering:

Practice 1. Asking questions and defining problems

Practice 2. Developing and using models

Writing and Drawing:

R.1.1.a Recognize the distinguishing features of a sentence (e.g., first word, capitalization, ending punctuation).

Standard W.2 Develop, strengthen, and produce polished writing by

using a collaborative process that includes the age-appropriate use of technology.

Thinking and Feedback:
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.
SL.1.1.c Ask questions to clear up any confusion about the topics and texts under discussion.
SL.2.1.b Ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to gather additional information or clarify something that is not understood.
Standard L.1: Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

Notes	