Unit 4: Our Earth

WEEK 3 At a Glance

Texts

Read Aloud



Day 1: The Great Kapok Tree, Read 1
Day 2: The Great Kapok Tree, Read 2
Day 3: The Great Kapok Tree, Read 3
Day 4: Be a Friend to Trees, Read 1
Day 5: Be a Friend to Trees, Read 2

Centers



Art Studio Table: Imaginary Trees (Days 3-5) Art Studio Easel: Imaginary Trees (Days 2 -5)

Blocks: Block Forest (Days 2-5)

Discovery: none

Dramatization: Continu Growing and Preparing Food (Days 2-5)

Library & Listening: Researching the Rainforest (Days 1-5)

STEM: Continue Investigation 1 Mini Gardens & Investigation 2 Compost

Writing & Drawing: Capstone Studio (Days 3-5)

Writing: Argument

Phonics: Follow Guide

Stations

Strategic Small Group Instruction

Reading: Independent and Partner Reading

Pocket Chart: "Five Little Seeds"

Listening & Speaking: Talk Time; Listen & Respond (*The Great Kapok Tree*)

Writing: *The Gift of the Tree*

Word Work: Say, Tap, Build, Read; Say, Tap, Write, Mark; Word Hunt

Shared Reading: "A Cut Down Tree"

Storytelling/ Story Acting: Children dictate stories and act them out.

Math: Follow Guide





useful

sap

https://www.target.com/p/camelbak-eddy-32oz-tritan-water-bottle/-/A-54034983

 $https://www.wiscnews.com/portagedailyregister/sports/recreation/davis-column-march-is-maple-month/article_804dcb17-f4d6-5bd8-9224-3b608e28ab11.html\\$



bark



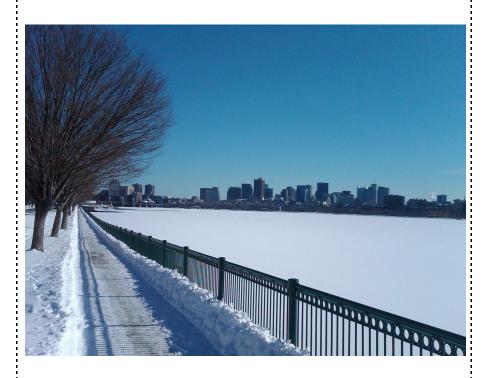
shelter

https://www.pinterest.com/pin/438960294911455263/

Photo by Ana Vaisenstei



store



surface

https://www.businessinsider.com/best-shelf-stable-food

https://www.pinterest.com/pin/206954545356532011/



gas

https://sciencing.com/make-vapor-come-out-mouth-6171602.html







ancestor

https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/parent-kit/starting-solid-food-solids/

https://www.today.com/parents/cutest-photo-gallery-babies-meet-their-great-grandparents-t47596





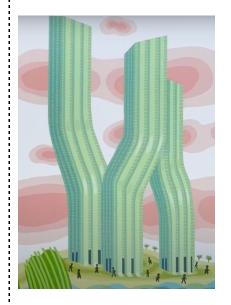




future

https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/rise-and-fall-wrecking-ball-180957752/

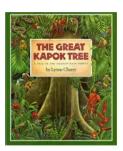
https://www.bellybelly.com.au/baby/when-do-babies-start-talking/,https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Blue_quest ion mark icon.svg





rare

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B-WIMMI0g4k, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Signature_Towers



Read Aloud The Great Kapok Tree

Read 1 of 3

Big Ideas	People, other animals and plants depend on and impact the environment.				
	As caretakers of the earth, people can create and participate in sustainable systems to use natural resources wisely.				
Unit Question	In what ways do people, animals and plants depend on and impact the environment?				
Guiding Questions	What are sustainable systems, and how do people make responsible decisions for our earth?				
Content Objective	I can answer questions about key words and phrases in the story in order to understand the gist. (R.4.K, R.7.K)				
Language Objective	I can determine the meaning of phrases in a story using key details from the text. (L.4.K)				
Vocabulary	depend : to strongly need and receive help from somebody or something in order to live and be well.				
	ancestor: an older member of a family who lived a long time ago				
	destroy: to ruin; to hurt or break				
	ruin: to destroy; to hurt or break				
	future: the time that has not yet happened				
	rare: unusual, not often found or seen				
Materials and Preparation	 The Great Kapok Tree, Lynne Cherry Pre-mark page numbers in the book to correspond with the lesson. Page 2 is the page that begins "Two men" 				

	The Great Kapok Tree vocabulary cards
Opening 1 minute	Introduce the text and set a purpose. Today we have another fiction text that will help us learn about the importance of trees. The forest we read about in The Gift of the Tree was a forest like we have here in Massachusetts. Review the world map on the first pages of the text and point to the northeast region in North America.
	This story takes place in the Amazon Rainforest, in the country Brazil in South America. But the Amazon Rainforest has existed long before we even had names for different countries! Point to the Amazon rainforest. Here [point to the border of the pages] you can see many of the different kinds of animals that live in the Amazon Rainforest.
	Today we're going to read to find out what happens when the animals and people who inhabit, or live in, the rainforest encounter a visitor from the city.
Text and Discussion 12 minutes page 4	Ancestors are the people from a person or animal's family who lived a long time ago. The snake is telling the man that for many, many years snakes have lived in this tree!
page 10	I notice that each animal is providing reasons for why the man should not chop down the tree. Let's keep reading to see what other animals say.
	Invite children to turn and talk to make predictions. Do you think that the man will listen to the animals and not chop down the tree? Why or why not?
page 12	What does the tree frog mean when he says, "You will leave many of us homeless if you chop down this great Kapok tree?"
page 22	A tribe is a community of people. The Yanomamo tribe is an indigenous group of people who live in the rainforests of parts of the country Brazil. They have lived there for a long time, long before Europeans came and gave their land the name "Brazil." Other people in Brazil, like the sleeping man, live in large cities with big buildings. Invite and allow space for children's connections to Brazil or to rainforests, and provide opportunities for further connections and research during Centers.

page 24	When the man looks at all the living beings he realizes that they are "wondrous and rare." What do you think this means? Provide time for responses. Wondrous and rare means that the rainforest animals are both beautiful and unusual; they are special and hard to find! Let's keep reading to see what the man decides to do! Read to the end of the text.					
Key Discussion and Activity 6 minutes	Invite children to turn and talk. What happened in this story? Tell your partner the gist of this story.					
Closing 1 minute	Those of you who predicted the man would listen to the animals were right! They persuaded him not to cut down the tree! Tomorrow we'll read this book again and pay close attention to how the animals convinced the man not to chop down the tree.					
Standards	R.4.K Ask and answer questions with prompting and support about who, what, when, where and how. R.7.K With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text. L.4.K Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on kindergarten reading and content.					
Ongoing assessment	Observe and listen to children's discussion in the partner and whole group share. Do children comprehend the gist of the story? What connections do children have to the topic or the place? What misconceptions surfaced in the partner share that could be addressed in a subsequent read?					
Center Activities	Art Table	Children create imaginary trees.				
	Art Easel Children paint imaginary trees.					
	Blocks Children build a block forest.					
	Dramatization Children cook and compost.					
	Library & Children research the rainforest. Listening					
	STEM	STEM Continue Mini Gardens and Compost				

Writing & Drawing	Children continue the Capstone Project.
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Notes	

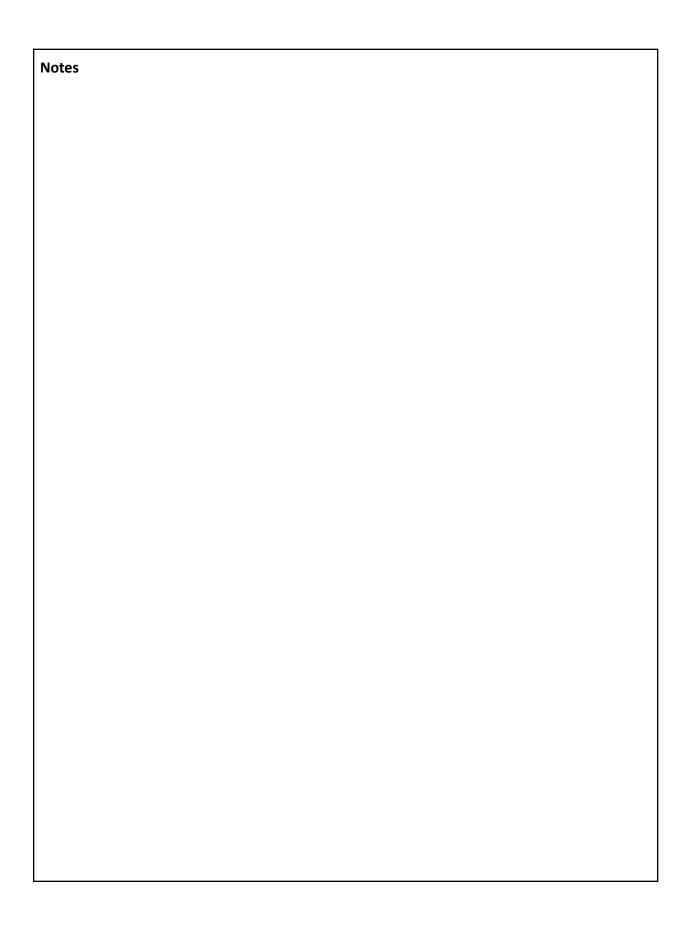


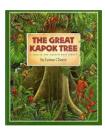
Read Aloud The Great Kapok Tree Read 2 of 3

Big Ideas	People, other animals and plants depend on and impact the environment.				
	As caretakers of the earth, people can create and participate in sustainable systems to use natural resources wisely.				
Unit Question	In what ways do people, animals and plants depend on and impact the environment?				
Guiding Questions	What are sustainable systems, and how do people make responsible decisions for our earth?				
Content Objective	I can use key details to recount the reasons each animal gives for protecting the Kapok tree. (R.4.K, R.7.K)				
Language Objective	I can determine the meaning of phrases in a story using key details from the text. (L.4.K)				
	I can build on the ideas of my classmates in a group discussion. (SL.1.K.b)				
Vocabulary	depend : to strongly need and receive help from somebody or something in order to live and be well.				
	ancestor: an older member of a family who lived a long time ago				
	destroy: to ruin; to hurt or break				
	ruin: to destroy; to hurt or break				
	future: the time that has not yet happened rare: unusual, not often found or seen				
	Tare. unusuai, not orten lounu or seen				

Materials and Preparation	 The Great Kapok Tree, The Great Kapok Tree chart paper and marked On the chart paper, presented Animal	vocabulary cards		
Opening 1 minute	Review the text and set a purpose. Yesterday we began our work with The Great Kapok Tree. In this book, we met a rainforest community who convinces a man not to chop down a great Kapok tree. Over the next two days we'll reread parts of the story closely. We'll discuss the reasons each animal gives to protect the tree and how the animals depend on the tree.			
Text and Discussion 12 minutes page 1-4	Read the beginning pages without stopping; then stop for discussion at the selected pages below.			
page 6	What does the bee mean that "all living things depend on one another?" Harvest 2-3 ideas, then provide a definition for depend. In your own words, what is the bee's reason for protecting the tree? Harvest a few ideas and record them on the chart. As needed, provide an explanation of "pollination," and connect the concept to the previously read text, From Seed to Plant. Let's continue reading to see how other animals depend on the great Kapok tree.			
page 12	What is the tree frog's reason for protecting the tree? Harvest a few ideas and record them on the chart.			
page 14	Invite children to turn and talk. What is the tree jaguar's reason for protecting the tree? Lift ideas during the share and record them on the chart.			
page 16	What is the porcupine's reason for protecting the tree? Harvest a few ideas and record them on the chart. Stop reading the text here.			

Key Discussion and Activity 6 minutes	Review the Animals/Reasons chart by reading each reason. Then, gather children into a circle for a whole group discussion. How do the animals in the rainforest depend on the Kapok tree? As children share, turn back to specific parts of the text and prompt children to reference key details. Encourage children to expand on each other's ideas.				
Closing 1 minute		we'll continue exploring how humans and animals the tree and we'll explore the author's message.			
Standards	R.4.K Ask and answer questions with prompting and support about who, what, when, where and how. R.7.K With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text. L.4.K Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on kindergarten reading and content. SL.1.K.b Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., listening to others and taking turns speaking about the topics and texts under discussion).				
Ongoing assessment	Observe and listen to children's discussion during the partner and whole group share. Do children explain the reasons that animals want to protect the tree? What knowledge do children share? How do children build on each other's ideas? What misconceptions surfaced in the partner share that could be addressed in a subsequent read?				
Center Activities	Art Table Children create imaginary trees.				
	Art Easel Children paint imaginary trees.				
	Blocks Children build a block forest.				
	Dramatization Children cook and compost.				
	Library & Children research the rainforest. Listening				
	STEM Continue Mini Gardens and Compost				
	Writing & Children continue the Capstone Project. Drawing				





Read Aloud The Great Kapok Tree

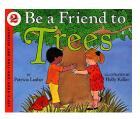
Read 3 of 3

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Big Ideas	People, other animals and plants depend on and impact the environment.					
	As caretakers of the earth, people can create and participate in sustainable systems to use natural resources wisely.					
Unit Question	In what ways do people, animals and plants depend on and impact the environment?					
Guiding Questions	What are sustainable systems, and how do people make responsible decisions for our earth?					
Content Objective	I can use key details from the text to explain what the man learns from the rainforest community and the author's message. (R.4.K, R.5.K.a, R.5.K.b)					
Language Objective	I can determine the meaning of phrases in a story using key details from the text. (L.4.K)					
Vocabulary	depend: to strongly need and receive help from somebody or something in order to live and be well. ancestor: an older member of a family who lived a long time ago destroy: to ruin; to hurt or break ruin: to destroy; to hurt or break future: the time that has not yet happened rare: unusual, not often found or seen					
Materials and Preparation	 The Great Kapok Tree, Lynne Cherry The Great Kapok Tree vocabulary cards Animal/Reasons chart, from Day 2 markers Think, Triad, Share chart, from Week 1, Day 1 					

	Prepare group assignments on the white board or on chart paper.			
	On the whiteboard, write: What did the man learn from the rainforest community? What does the author, Lynne Cherry, want her readers to learn?			
Opening 1 minute	Review the text and set a purpose. Yesterday we recorded some reasons that the rainforest community provided for protecting the Kapok tree. We will continue reading closely, and then we will discuss the following questions: What did the man learn from the rainforest community? What does the author, Lynne Cherry, want her readers to learn? Read only the selected pages below.			
Text and	What does the anteater mean that the man is going to chop down			
Discussion	the tree with "no thought for the future?"			
8 minutes	Harvest 2-3 ideas, then reread the next sentence for further unpacking.			
page 18	Let's keep reading to see what the anteater means by "the future." He says, "And you surely know that what happens tomorrow			
page 10	dependstrees." [read the full excerpt]			
	What does he mean that the big man does not think of his own children?			
	Harvest several ideas and provide a definition of the word future after			
	hearing children's ideas. Chart the gist of the anteater's reasons.			
page 20	The word destroy means to ruin , or hurt.			
	What is the sloth's reason for wanting to protect the Kapok tree? Chart the sloth's reason.			
page 22	What does the boy mean that he wants the man to "look upon us all with new eyes?"			
pages 24-29	Read through to the end of the text without stopping.			
Key Discussion and Activity 10 minutes	Assign reporters within each triad and invite children to Think, Triad, Share. What did the man learn from the rainforest community? Use details from the text to support your ideas.			
	After groups share out ideas, gather the whole group. Read the letter to readers in the back of the book; invite children to share ideas in a whole group discussion.			
	Based on key details from the story and based on her letter, what does the author, Lynne Cherry, want her readers to learn? Prompt children by rereading key lines of the letter.			
	1 . , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			

Closing	Over the next few weeks we will continue learning about the importance of trees for our community.				
Standards	R.4.K Ask and answer questions with prompting and support about who, what, when, where and how. R.5.K.a Retell familiar texts with prompting and support, including details about who, what, when , where and how. R.5.K.b Retell key details of text with prompting and support, including the main topic. L.4.K Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on kindergarten reading and content.				
Ongoing assessment	Observe and listen to children's discussion in triads and in the whole group share. Do children explain what the man learned? How do children make meaning of key vocabulary? What do children understand about the author's message to her readers? How do children participate in their triads?				
Center Activities	Art Table	Children create imaginary trees.			
	Art Easel Children paint imaginary trees.				
	Blocks Children build a block forest.				
	Dramatization Children cook and compost.				
	Children research the rainforest.				
	STEM Continue Mini Gardens and Compost				
	Writing & Children continue the Capstone Project. Drawing				

Notes		



Read Aloud Be a Friend to Trees

Read 1 of 5, Pages 4-13

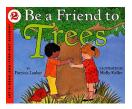
Big Ideas	People, other animals and plants depend on and impact the environment.		
	Plants grow and change over time. They need light, water, and air to live and grow.		
Unit Question	In what ways do people, animals and plants depend on and impact the environment?		
Guiding Questions	How do plants grow and change over time? What do plants need to survive?		
Content Objective	I can retell key details from the text that demonstrate how people depend on trees. (R.4.K, R.5.K.a, R.5.K.b)		
Language Objective	I can clarify a concept by asking and answering questions in a discussion. (SL.2.K.a)		
Vocabulary	useful: can be used for many things, helpful sap: a sticky fluid that comes from trees bark: the protective outer layer of a tree shelter: a place that gives protection against weather or danger store: to keep for future use surface: the top layer of something gas: a form of matter that is neither liquid, like water, nor solid like wood.		
Materials and Preparation	 Be a Friend to Trees, Patricia Lauber Be a Friend to Trees vocabulary cards sticky notes, 5 pieces chart paper and markers On chart paper, create the following chart (without possible 		

Read Aloud U4 W3 D4

	responses).	
	Living Things	How They Depend on Trees
	People	i.e use wood for furniture (p. 8) - turn wood into paper (p. 10) - eat fruits, nuts, and seeds (p. 13)
	Animals	
Opening 1 minute	depends on the Kape informational text co Lauber and illustrate We'll read the begin ways that people de some key details tha We'll mark those key	reat Kapok Tree that the rainforest community of tree for many things. Our new book is an called Be a Friend to Trees, written by Patricia ed by Holly Keller. Ining pages in order to understand some of the pend on trees. Every time you hear and see it show us how we use trees, put a thumb up! I details with our sticky notes. After we've details, we'll record them on this chart.
Text and Discussion 8 minutes	way we use trees, or	rey detail in the illustration that shows me one rhow we depend on trees! I'm going to put a cause we use trees for fun and for shade.
page 5		
page 7	Harvest a few ideas and def the concept of a resource. Trees are something	or mean that trees are useful ? ine the word for children, if needed. Introduce that people use in order to live healthy, lives. Trees are a natural resource for people.
pages 8-13		and select a few children to share the key se, or depend on, trees. Mark the page with a
Key Discussion and Activity		ch sticky note. Invite children to retell key se, or depend on, trees and chart their ideas.

r	T		
10 minutes	Next to each bulleted phrase, include the page number where the key detail was gathered.		
	Invite children to Think, Pair, Share. What do you see in the classroom that is made from trees? Use details from the text to explain to your partner how you know that item is made from trees.		
	Were there from trees?	ck as a whole group. any items in the classroom that you weren't sure come details from the text to help children clarify which items	
Closing 1 minute		we'll continue reading this text to learn more about how pend on trees.	
Standards	R.4.K Ask and answer questions with prompting and support about who, what, when, where and how. R.5K.a Retell familiar texts with prompting and support, including details about who, what, when , where and how. R.5.K.b Retell key details of text with prompting and support, including the main topic. SL.2.K.a Confirm understanding of a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media by asking and answering questions about key details and requesting clarification if something is not understood.		
Ongoing assessment	Observe and listen to children's discussion. Do children identify key details that show how trees are a resource? Do children explain how people depend on trees? How do children use the chart to support partner discussion? What knowledge do children share?		
Center Activities	Art Table	Children create imaginary trees	
Activities		Children create imaginary trees.	
	Art Easel	Children paint imaginary trees.	
	Blocks	Children build a block forest.	
	Dramatization	Children cook and compost.	
	Library & Listening	Children research the rainforest.	

STEM	Continue Mini Gardens and Compost
Writing & Drawing	Children continue the Capstone Project.



Read Aloud Be a Friend to Trees

Read 2 of 5, Pages 14 -20

Big Ideas	People, other animals and plants depend on and impact the environment.		
	Plants grow and change over time. They need light, water, and air to live and grow.		
Unit Question	In what ways do people, animals and plants depend on and impact the environment?		
Guiding Questions	How do plants grow and change over time? What do plants need to survive?		
Content Objectives	I can determine the main topic of a section of informational text. (R.5.K.a, R.5.K.b)		
	I can retell key details from the text that demonstrate how animals depend on trees. (R.4.K, R.5.K.a, R.5.K.b)		
Language Objective	I can use vocabulary from the unit in a triad discussion about the topic. (L.6.K, SL.1.K.a)		
Vocabulary	useful: can be used for many things, helpful sap: a sticky fluid that comes from trees bark: the protective outer layer of a tree shelter: a place that gives protection against weather or danger store: to keep for future use surface: the top layer of something gas: a form of matter that is neither liquid, like water, nor solid like wood		
Materials and Preparation	 Be a Friend to Trees, Patricia Lauber Be a Friend to Trees vocabulary cards 		

	Ι		
	 Unit Question ch 	d on trees chart, from Day 4 (without possibl	e
	Living Things	How they depend on trees	
	People	i.e use wood for furniture (p. 8) - turn wood into paper (p. 10) - eat fruits, nuts, and seeds (p. 13)	
	Animals	i.e. Food - eat inner bark, buds, and twigs (p. 15) - eat fruit, seeds, nuts (p. 17) - collect nectar and pollen (p. 17) Shelter - birds live in nests (p. 18) - bees live in hives in tree hollows (p. 20)	
Opening 1 minute	continue to use of how living things the author Patric without section I we can decide w Remember to pu	a purpose. gan reading Be a Friend to Trees. Today we wour sticky notes to gather key details that teads, this time animals, depend on trees. Also, be cia Lauber organized the information into sub headings, we will determine their main topics hat some headings should be! It up your thumb if you see or hear something hals depend on, or use and need, trees!	ch us cause topics . Then
Text and Discussion 8 minutes	What do porcup Clarify the tree vocabula illustration.	ines eat? ary such as "twig" and "bud" by pointing to th	ıe
pages 14-15	1	up" and select a few children to share the key nimals depend on trees. Mark the page with	
pages 16-17	_	up" and select a few children to share the key nimals depend on trees. Mark the page with	

	Model identifying a section topic. I notice that the last three pages were all about how animals depend on trees for food. There wasn't information on any other topic. If I were making a heading for this section I'd call it "Food from Trees!" Write the heading on a sticky note and attach it to the top of page 14. After we collect our key details on the next few pages, you're going to think about what that section is mostly about and come up with a heading.
pages 18-20	What does the author mean that deer find shelter beneath trees? What is a shelter? As children share their thinking, promote connections to the Grow a Definition images. Acknowledge "thumbs up" and select a few children to share the key details that show how animals depend on trees. Mark the page with a blank sticky note.
Key Discussion and Activity 7 minutes	Invite children to Think, Triad, Share. What was this last section, pages 18-20, mostly about? Determine a section heading with your triad. [animal homes] Invite "reporters" to share out their headings and how they selected it. Then, select one heading as a class to write on a sticky note. Turn back in the book to each sticky note. Select children to retell key details about how animals depend on trees and chart their ideas into two categories: food and shelter. Next to each bulleted phrase, include the page number where key detail was gathered.
Closing 1 minute	Next we'll continue with this book to learn more about how trees help other living things.
Unit Question Chart 3 minutes	Refer to the Unit Question Chart. In what ways do people, animals and plants depend on and impact the environment? Share any new thinking in response to the question and add it to the chart. Some emerging ideas might include: humans and animals depend on trees; food and shelter are resources we get from trees; trees depend on living things to help them survive.
Standards	R.4.K Ask and answer questions with prompting and support about who, what, when, where and how. R.5.K.a Retell familiar texts with prompting and support, including details about who, what, when , where and how. R.5.K.b Retell key details of text with prompting and support, including the main topic.

	SL.1.K.a Participate in collaborative conversations about kindergarten topics and texts with peers, and adults in small and larger groups. L.6.K Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts.		
Ongoing assessment	Observe and listen to children's discussion in the triad and whole group share. Do children explain how animals depend on trees? What key details do children identify that show how trees are a resource? Do children demonstrate understanding of main topics and headings?		
Center Activities	Art Table Children create imaginary trees.		
	Art Easel	Children paint imaginary trees.	
	Blocks Children build a block forest.		
	Dramatization Children cook and compost.		
	Library & Children research the rainforest. Listening		
	STEM Continue Mini Gardens and Compost		
	Writing & Children continue the Capstone Project. Drawing		

Notes		



Art Table and Easel: Creating Imaginary Trees

In contrast to the previous week, children create imaginary trees.

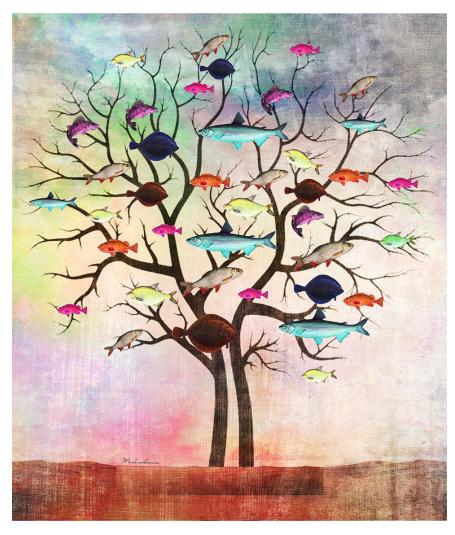
Big Ideas	The natural world can improve people's quality of life and inspire artistic expression.	
Guiding Question	How can the earth inspire artistic expression?	
Vocabulary	imaginary: something that is make believe Representation:	
Materials and Preparation	 tree images a child's "real tree" from the previous week In the Art Studio, offer the same materials as the previous week: tree artifacts such as bark, leaves, branches, acorns These can be brought in by adults and children. a variety of Beautiful Stuff that will support children's creation of real trees such as rocks, sticks, acorns, leaves, corks, etc. adhesives for Beautiful Stuff such as liquid glue and/or tape If a glue gun is desired, adults should use this tool. cardboard of different sizes, to be used as a base paper of various sizes, colors, and textures a variety of art materials such as paint, pastels, colored pencils, markers, and crayons paint brushes of various sizes scissors Organize and display the materials so that children can access them as needed. If possible set up a mixing table near the easel so that children can create the colors they need to represent their trees. Post, project or show on a laptop/ipad some of the tree images.	

Bring to Intro to Centers: a child's "real tree" from the previous week, tree image, some Beautiful Stuff. Intro to centers Last week at the Art Studio, we created real trees. Here is _____'s work. What do you notice? Show the work. Provide time for children to share their observations. Invite the child to share the inspiration and process for the work. This week at the Art Studio, we will create trees again. But this time, you can create imaginary, or make believe, trees. Use your imagination to create any kind of tree you would like! Let's take a look at some photographs of imaginary trees created by different artists. These trees are not realistic like those we constructed last week. Instead, they are artistic **representations** of Show the photographs. Pause after each slide to allow for children to share what they notice and their reactions. What does this make you think about? These trees might inspire you to create your own imaginary tree. When you are ready, you may use any available materials to create an imaginary tree. You might use crayons or markers, Beautiful Stuff, or paint. And remember that you might create a 2-dimensional tree or a 3-dimensional tree. Turn and talk to a partner about an idea you have about imaginary trees. What might you create? Harvest a few ideas. Collaborate with your peers and see what you come up with! **During centers** Children look at the tree parts and images. Support children as they decide what kind of trees to represent what materials to use. They might choose to create 2-dimensional or 3-dimensional pieces. If using Beautiful Stuff, children may need support with how to glue their pieces together. If painting, children may need support with mixing colors. Remind children to use the resources as a source of inspiration and also to include details about trees.

	Encourage children to talk with one another about their creations and stories, share materials, and paint together.
Facilitation	 What do you notice about these parts (or photos) of trees? What different colors or shapes do you see? What part of the tree do you want to be sure to include? What materials will you choose? How will you make the colors you need? What inspires you about trees? Can you tell me a story about your tree? How is your tree special?
Standards	SL.1.K.a Participate in collaborative conversations about kindergarten topics and texts with peers, and adults in small and larger groups. SL.3.K.b Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions as desired to provide additional detail.

Notes		

Imaginary Trees



Tree growing fish

https://pixels.com/featured/tree-2-mark-ashkenazi.html



Anya Gallaccio







Anya Gallaccio

https://www.hallwines.com/art-anya-gallaccio



Gardens By The Bay - Singapore



"Under the Baobab" London

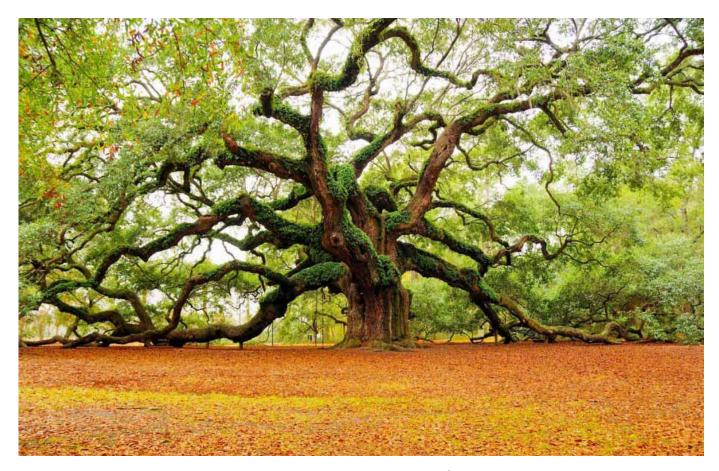
Mike De Butts

https://avax.news/touching/The Pirate Technics Sculpture Under The Baobab Is Installed At The Southbank Centre.html



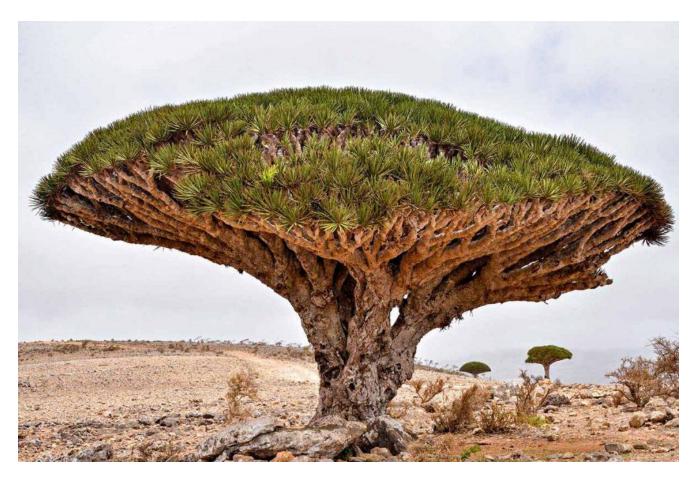
"The Singing Ringing Tree" England Architects: Anna Liu and Mike Tonkin

https://visiontimes.com/2019/09/02/sound-sculptures-listening-to-the-singing-ringing-tree-in-england2.html



Angel Oak Tree, South Carolina

https://urnabios.com/10-most-incredible-unique-trees-in-world/



Dragon Tree - Socotra Island, Yemen

https://urnabios.com/10-most-incredible-unique-trees-in-world/







Blocks: Building a Forest

Children work together to build a forest using varied blocks.

Big Ideas	The natural world can improve people's quality of life and inspire artistic expression.	
Guiding Questions	How can the earth inspire artistic expression? How do plants grow and change over time? What do plants need to survive?	
Vocabulary	trunk: the main part of a tree branch: woody part of a tree that grows from the trunk leaves: flat part of the plant that grow from the stem roots: part of the plant that grows underground	
Materials and Preparation	 blocks (unit, hollow foam) The Gift of the Tree, text and slides The Great Kapok Tree, text and slides Be a Friend to Trees, text and slides tree images from week 2 tree images slides from week 2 A Walk in the Woods slides from week 2 Amazon Rainforest images from Library & Listening children's research sheets Organize and set out images, books and slides for inspiration. If possible allow for the children's trees/forest to stay up into the following week.	
Intro to Centers	We are learning about trees and the forest while reading The Gift of the Tree and The Great Kapok Tree and we have started researching rainforests in Library & Listening. What is something you have learned? Invite a few responses from children.	

	This week we want to challenge you to build trees or the forest. We have lots of resources for inspiration: you can review books, use the research sheets from Library & Listening, or look at some of these images and videos you have used in other centers. Share either a few images or videos. Talk to a partner about what you notice. Invite a few children to share after they talk with a partner. You can use different kinds of blocks to build trees and the forest. You could work on one tree or the whole forest. Show some of some of the different blocks. How would you use these blocks to build the trunk, branches, roots and leaves of trees? Invite children to share their ideas. If it is helpful you can start by sketching a plan for your trees and/or forest, like when we were using the design process during the construction unit, and then you can build. Collaborating will help you to problem solve as you work on building one tree or a whole forest together.
During Centers	As children begin to work, support them to use the resources, including their research, to get ideas. Guide them to consider different kinds of blocks to use. Remind children of the power of teamwork, and encourage them to share their ideas with each other as they build a forest together.
Facilitation	What do you notice about the trees/forest in the images/videos? How do the images or videos inspire your work? How does researching help you get ideas for how to build trees and forest? How did you decide on what materials to use? How does working together help you to problem solve? Are you working on individual trees or on a forest? Why? How did you decide?
Standards	SL.1.K.a Participate in collaborative conversations about kindergarten topics and texts with peers, and adults in small and larger groups. SL.3.K.b Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions as desired to provide additional detail.

Notes			



Library & Listening: Researching the Rainforest

Children research information about rainforests from different sources.

Big Ideas	Through investigations and research, people learn about the natural world.	
Guiding Questions	How do people learn about the natural world?	
Vocabulary	vegetation: plant life in a particular habitat research: to find out about a topic resource: a place, thing, or person that gives you information	
Materials and Preparation	 research sheets, from week 2 children's research sheets The Great Kapok Tree Amazon Rainforest images and videos books about rainforests device such asIpad or laptop sticky notes clipboards writing utensils Gather books and images you have collected about the rainforest. Set out clipboards with paper, sticky notes, and writing utensils. Set up a laptop or ipad with a folder with images children can look through and tag.	
Intro to Centers	Last week in Library & Listening you researched all about plants. Here is what you recorded in your research sheets. Show and read few sample of children's work What do you notice? Invite a few children to share their observations. This week you are going to research the rainforest. Here are books, images and videos about the rainforest. There are so many exciting things to learn about. In The Great Kapok Tree, we met different	

Centers U4 W3

animals; you could learn more about the animal life of the rainforest, or you could learn about the vegetation, the plant life of the rainforest. Let's look at this Choose what to share with children What do you notice? Talk to a partner about your observations. After children talk with a partner, invite a few to share. Your job is to look through the materials to see what you can find out about the rainforest. When you find something interesting you can record it in your research notes sheet. Remember that this sheet has space for lots of things you are going to research during this unit, for today you can just use the part about the rainforest. Show the sheet What do you want to learn about the rainforest? Invite a couple of responses I am curious to see what you find out. Make sure to work together, share ideas and help each other by recording information in your research notes. Remember that this research can help you when you are building a forest in the Block center. **During Centers** As children look through books/images/videos, support them to think about what they are interested in learning about the rainforest. Encourage children to collaborate and talk with each other about what they are learning and how they are recording it on the research note sheet. Remind children they will be able to use what they find out to help them in other centers. **Facilitation** Which images/texts/videos inspire you or give you ideas? Why is this one inspiring? How can these images/texts/videos help you and other children find out more about the rainforest? What about the rainforest are you interested in? Why? How are you going to record it in your research note sheet? What do you want to learn more about the rainforest? Standards R.4.K Ask and answer questions with prompting and support about who, what, when, where and how. R.5.K.a Retell familiar texts with prompting and support, including details about who, what, when , where and how. R.5.K.b Retell key details of text with prompting and support, including the main topic. **K-LS1-1** Recognize that all plants and animals grow and change over time. Use observations to describe patterns of what plants and animals (including humans) need to survive.

Further explanation: Examples of patterns could include that animals need to take in food but plants do not, the different kinds of food needed by different types of animals, the requirement of plants to have light, and that all living things need water. Examples could include the pattern a bear makes when preparing to hibernate for winter, the seasonal patterns of trees losing and/or keeping their leaves. Analyzing and Interpreting Data, Organization for Matter and Energy Flow in Organisms, Patterns

Notes	

WEEK 5 Day

Writing and Drawing: Capstone Studio 1

The Writing and Drawing Center is transformed into the Capstone Studio for the rest of the Unit. Children consider and create a space where they will continually work on the Capstone Project. Children share initial ideas for the project.

Note: This work will occur in conjunction with Writing. During Writing, children will write an argument piece related to the topic. In the Capstone Studio, children will express their ideas through a different modality. Make connections to the Writing and allow these two components to build upon each other.

Big Ideas	As caretakers of the earth, people can create and participate in sustainable systems to use natural resources wisely.	
Guiding Questions	What are sustainable systems, and how do people make responsible decisions for our earth?	
Vocabulary	persuade: to convince	
Materials and Preparation	 Entry Point Tool (optional) Consider entry points for children using this tool. large piece of cardboard, 2-3 pieces. The cardboard will used for a "Capstone Studio" sign vision boards to hold inspirational pieces Capstone Initial Ideas sheet, one ½ sheet per child clipboards, 5 Attach a Capstone Initial Ideas sheet to each clipboard. chart paper and markers Create the following chart. Pre-fill the chart with ideas that have surfaced so far within the Unit. Consider the ideas that came up during Writing, as well. Capstone Ideas [the following are examples:] 	

-using less paper

- -recycling in all classrooms
- -planting trees in our play yard
- -composting food and snacks

Ensure the Writing and Drawing Center materials are available and replenished:

- clear workspace
- blank paper
- writing tools
- paint and paintbrushes

Prepare the Design Studio:

- On 1 piece of cardboard, write "Capstone Studio" in large letters using a pencil. Children will paint over the letters to create a sign.
- Create 1-2 vision boards by adhering some documentation to the cardboard. Leave open spaces for children to add more over time.
 Adhere the vision boards to the walls or shelves.
- On the clipboards, include the Capstone Initial Ideas sheet.

Bring the following to the Intro to Centers meeting: Capstone Ideas chart, clipboard with Capstone Initial Ideas sheet

Intro to Centers

Over the past month we have been learning a lot about our earth, and why it is important for us to care for it. Just like with Our Boston, we are starting another big project, known as the Capstone Project. Here is a challenge for us. We will make a plan to make our community more sustainable and **persuade** others of our plan.

You know a lot about how to take care of our earth. I've been taking note of your ideas and your work. Here are some of the ideas you have all been particularly interested in. Let's review these ideas together.

Read the list of ideas about actions to care for the earth. Facilitate a conversation about which of the ideas resonates most with the children. Children might naturally gravitate towards one idea or perhaps a class vote is necessary. Allow children to advocate for their favorite ideas. Repeat this process for deciding which audience your class will persuade (families, next year's kindergarten class, other students, principal, etc.). The audience may already be clear based on the action step chosen above. As a class community, select one class idea and audience.

We want to ta	ke care of the earth by	(name action) and have
(name d	audience) help us. We now	v have to work on how to
persuade	_(audience).	

As we did with the Our Town project, we will create a space in our room to work on the Capstone. The Writing and Drawing will become a Design Studio. Remember that our Design Studio will be a place where we can share ideas and inspirations, have discussions, make plans, and work together.

This week in the Design Studio, there are clipboards and paper for us to write down our initial thoughts about the Capstone.

Show an Initial Ideas sheet.

How can we communicate our idea to our audience? Allow for 1-2 responses. If children are having trouble, offer a few examples.

One idea could be that we create a story to act out for _____.

Another way we could communicate our idea might be to create large posters that we could hang around our school.

Model writing and drawing an idea on the Capstone Initial Ideas sheet.

When you visit the Design Studio today, think about our idea to take care of the earth. You can begin writing or drawing your initial ideas here and I will come help you.

During Centers

Children paint the Design Studio sign.

When visiting the space, take the time to ask individuals, pairs, or small groups of children about their initial ideas to communicate their sustainable idea. Prompt them to look around at the vision boards. If children are having trouble, help them to make connections to other ideas they've expressed in the past couple of weeks or during Writing. Refer to the Entry Point tool. Listen to their ideas rather than over-prompting them. Support children to either draw or write (or take their dictations) on the Capstone Initial Ideas sheet. Note that it is not important for every child to complete the sheet. Rather, it is critical that every child is given an opportunity to talk with an adult about their ideas and their reasons for them.

Facilitation

- What does sustainability mean to you?
- How can we tell others about our ideas?
- Tell me more about our idea to make the earth a better place. What have you learned so far?
- What is your inspiration?
- What additional materials might we need in this space?

Standards	SL.3.K.b Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions as desired to provide additional detail. SL.4.K Speak audibly and express thoughts, feelings, and ideas clearly.
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Capstone Project Initial Ideas
Name(s):
How can we persuade others of our idea? (words or drawings or dictation)
Capstone Project Initial Ideas
Name(s):
How can we persuade others of our idea? (words or drawings or dictation)

Writing Argument

Joint Construction: Generating Ideas

Content Objective	I can draw and write an idea for how we can make our community more sustainable. (W.3.K.b, SL.3.K.b)	
Language Objectives	I can present my work in a loud, clear voice. (SL.4.K) I can sort ideas into categories. (L.5.K.a)	
Vocabulary	sustainable: using things like paper, water, and energy carefully now so that there are enough resources for people to use later persuade: to convince argument: a genre of writing whose purpose is to convince someone to do something or think something	
Materials and Preparation	During the lesson, the class will take a walk around the school to make observations about ways to make the community more sustainable. Before the lesson, plan for how long and where the class will walk. On the whiteboard, write: What can we do to make our community more sustainable? • writing tools • blank paper, one sheet for each child	
Opening 1 minute	We have been learning about our earth— why it is important and how to care for it. Here is a challenge for us: to be caretakers of our earth; to be people who protect our earth by creating sustainable systems, using resources carefully so there are enough for people to use later. We are going to make a plan to make our community more sustainable and to persuade others—get others to agree and work with us on our plan. We will carry out some parts of our plan during Centers. We will also work together to write an argument. Today we	

	will brainstorm ideas for what we can do to make our community	
	more sustainable.	
Joint Construction	What can we do to make our community more sustainable?	
10 minutes	To get ideas, first we will take a silent walk around the school. Then we will come back and talk and write about our ideas. As we walk, pay careful attention to changes we could make in our school that would help to protect our earth. [recycling; saving energy by turning off lights; composting; etc.] Take a quiet class walk around the school (inside and/or outside). When you return, regroup on the rug.	
Individual Construction 10 minutes	Based on what you noticed and know about our school, what can we do to make our community more sustainable? Have children Think, Pair, Share. Then send them to draw and write their ideas. As children work, circulate to support them.	
Closing 9 minutes	Bring the class together, sitting on the perimeter of the rug. Now each person will share her idea about making our community more sustainable. When you share your idea, be sure to speak in a loud, clear voice so that everyone can hear you.	
	After each person shares, we are going to group similar ideas together.	
	Have the first child share his sheet; then put it in the center of the rug. Have the second child share; then decide as a class whether it communicates the same idea as the first child's, or something different. If the same idea is communicated, pile this sheet on top of the first sheet. If a different idea is communicated, start a new pile. Repeat this process as each child shares. Have a brief discussion about what each group of ideas has in common and label each pile.	
	We have generated a lot of good ideas. Tomorrow we will review them and choose one for our Capstone Project.	
	Collect children's ideas, keeping them sorted into groups, for use on Day 2.	
Standards	 W.3.K.b Use a combination of drawing and writing to communicate a topic. SL.3.K.b Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions as desired to provide additional detail. SL.4.K Speak audibly and express thoughts, feelings, and ideas clearly. L.5.K.a Sort common objects into categories (e.g., shapes, foods) to gain a sense of the concepts the categories represent. 	

Ongoing	Reflect on the class discussion and on children's writing.		
assessment	What ideas do children generate?		
	Which ideas show up the most?		
	What do children already know about these forms of sustainability?		
	How do children represent their ideas in drawing and writing?		
	Do children use loud, clear voices when presenting their work?		

Notes	

Writing Argument

Joint Construction: Choosing a Topic and Audience Individual Construction: Audience

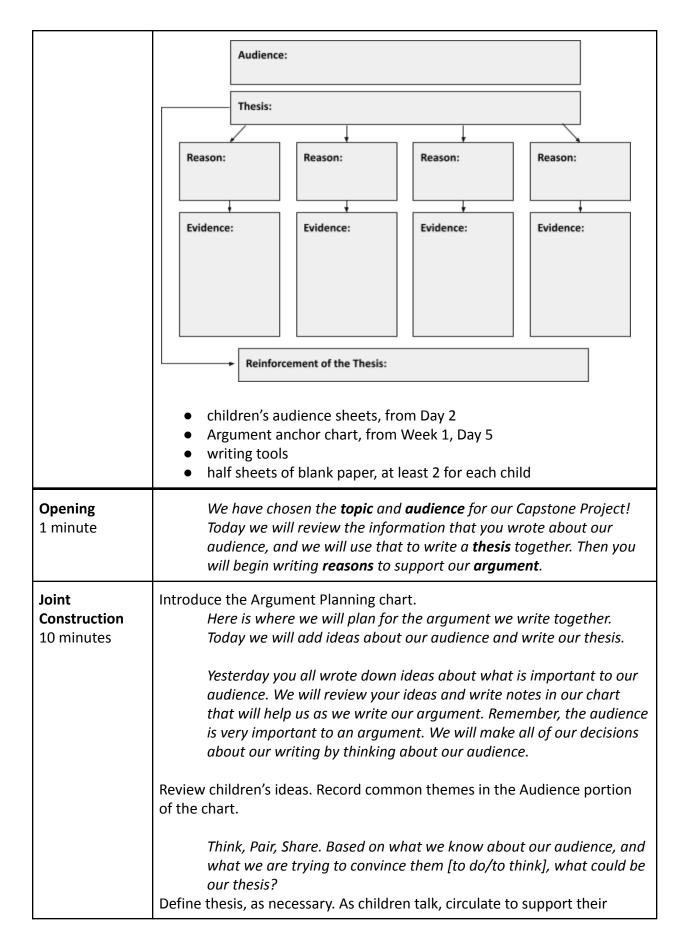
Content Objective	I can draw and write what I know about our audience. (W.3.K.b)		
Language Objective	With my class, I can come to consensus about the topic and audience for our argument. (SL.1.K.a)		
Vocabulary	audience: an individual or group for whom a piece of writing is composed impact: to have an effect on someone or something persuade: to convince argument: a genre of writing whose purpose is to convince someone to do something or think something topic: what the writing is about		
Materials and Preparation	 children's ideas, from Day 1 writing tools blank paper, one sheet for each child 		
Opening 1 minute	Yesterday you came up with some great ideas of ways we can make our school community more sustainable. Today we will review your ideas and choose one for our Capstone Project. We will also choose an audience for our project.		
Joint Construction 10 minutes	As we review the ideas from yesterday, decide which you think will have the biggest impact on making our community more sustainable. Review the categories of ideas generated on Day 1. Refer to specific children's ideas as needed. Does anyone have a strong feeling that one of these ideas is what we should do to take care of the earth? Why do you think that's how we should take care of the earth? Call on particular children and ask them to articulate their position,		

	providing reasons to support their arguments.		
	Facilitate a class conversation to come to consensus about which idea to pursue.		
Joint Construction 10 minutes	Now let's think about our audience: Who do we want to persuade to work with us? Think, Pair, Share. Harvest children's ideas and record them on the board. If children need support thinking about this question, provide examples of who could reasonably make the change in the school. For example, the audience for a schoolwide initiative, such as recycling, could be the principal; while an initiative like saving water could have students as the audience. Facilitate a conversation about the ideas you have written down. Repeat this process for deciding which audience your class will address (families, next year's kindergarten class, principal).		
Individual Construction 8 minutes	We know that the audience is very important to an argument . We need to think about our audience and what is important to them, if we want to write an effective argument. Today we will come up with ideas about our audience that we can use later when we write. Think, Pair, Share. What is important to our audience? Why would they care about [class topic]? After sharing, send children to record their ideas through drawing and writing. As children work, circulate to support them. Collect children's work, for use on Day 3.		
Closing 1 minute	Today we chose a topic and audience for our argument, and we started writing what we know about our audience. Tomorrow we will begin writing our argument together!		
Standards	W.3.K.b Use a combination of drawing and writing to communicate a topic. SL.1.K.a Participate in collaborative conversations about kindergarten topics and texts with peers, and adults in small and larger groups.		
Ongoing assessment	Reflect on the class discussion and on children's writing. What do children identify as the idea that will have the biggest impact? How effective are children at arguing their ideas, supporting their arguments with reasons? What do children already know about the chosen audience? How do children represent their ideas in drawing and writing?		

Writing Argument

Joint Construction: Thesis
Individual Construction: Reasons

Content Objectives	With my class I can write a thesis that appeals to our audience. (W.3.K.b)		
	I can draw and write reasons to support the thesis. (W.3.K.b, SL.3.K.b)		
Language Objectives	I can present my work in a loud, clear voice. (SL.4.K)		
	I can sort ideas into categories. (L.5.K.a)		
Vocabulary	topic: what the writing is about		
	audience: an individual or group for whom a piece of writing is composed		
	thesis : the part of the argument that states what the writer or speaker is trying to convince someone to do or think		
	reason: why the audience should do or think something		
	argument : a genre of writing whose purpose is to convince someone to do something or think something		
	research: to get information about something		
Materials and Preparation	 chart paper and markers Prepare the following Argument Planning chart. 		



	discussions. Then, harvest children's ideas. Come to consensus about the thesis, and write it on the Argument Planning chart.	
Individual Construction 10 minutes	Refer to the Argument anchor chart. In an argument, after the thesis, the writer has to support the thesis with reasons. Today your job is to write at least one reason that would convince [audience] [thesis]. Think of at least one reason and tell it to your partner. Then you will	
	draw and write your reasons on these half sheets of paper—one reason on each. Circulate to support children as they talk, draw, and write.	
Closing 9 minutes	Bring the class together, sitting on the perimeter of the rug. Now each person will share his reasons to support our thesis. When you share your ideas, be sure to speak in a loud, clear voice so that everyone can hear you.	
	After each person shares, we are going to group similar ideas together.	
	Have the first child share her sheet; then put it in the center of the rug. Have the second child share; then decide as a class whether it communicates the same idea as the first child's, or something different. If the same idea is communicated, pile this sheet on top of the first sheet. If a different idea is communicated, start a new pile. Repeat this process as each child shares. Have a brief discussion about what each group of ideas has in common and label each pile.	
	We have generated a lot of good reasons. Tomorrow we will begin researching to come up with more reasons.	
	Collect children's ideas, keeping them sorted into groups, for use on Day 5.	
Standards	 W.3.K.b Use a combination of drawing and writing to communicate a topic. SL.3.K.b Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions as desired to provide additional detail. SL.4.K Speak audibly and express thoughts, feelings, and ideas clearly. L.5.K.a Sort common objects into categories (e.g., shapes, foods) to gain a sense of the concepts the categories represent. 	
Ongoing assessment	Reflect on the class discussion and on children's writing. What do children understand about the audience? What do they recommend as a thesis? Does the thesis demonstrate understanding of the audience? What do children write for reasons? Which ideas show up the most?	

	Do the reasons connect to the interests of the audience?
	What research do the children need to do to have adequate reasons?
	How do children represent their ideas in drawing and writing?
	Do children use loud, clear voices when presenting their work?
Notes	

Writing Argument

Researching Reasons and Evidence

Content Objective	I can research to gather information for an argument. (W.3.K.b, W.1.K.a, W.1.K.b)		
Language Objective	I can talk to my classmates about information we are gathering through research. (SL.1.K.a)		
Vocabulary	reason: why the audience should do or think something thesis: the part of the argument that states what the writer or speaker is trying to convince someone to do or think argument: a genre of writing whose purpose is to convince someone to do something or think something research: to get information about something topic: what the writing is about		
Materials and Preparation	before the lesson, make a research plan. Plan for materials: unit texts: Our Earth: Making Less Trash, Our Earth: Clean Energy, Our Earth: Saving Water, Recycle!, The Great Kapok Tree, Be a Friend to Trees, The Gift of the Tree, Caretakers of the Earth books possible websites: https://mass.pbslearningmedia.org/ http://olliesworld.com/ https://ecokids.ca/play/earthplay Review the unit texts and other classroom resources and put aside those that are relevant to the topic of the argument. Consider arranging for children to interview school community members about the sustainability issue (for example, children might ask the principal what has been done in the past to support recycling in the school, or what her hopes are for schoolwide recycling).		

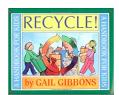
	Plan for research pairs/groups: Based on the available research materials, make a plan for how children will work—in pairs or small groups. Prepare these partnerships/small groups before the lesson. writing tools sticky notes, at least 3 for each child half sheets of paper, at least one for each child (if children are using research resources other than books, such as watching videos or conducting interviews) Capstone Small Group Survey, one copy for each child Note: Much of the work in the Capstone Project will take place in small groups. Each group will be responsible for creating a presentation to persuade the identified audience to take action. Allowing children's input into the topics and formation of each group will increase their commitment to their group. At the end of the lesson is a process for forming small groups.
Opening 1 minute	Yesterday you wrote a lot of great reasons to support the thesis of our argument . Today we are going to generate more reasons by doing research .
Joint Construction 8 minutes	When we wrote reports, we learned that writers often do research to learn about a topic before they write about it. Before we begin writing our argument, we will do some research to make sure we include all of the important reasons to support our thesis.
	Refer to relevant unit texts. One research resource we have available is our unit texts. When you use one of our books to research, you will turn through the pages until you find an image or words that could help us make our argument. You will put a sticky note on that page so that we can refer back to it as a class. Write your name on the sticky note, along with a note about why you chose this page. Model marking a page of one of the texts. For example, flip through Our Earth: Saving Water and pause on page 6. This is an important piece of information. It says "Living things on Earth need water." I'm going to write my name on a sticky note and put it here, because this is important to our argument.
	If children will research using other resources, such as video or conducting interviews, introduce how they will use them. For example, children watching a video may pause it to draw and write reasons on half sheets of paper.
Joint Construction	Send the children in pairs or groups with the appropriate materials to begin research. As children work, circulate to support them.

12 minutes	Collect children's research for use on Day 5.		
Choosing Small Groups 8 minutes	The argument that we are writing together is one piece of our Capstone Project. The other parts of our project will be completed during Centers. We have many skills and talents in our room. We have great writers, drawers, painters, storytellers, dancers, singers, builders and players. To take advantage of these talents to be caretakers of our earth by persuading [audience] to [thesis], we are going to form small groups. Each group will use the materials of a certain center to do their work. For example, a group in the Art Studio can paint signs. A group in Writing and Drawing can write a book.		
	I am going to create the small groups for you to work in. To help me, I want to know which centers you are interested in working in. I have a survey for you to fill out.		
	Show the survey. Here is how the survey works. First, write your name on the top. Then, put a check mark next to any center you are interested in working in. You can check more than one center. If you really want to work in a particular center, put two check marks next to it.		
	Model choosing a Center. For example, I am interested in the Art Studio. I want to paint signs to persuade, so I am going to put a check here.		
	Tonight I'm going to make the small groups. I'll look at your surveys, and I'll think about which children work together well and everyone's different talents. This way we will have groups where everyone can contribute.		
Closing 1 minute	Today we did research to generate more reasons for our argument. Tomorrow we will review and begin writing our reasons, and I will announce our small groups for Centers.		
	After the lesson, create small groups based on your knowledge of the children (their strengths, friendships, complementary skills and needs), along with their surveys. For more information about forming small groups see the Capstone Project Guide.		
Standards	 W.3.K.b Use a combination of drawing and writing to communicate a topic. W.1.K.a Investigate questions by participating in shared research and writing projects. W.1.K.b Gather information from provided sources and/or recall information from experiences in order to answer questions with guidance and support from adults. 		

	SL.1.K.a Participate in collaborative conversations about kindergarten topics and texts with peers, and adults in small and larger groups.
Ongoing assessment	Observe and take notes as children research, and review children's work after the lesson. Do children identify information relevant to the topic? What do they record? How do they record it?

Notes		

Name:	
Art Studio	
Blocks	
Dramatization	
Library	
STEM Center	
Writing & Drawing	



Writing Argument

Joint Construction: Reasons and Evidence continued on Week 4, Day 1

Content Objective	With my class, I can use research to write reasons in an argument. (W.3.K.b, W.1.K.a, W.1.K.b)		
Language Objectives	I can present my work in a loud, clear voice. (SL.4.K) I can sort ideas into categories. (L.5.K.a)		
Vocabulary	research: to get information about something reason: why the audience should do or think something evidence: facts and details used to support reasons in an argument argument: a genre of writing whose purpose is to convince someone to do something or think something convince: to persuade		
Materials and Preparation	 children's reasons sheets, from Day 3 children's research stickies and sheets, from Day 4 Before the lesson, copy book pages children marked with stickies for ease in sorting ideas. Argument Planning chart, from Day 3 Recycle!, Gail Gibbons Argument anchor chart, from Week 4, Day 5 anchor chart images, from Week 4, Day 5 Cut out the evidence card. chart paper, 4-6 pieces At the end of the lesson, small groups will begin working togethe to write the reasons for the argument. Each group needs a sheet chart paper. writing tools 		
Opening 1 minute	Yesterday you did research to find out more reasons and evidence to add to our argument . Today we are going to review your ideas and continue planning together.		

Joint Construction 16 minutes

Let's review the reasons you wrote the other day, and see if your new research supports these reasons, or if there are other reasons we should add.

Lay out children's sorted reasons sheets on the rug. Review the categories of reasons created on Day 3.

Read the thesis on the class Argument Planning chart.

Will all of these reasons support our thesis?

Record agreed-upon reasons in the Argument Planning chart.

Now we'll review your research and see what else we can add. Distribute children's research.

Review what you found yesterday. Think about whether it relates to one of the reasons we just discussed, or if it is a new idea.

Give children several quiet minutes to think. Then have them go around the circle to share their research and categorize it. Once categories have been established, record any new reasons on the Argument Planning chart.

Point to the Evidence boxes on the chart.

Arguments often include evidence as well. Using evidence means using facts and additional details that support the reasons.

Show Recycle! page 26.

We will read this book soon. Gail Gibbons is **convincing** her readers to recycle. One reason she gives for recycling is that making a lot of trash is bad for the environment. This page has a lot of facts about the amount of trash people throw away.

Read several facts.

All of these facts are evidence that support one of Gail Gibbons' reasons for recycling—that people make a lot of trash!

Let's add this to our Argument anchor chart. Add the Evidence card, under Stages.

Joint Construction 10 minutes

For the next few days, you will be working in small groups to write the reasons to support our thesis. First, your group will talk together about what you know about this reason. You will be able to look at all of the notes written by your classmates, as well as our unit books.

After talking together, I will bring your group a piece of chart paper. Write everything you know about your reason on the chart paper, including any evidence you gathered that supports that reason. Everyone in the group should contribute ideas.

Group the children and assign each group a different reason to write about.

Closing 3 minutes	Guide children to discuss the reason before writing. As they talk, circulate to support them. Then distribute chart paper for groups to begin recording their ideas. Next week we'll start working in small groups to make something to convince [audience] to [thesis]. Thinking about your talents, who you work well with, and what you wrote on your surveys, I put together the small groups. Each group has an important job to do. Here are the groups.
	Next week, we will continue to work on our argument together.
Standards	 W.3.K.b Use a combination of drawing and writing to communicate a topic. W.1.K.a Investigate questions by participating in shared research and writing projects. W.1.K.b Gather information from provided sources and/or recall information from experiences in order to answer questions with guidance and support from adults. SL.4.K Speak audibly and express thoughts, feelings, and ideas clearly. L.5.K.a Sort common objects into categories (e.g., shapes, foods) to gain a sense of the concepts the categories represent.
Ongoing assessment	Reflect on the class discussion and on children's writing. What reasons do children generate? Does their research include evidence to support their reasons? Do children use loud, clear voices when presenting their work? Are they able to sort their ideas into categories? Do children work collaboratively in groups? How do they represent their ideas in drawing and writing? What support do they need to write cohesive reasons in a group?

Notes			

WEEK 3

Stations

Station	Activities	Materials Add writing and drawing tools at each station.		
Strategic Small Group Instruction		Dedicate the majority of Stations time to strategically targeted small group instruction.		
Reading	Independent and Partner Reading	 collection of high-interest picture books, including on the topic of study (soil, plants, trees) 		
Pocket Chart	"Five Little Seeds"	 "Five Little Seeds" sentence strips pocket chart and pointer "Five Little Seeds" on chart "Five Little Seeds" child copies drawing tools 		
Listening & Speaking	Talk Time	 Week 3 Talk Time image and prompt 1-minute sand timers, optional 		
	Listen and Respond	 technology for listening to recorded text The Great Kapok Tree recording The Great Kapok Tree, Lynne Cherry conversation prompts, cut apart 		
Writing	The Gift of the Tree	 The Gift of the Tree, Alvin Tresselt writing prompt sheet, one copy for each child writing and drawing tools 		
Word Work	Say, Tap, Build, Read	 Say, Tap, Build, Read sheets, one for each child pencils letter tiles 		
	Say, Tap, Write, Mark	Say, Tap, Write, Mark sheets, one for each childpencils		
	Word Hunt	 Word Hunt cards, cut apart, one set for each child Word Hunt recording sheets, one for each child pencils 		

The Great Kapok Tree

How is the kapok tree important to the animals of the forest?

The Great Kapok Tree

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The Great Kapok Tree

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The Great Kapok Tree

How is the kapok tree important to the animals of the forest?

Talk Time Week 3



https://organicplantcarellc.com/why-are-woodpeckers-making-holes-in-my-trees/#: ``text=Why%20do%20woodpeckers%20drill%20into,the%20surface%20of%20tree%20bark. The surface of the surfac

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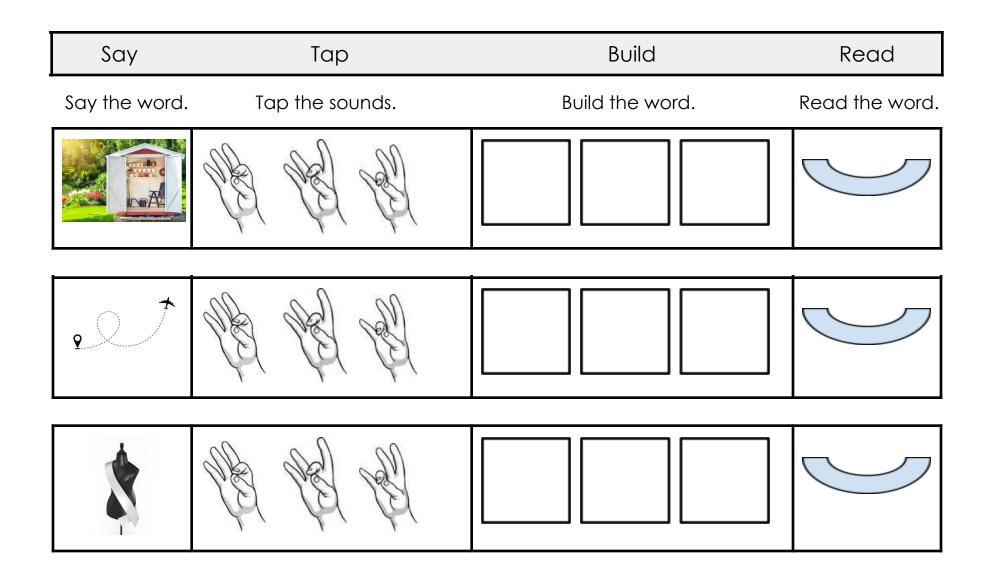
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What do you know about how woodpeckers use trees? What would you like to find out?
What do you know about how woodpeckers use trees? What would you like to find out?
What do you know about how woodpeckers use trees? What would you like to find out?
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What do you know about how woodpeckers use trees? What would you like to find out?

Name:	Writing Station: The Gift of the Tree			
How was the tree a gift to the forest? Draw and write about one or two examples.				

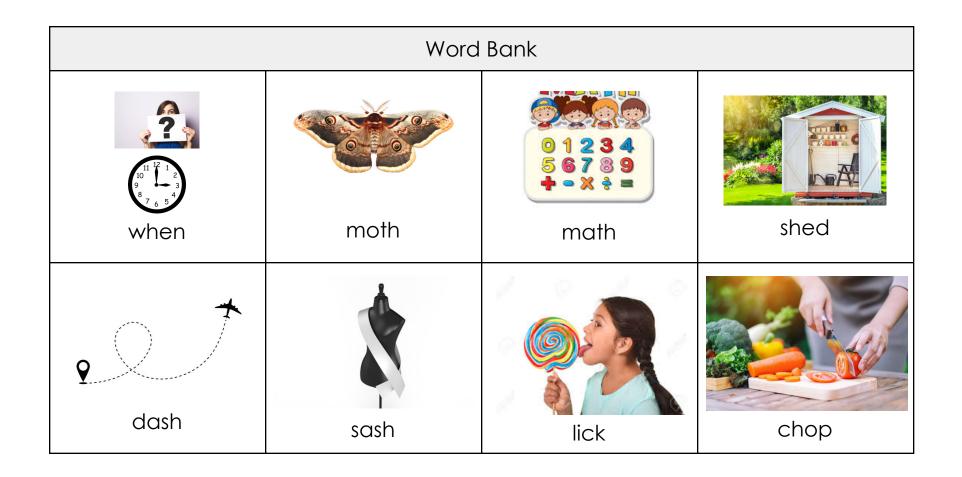
Name:

Say	Тар	Build	Read
Say the word.	Tap the sounds.	Build the word.	Read the word.
11 12 1 2 9 4 7 6 5 4	A Pal All		
	A Pal All		
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 + • x ÷ =	A Pal Pal		



Name:			
Say	Тар	Build	Read
Say the word.	Tap the sounds.	Build the word.	Read the word.
	A Pal Pal		
	Med fell fell		
	W Res De		

Fundations Unit 4, Week 3 Blend phonemes (RF.K.2d)



sash

Say the word. Tap it out. Write it. Underline the digraph.

	<u></u>		<u>₩</u>
	<u>₩</u>		<u>*</u> <u>*</u> * • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
· ·		11 12 1 2 3 3 8 7 6 5 4 4 7 6 5 4	<u>₩</u>



Word Hunt Cards

Look for these words around the room and in books. Read and write them!

me	be	what	little
we	you	the	was
as	and	has	they

Name: _____

Word Hunt

I found them. I can read them. I can write them!

I found them. I can read them. I can write them!

WEEK 3

Shared Reading

"A Cut Down Tree"			
Standards:		Jack and Beth went in the woods	They sat on the log,
R.2.K.d		To chat and play together.	With the woodchopper too,
R.3.K.a			And Jack made a big, sad frown.
R.3.K.b		They had a shock!	<u> </u>
R.3.K.c		They heard chop chop,	"Please do not chop,
R.3.K.d		A tree went thud! Disaster!	We love the trees!
L.2.K.b			Instead, let's plant some seeds!"
		Quick, they went to save the tree.	, ,
		No luck, the big tree was down.	

Invite children to read "A" and sound out "cut."

The full title is "A Cut Down Tree." I wonder why a tree has been cut down.

Fluency:

Using the beat of "Jack and Jill," model expressive reading. Emphasize rhyme.

Pause at "chat" on the second line of the first stanza for authentic word solving (see below), and then again at "chop."

Read through a second time, inviting children to echo read each stanza.

Word Solving:

Point to the word "chat." If I'm not sure what this word says, where would I start to read it?

Invite children to make the /ch/ sound, and then the sounds short a and /t/.

Let's blend those three sounds together to read the word.

Define the word.

Jack and Beth are going to chat, or talk.

Invite children to use their knowledge of letters and sounds to decode the word "chop."

Meaning Making:

What was the problem in this poem?

What solution did Jack and Beth suggest to the woodchopper?

"A Cut Down Tree"		
Standards: R.2.K.d R.3.K.a	Jack and Beth went in the woods To chat and play together.	They sat on the log, With the woodchopper too, And Jack made a big, sad frown.
R.3.K.b R.3.K.c R.3.K.d L.2.K.b	They had a shock! They heard chop chop, A tree went thud! Disaster!	"Please do not chop, We love the trees! Instead, let's plant some seeds!"
	Quick, they went to save the tree. No luck, the big tree was down.	scaa, ieta piane some seeds.

Session 2

Fluency and Language Conventions:

This poem has some punctuation that helps us read it with expression. Let's practice using the exclamation points to read with excitement. Echo read the lines with exclamation points.

Choral read the entire poem, emphasizing excitement at exclamation points.

Phonological Awareness:

Cover the poem so that children do not see the print.

I'm going to read parts of the poem and I want you to listen for digraphs.

Suggest gestures for children to use when they hear specific digraphs (e.g., touch chin for /ch/, finger on lips for /s/, move thumb for /th/, touch sock for /ck/).

You might hear the digraph in the beginning or end of a word. Read one or two lines at a time, according to how much oral text children are able to digest at a time.

Phonological Awareness and Phonics:

We know words sound the same at the end when they rhyme.

We can change sounds or add sounds to make new, rhyming words. In the word "chat," when you change the sound /ch/ to /c/, what is the new word? [cat]

Now say the word "cat," and change the /c/ to /p/. [pat]

Continue this exercise with more initial sounds.

The words "chat," "cat", and "pat" rhyme, and they are spelled the same way at the end.

These words all have a high frequency word in them. Do you notice it? [at]

"At" is a word by itself. When we add sounds at the beginning of this word, we make new, rhyming words.

"A Cut Down Tree"		
Standards: R.2.K.d R.3.K.a	Jack and Beth went in the woods To chat and play together.	They sat on the log, With the woodchopper too, And Jack made a big, sad frown.
R.3.K.b R.3.K.c R.3.K.d L.2.K.b	They had a shock! They heard chop chop, A tree went thud! Disaster!	"Please do not chop, We love the trees! Instead, let's plant some seeds!"
L.Z.N.U	Quick, they went to save the tree. No luck, the big tree was down.	insteau, iet s piant some seeus:

Session 3

In preparation for the lesson, list the following words on the whiteboard. big, had, not, luck, sat, log, sad, chop, thud

Phonological Awareness:

Cover the poem so that children do not see the print.

You are experts at hearing digraphs in words. I am going to say a word, and you will listen for the digraph. If the digraph is at the beginning, stand up. If it is at the end, crouch down.

Say "Beth" and emphasize /th/ at the end. Model crouching, and state that the digraph /th/ was at the end.

Repeat with the words "chop," "thud," and "luck."

Fluency:

Show the poem, and invite three children to dramatize the actions while the remainder of the class reads the poem. The actors can recite their own lines.

Phonics:

There are many words in this poem that you all can read by using your knowledge of letters and sounds.

Refer to the words on the whiteboard, and invite children to read and tap each one. [big, had, not, luck, sat, log, sad, chop, thud]

Word Recognition:

"No" is a new high frequency word in this poem. How many sounds do you hear in the word "no?"

There are two sounds: /n/ and the letter o saying its name; it makes the long vowel sound.

You already know "so" and "go;" that helps you read "no."

There is another high frequency word in this poem. Who can find "with?"

"With" has a digraph. Which digraph sound do you hear?

Extensions	Whiteboard writing with digraphs: Dictate words with digraphs, such as chop, shock, luck, chat, Beth, Jack. Children break down and spell the words and underline the digraphs.
	Whiteboard chaining: Dictate a short-vowel word with a digraph, then change the onset or rime for a new word (e.g., chop→ shop, Jack→ tack).

Name:	_ Date:	
	_	

A Cut Down Tree

Jack and Beth went in the woods To chat and play together.

They had a shock!
They heard chop chop,
A tree went thud! Disaster!

Quick, they went to save the tree. No luck, the big tree was down.

They sat on the log, With the woodchopper too, And Jack made a big, sad frown.

"Please do not chop, We love the trees! Instead, let's plant some seeds!"