

Read to Be Ready plans for: Crinkleroots (Plants and their Habitats - Week 2) 1st Grade

ELA Standards:

- 1.FL.PC.1 Demonstrate understanding of the organization and basic features of print. a) Recognize the distinguishing features of a sentence, such as first word, capitalization, and ending punctuation.
- 1.FL.PA.2 Demonstrate understanding of spoken words, syllables, and sounds (phonemes). b) Orally produce single-syllable words by blending sounds (phonemes) in spoken single-syllable words.
- 1.FL.PWR.3 Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills when decoding isolated words and in connected text. b) Decode regularly spelled one-syllable words.
- 1.FL.WC.4 Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills when encoding words; write legibly.
- 1.FL.VA.7c Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, including using frequently occurring conjunctions to signal simple relationships.
- 1.RI.KID.1 Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.
- 1.RI.KID.2 Identify the main topic and retell key details of a text.
- 1.RI.KID.3 Using graphic organizers or including written details and illustrations when developmentally appropriate, describe the connections between two individuals, events, ideas, or pieces of information in a text.
- 1.RI.CS.6 Distinguish between information provided by pictures or other illustrations and information provided by the words in a text.
- 1.RI.IKI.7 Either orally or in writing when appropriate, use the illustrations and words in a text to describe its key ideas.
- 1.RI.RRTC.10 With prompting and support, read informational texts of appropriate complexity for grade 1.
- 1.SL.CC.1 Participate with varied peers and adults in collaborative conversations in small or large groups about appropriate 1st grade topics and texts.
- 1.SL.CC.2 Ask and answer questions about key details in a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media.
- 1.SL.PKI.6 With prompting and support, speak in complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation.
- 1.W.PDW.4 With guidance and support, produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
- 1.W.RW.10 With guidance and support from adults, engage routinely in writing activities to promote writing fluency and build writing stamina.

Science: 1.LS2: Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics

- 2) Obtain and communicate information to classify plants by where they grow (water, land) and the plant's physical characteristics.
- 3) Recognize how plants depend on their surroundings and other living things to meet their needs in the places they live.

Comprehension skill: Character and Setting Phonics: short o and -s plurals Phonemic Awareness: Blend and Segment phonemes, add ending phonemes /s/,/z/

Grammar/Writing: Action Parts of a Sentence

Unit Focus: The important role plants play in every habitat

Culminating Task: Responding to a written prompt using knowledge from unit of study.

ARTS INTEGRATION: What makes you say that? What do you see? Or What else can we find? For any pictures. https://emprobstvts.weebly.com/vts-the-three-simple-questions.html R2BR-Crinkleroots, SW4 Landforms, Shared Reading-The Big Blue Ox, Decodable Readers-5, 6, Leveled Books-Tom and Pam, Rob, Mom and Socks, Loni's Town

Read Aloud/Shared Reading	Vocabulary Focus	Discussion Questions	Written Response	Small Group/CenterS/Resources

_						
					Students will copy brace map into their writing	
			explicitly taught this	focus upon in this text: wetlands, woodlands, grasslands, desert	r	**Utilize Reading Street story and
1		Read through the first time for	week:			leveled readers for shared and
		enjoyment of the book, with few		What words would you use to describe the plants in a wetland?	Write one sentence telling what 4 habitats we	independent reading practice this
		interruptions.	Wildlife/creatures/	(show illustrations)	will be studying.	week.
		·	critters			
		***Do not pause to read each caption	Wetland	In a woodland?	As time allows, ask that students illustrate the	
		•	Moist surface lush		three habitats in 4 divided sections at bottom	
		•	marsh, swamp, bog	In a arassland?	of paper.	
		Note: **The focus of this thematic	Woodland		or puper.	
>				In a dryland? Introduce the vocabulary cards for this text and display cards	**Inside the front and back covers of the text	
1	Š	more specifically the plants that grow	criss-cross, overlap	Introduce the vocabulary cards for this text and display cards	you will find a simple illustration of 3 of the	
200	5	. , .	Grassland	an week for student writing purposes.	habitats which students could use as a visual	
Ž	Σ	,			for their illustrations.	
		0 0		Writing Journal Sample:	ior their mustrations.	
		= =	void, predator, prey	-Wetland HabitatsWoodland	**=====================================	
			/		**Each journal entry will vary according to the	
			Cactus, sage brush,	-Orassiand -Dryland	ability of your students.	
			succulent plants	-Diyialiu		
				Top half of page will be the Brace Man (see page 88 of Thinking	**Advanced students could be asked to write	
				Top half of page will be the Brace Map (see page 88 of Thinking Maps for sample of a Brace Map)		
				inaps for sumple of a brace mapy	habitat.	
				Below the map have students write one to four sentences,		
				depending on ability levels.		
ı						
F		2 nd reading of Crinkleroot's Guide to	Wildlife/creatures/	Create a Tree Map with the class, modeling how to	Students will copy the Tree Map into writing	Use the written response prompts to
ľu		Knowing Animal Habitats		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,,,	informally assess students' skills in
F		**Read from the beginning through the		•	woodland columns only.	comprehension, reading, writing, etc.
Ğ		page in the woods that says "See if you		Habitats from Crinkleroots	Woodiana columnis omy.	comprehension, reduing, writing, etc.
D			marsh, swamp, bog		**Tree map should be on the left facing page	
Ā			Woodland		with the right facing page reserved for a later	
C			Trunks/stems/branches,		writing response.	
ľ					writing response.	
		The state of the s	criss-cross, overlap			
		words as they appear in the story.		/Charles and a consideration of the consideration of the		
				(Lines under each heading will be completed with		
		Show the vocabulary card – have		descriptors such as moist – lush- swamp-bog for the		
		students repeat the word with you –		wetland)		
		have students define the word – repeat				
		the word again.				

V E C N E S C A		Knowing Animal Habitats **Today begin reading on the page that shows the monarch butterfly and read to the end of the book.	Grassland Meadow, plains, thrive, void, predator, prey Drylands	As a group, complete the class tree map from yesterday, filling in the columns for Grassland and Dryland with	1 1 7 8	Plant adaptations – Brain Pop Jr on Youtube: <u>http://tinyurl.com/y8fqqg75</u>
T H U R S C A Y			cards used throughout the week.	Why are the plants different from one habitat to another? (amount of rain, type of land, different sized leaves, some grow in water and some needs little water, needs of the different animals) **After a couple of examples, have students turn and talk to generate more ideas. Describe the plants in a wetland and how they help animals in that habitat? Repeat this question with each of the other 3 habitats to prepare students for the writing prompt.	the following prompt: Select one of the 4 habitats and describe the plants in that habitat and how animals are helped by those plants.	Great animated video about animals finding plants in desert that store water: http://tinyurl.com/y8km9at5
F R I C A Y) \	Crinkleroot's Guide to Knowing Animal Habitats & The Great Kapok Tree Review the setting of the Great Kapok Tree, showing the illustrations. SW#4 Landforms (See SW online)		(rain forest)	After reading this week's story of <u>Crinkleroots</u> , I believe that the Kapok tree would live in a habitat. I believe this because	Habitat song: http://tinyurl.com/hgfdgjn