

This is a one-week excerpt from the Starfall Kindergarten Teacher's Guide.
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## The Five Senses Unit 8 • Week 24

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## Week 24 Overview

## The Five Senses

This week the children will learn about the five senses, and discover how their senses help them understand the world around them. They will also learn about popcorn through literature and personal experience, and use sensory words to describe popcorn in a factual writing. This week we will:

- meet Helen Keller.
- discover sensory words.
- review quotation marks.


## Recommended Literature

The Popcorn Book - Tomie dePaola (pronounced "Tommy da-POW-la")
is an author and illustrator who loves dogs. Once he had four Welsh terriers named Morgie, Moffie, Madison, and Markus. The dogs followed him all day long, hoping to get something very special, a crunchy carrot treat.

Tomie dePaola likes dogs so much he wrote several books about the Barker Twins. He named them "Barker" because the books are actually based on Morgie, Moffie, Madison, and Markus, who like to bark and bark.


Helen Keller

Now he has a new Airedale named Brontë. When he's not writing and drawing, Tomie likes to garden, cook, and watch movies. His favorite food is popcorn. Did you know his favorite color is white? I wonder why. Do you know?

## Starfall Books \& Other Media

Pop! Pop! Pop!
Mox's Shop
ABC Rhyme Book


Star Writer Melodies
How I Know My World: A book about the senses by Brandi Chase
The Little Red Hen and other Folk Tales: "Chicken Little"
Helen Keller Historical Figures Posters
Sing-Along Volume 1
Reading \& Writing Books
Starfall Dictionaries
Helen Keller by Pam Ferguson
Mox's Day Chapter Books


## Preparation

Generate Vocabulary Cards for Week 24. You will use senses and kernel on Day 1, archaeologist, method, colonist, blizzard on Day 2, and examine, hull, and boil on Day 4.

## Day One

Prepare a sheet of chart paper by creating two columns labeled Nouns and Adjectives. You will also need a copy of Mox's Shop and Mox's Day for display.

For Session 2, you will need a large marshmallow for each child, hand sanitizer, a blank sheet of chart paper, and a marker.

Prior to Session 3, place unpopped popcorn kernels in a lunch-sized brown paper bag and staple the bag closed. Also, write one of each of the story words (adds, and, gets, has, helps, hot, it, job, Mox, pop, pot, set, the, to) on a scrap of white paper.

## Day Two

You will need the list of adjectives from Day 1 and a sheet of blank chart paper.
For Session 2 you will use the list of adjectives from Day 1 and 2 sheets of chart paper for each group.

## Day Three

You will use the chart paper list of nouns and adjectives from Day 2 and a sheet of chart paper labeled Mox's Menu for today's Magic Writing Moment.

For Session 3 you will need two of each High Frequency Word Card: that, they, there, this, than, them, and then.

## Day Four

Remember to remove Mox from your classroom prior to today's lessons.
You will use Mox's Menu for today's Magic Writing Moment. You will also need to generate a sheet of journal writing paper with lines and a blank space for an illustration (as in earlier weeks) for each child.

For today's Session 1, you will need a bed sheet, an air popcorn popper, and a bag of popcorn kernels. If an air popcorn popper is not available, use a microwave to pop the popcorn in advance.

Prepare a note from Mox as pictured.
For Session 3, you will need a banana and a blindfold.


Optional: Consider having popcorn as a snack today.

## Day 1

## Day Five

The children will complete their individual writings and illustrations from Day 4.
Generate a Week 24 "Color by Word" worksheet for each child.

Have several sample birthday cards and chart paper available for Session 1.


Last night, I smelled the fire of a family roasting marshmallows.
Do you like the
smell of roasting
marshmallows?
Love,
Backpack Bear

## Day 2

Peg, Mox, Bob, Zac and I had a fun popcorn party last night! Have you ever
watched popcorn pop?
Love,
Backpack Bear

## Day 3

I read your sentences to friends last night.
They have never seen
a marshmallow. Now,
they want to try one! Love,
Backpack Bear

## Day 4

Zac and I played with Superhero h last
night. We thought of
as many words as we
could that use th, ch, and sh!
Love,
Backpack Bear

## Day 5

It was fun learning
about the senses. My
family uses senses to
find food. How do you
use your senses?
Love,
Backpack Bear

|  | DAY One |  | AY Jwo |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Magic Writing Moment | List nouns | Use adjectives to describe nouns |
|  | Reading <br> Phonemic Awareness <br> Phonics <br> High Frequency Words <br> Print Concepts <br> Comprehension Skills \& Strategies | Long-O <br> Pop! Pop! Pop! <br> Sensory words (adjectives) <br> Comprehension Skill: <br> Author's Intention <br> Comprehension Strategies: <br> Make Connections <br> Predict/Nerify | R\&W p. 31 <br> Discriminate initial/medial /o/ <br> Blending <br> Introduce caret editing symbol <br> Comprehension Strategies: <br> Predict/Verify <br> Ask Questions <br> Adjectives |
|  | Computer | Learn to Read: Row 9, All Activities <br> Talking Library: Nonfiction, "How I Know My World" | Short Vowel Pals: "Pop! Pop! Pop!" <br> Learn to Read: Row 11, <br> All Activities |
|  | Activity | Play dough or magnetic letters: Medial Short-O Words | "Starfall Speedway" HF Words |
|  | Listening \& Speaking <br> Literature <br> Rhymes, Poems, \& Songs <br> Concept Development <br> Vocabulary | How I Know My World: A book about the senses <br> The Little Red Hen and other Folk Tales: "Chicken Little" <br> "Head, Shoulders, Knees, and Toes" <br> Vocabulary: senses, kernel | The Popcorn Book <br> Vocabulary: archaeologist, method, colonist, blizzard "Oo Ostrich" |
|  | Writing | Group write sensory words about marshmallows | Shared writing story about a marshmallow |
|  | Social Studies |  | Understand how people lived in earlier times and how their lives would be different today |
|  | Science | Observe common objects by using the five senses |  |
| 716 | NIT 8 |  |  |



## Materials

## List Nouns

Indicate Mox's books. Say: Mox loves to bake. Let's make a list of things Mox could bake in his shop. I will list them on this chart paper in the column labeled nouns. Indicate the chart paper. Why do they belong here? Yes, they belong here because nouns are the names of things.

List the items the children name under the "Nouns" heading. Say: We made a list of things Mox could bake. Remember, we call words that name things, nouns. Say, nouns.

Explain: Tomorrow we will describe the things Mox will bake and create another list on the other side of the chart paper.

## Phonics Warm-Up

Materials

## Long Vowel 0

Classroom computer navigated
to Learn to Read
Save the chart paper for use on Day 2.

## Reading:

 Foundational SkillsRF.K.3.B Associate long and short vowel sounds with common spellings (graphemes)

Gather the children around a classroom computer navigated to Learn to Read, Row 9. Explore Row 9 "Play-Nose" and "Robot and Mr. Mole." Demonstrate the Long-o activity. The children will revisit this activity during Computer Time.

If you have an interactive board, the children may take turns to navigate through the activities.

## Introduce How I Know My World: A book about the senses

Play Sing-Along Volume 1, Track 12 and the children sing, "Head, Shoulders, Knees and Toes." Volunteers identify and discuss the body parts mentioned in the song.

Draw a stick figure on the board without eyes, ears, mouth, nose, hands, or feet. Backpack Bear whispers, "Something is missing from your drawing!" As children identify the missing parts, add them to the stick figure.

| Materials |
| :---: |
| $\square$ Sing-Along Volume 1 Track 12, |
| "Heads, Shoulders, Knees |
| and Toes" |
| $\square$ How I Know My World: |
| A book about the senses |
| by Brandi Chase |
| $\square$ Vocabulary Card: senses |
| $\square$ Classroom computer navigated |
| to The Talking Library |
| $\square$ Backpack Bear |

Explain: Each of these body parts is a tool for one
of our senses. Our senses make us aware of what is around us. We have five senses, seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, and feeling. Let's see if we can match our senses with our body parts. (Point to each body part as you name it.)

Reading: Literature
RL.K. 7 Describe the relationship between illustrations and text

Reading:
Foundational Skills
RF.K. 1 Understand basic features and organization of print

## Science

SC.IE.1f Use five senses to observe the natural world

- We use our eyes to $\qquad$ . (see)
- We use our ears to $\qquad$ . (hear)
- We use our tongues to $\qquad$ . (taste)
- We use our noses to $\qquad$ . (smell)
- We use our hands to $\qquad$ . (feel)


Explain: Your hands and feet are covered with skin. In fact, your entire body is covered with skin! When you touch something, it is your skin that gives you information about what you are feeling. Your skin tells you what is hot, cold, or wet.

Indicate How I Know My World: A book about the senses and say: Here is a book about our senses. Let's read it to learn more about them. As you read the text, discuss each photograph and children identify additional examples for using each sense.

Ask: Why do you think the author wrote this story? (to teach about the senses) Is this book fiction or nonfiction? Why? How did the author organize or decide what to write on each page? (The pages are organized by senses.)

Read Backpack Bear's message and ask: Which of the five senses did Backpack Bear use?

## Formative Assessment

Navigate a classroom computer to The Talking Library: Nonfiction,"How I Know My World."The children indicate the senses on each page by touching their noses, eyes, and so on during the reading.

[^0]
## Materials

## Prewriting: Introduce Sensory Words

The Little Red Hen and other Folk Tales: "Chicken Little"
$\square$ Blank chart paper, markers
$\square$ A large marshmallow for each child
$\square$ How I Know My World:
A book about the senses
$\square$ Hand sanitizer
Indicate and recall the story of "Chicken Little." Ask: How did Foxy Loxy help the characters use their senses to prove whether or not the sky was falling?

Indicate the bag of marshmallows. Explain: We use words to describe things around us. What color is a marshmallow? I might say, look at the white

## Language

L.K.5.B Understand frequently occurring verbs and adjectives

## Science

SC.IE.1f Use five senses to observe the natural world
marshmallow. White is a word that describes the marshmallow. We used our sense of sight to describe the marshmallow. Words that describe something by using our senses are called sensory words. Children repeat, sensory words.

Indicate How I Know My World, page 22. As the children identify the senses, write them in a column on chart paper, leaving several lines between each sense. Review the senses. Say: Let's examine a marshmallow and write other sensory words to describe it.

Distribute hand sanitizer and the children sanitize their hands. Distribute a marshmallow to each child and say: You can't eat the marshmallow yet. When do you think you can eat it? Right, you can eat it when we talk about the sense of taste.

## Formative Assessment

Partner the children and instruct them to examine the marshmallows using their sense of sight. The children generate words that describe how a marshmallow looks, and you list the words on the chart paper next to "see."

Repeat for each sense. Allow the children to eat the marshmallows prior to discussing "taste."

Review the list of generated words. Say: Sensory words are called adjectives. Children repeat, adjectives. Adjectives are words that describe things.

For Group 2, place an asterisk (*) next to repeated responses and add responses unique to the group.

Check for food allergies before distributing marshmallows.

Save the chart
paper for use on Day 2.

## Computer

Practice

- Learn to Read: Row 9, All Activities
- Talking Library: Nonfiction, "How I Know My World"


## Activity

The children use magnetic letters or play dough to form the short-o words associated with the Picture Cards.

## Materials

Magnetic letters or play dough
Medial short-o Picture Cards


## Introduce Pop! Pop! Pop!

Indicate the paper bag of popcorn kernels. Ask: What do you think might be in this bag? Can you tell what is inside by using your sense of sight? Why not? You will need to use your other senses to discover what's in the bag.

Pass the bag around.

- Instruct the first several children to shake the bag, and use their sense of hearing to predict what is inside.
- Instruct the next several children to feel through the closed bag, then make their predictions based on their sense of touch.
- Instruct the remaining children to smell the bag then make their predictions based on their sense of smell.

Say: Here's a clue. The things in this bag grow on a cob. You have to heat them before they can be eaten. Accept all guesses, but do not tell the children if their answers are correct.

Open the bag and pass it around for all the children to see. The children use their sense of sight to confirm their prediction, popcorn.

Explain: Popcorn is a grain. Each grain of corn is called a kernel. Children repeat, kernel.

Indicate Pop! Pop! Pop! The children predict what the story is about by looking at the cover. Read the story, then discuss it, relating your discussion to the senses.

Media Literacy
ML. 10 Use technology resources to support learning

## Reading: Foundational Skills

RF.K. 1 Understand basic features and organization of print

RF.K.3.B Associate long and short vowel sounds with common spellings (graphemes)

## Literary Response \& Analysis <br> LIT.RA.7b Make

predictions based on illustrations and context

## Science

SC.IE.1f Use five senses to observe the natural world


Play "Pop, Pop, Pop:"

- Hold up each scrap of paper.
- The children read each word as it is shown.
- Crumple the papers to make "popcorn words."
- Select 3 or 4 children to come forward; give each of them a "popcorn word."
- Teach the chant Pop, pop, pop-up they go. Where they'Il fall—we don't know!
- The children holding "popcorn words" toss them in the air.
- Volunteers pick up "popcorn words," open them, and identify the words.
- Repeat with the remaining words. If needed, crumple previous papers so all of the children get a turn.


## Use Adjectives to Describe Nouns

Say: Yesterday we learned about words that

| Materials |
| :--- |
| $\square$ Chart paper from Day 1 |
| $\square$ Plush Mox the Fox |
| $\square$ Marker | describe things. Who remembers what they are called? Yes, words that describe things are called adjectives. Say, adjectives. (The children say, adjectives.) What do we call words that name things? Right, they are called nouns. Say, nouns.

(The children say, nouns.)
Continue: Today we will use adjectives to describe the things Mox likes to bake. Indicate the chart paper list from Day 1 and review the nouns.

Say: Let's think of words that describe these nouns, or things Mox likes to bake. I can think of some. How about using the adjectives sweet and delicious to describe the noun cake?

## Language

L.K.5.B Understand frequently occurring verbs and adjectives
L.K.1B Use frequently occurring nouns and verbs

Partner the children. Each pair chooses one bakery item from the list of nouns, then they think of words that describe it. Volunteers share their adjectives with the class and you write them in the adjectives column. Repeat as time allows.

## Save the chart

 paper for use on Day 3.
## Phonological Awareness Warm-Up

## Identify and Discriminate Initial and Medial /o/

Indicate page 33 of the $A B C$ Rhyme Book and read the "Oo Ostrich" rhyme.
Reading:
Foundational Skills
Say: Say ostrich. What o sound did you hear in ostrich, short-o or long-o? Yes, ostrich begins with the sound of short-o.

Continue: If you hear the short-o sound at the beginning of a word I say, jump up. If you don't hear short-o do nothing. Ready? Say the following words pausing after each to allow the children time to respond.

## Oo Ostrich

Olive Ostrich went out one day
Stuck her head in the sand
And stayed that way!

| odd | April | ox | Oscar | egg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| green | car | on | pumpkin | offer |

Say: This time if you hear the short-o sound in the middle of the words I say put your hands on your head. If you don't hear short-o do nothing.

Say the following words pausing after each to allow the children time to respond.

| box | three | sock | pan | pig |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| top | let | log | pet | shop |

## Materials

## Blending Practice

## ELA

RF.K. 3 Apply phonics/ word analysis skills in decoding words
RF.K.3A Demonstrate one-to-one lettersound correspondence

Say: Today we will practice blending sounds to form words. Review how to do this by practicing several examples together. (Example: /d/ /o/ /g/ = dog; /s/ /a/ /t/ = sat)

## 4

## Formative Assessment

Continue: Now you are ready to try this on your own. Distribute Reading \& Writing Books and the children turn to page 31. They blend sounds to write words, then complete the sentences.


## Materials

## Shared Writing About Marshmallows

Indicate the list of sensory words from Day 1. Say: Let's review the adjectives we listed to describe marshmallows. Who remembers what an adjective is? Right, an adjective is a word that describes a noun.
Review the list.
Continue: Let's use sensory words (adjectives) to write about a marshmallow. We can begin by writing a topic or beginning sentence.

Write This is a marshmallow on chart paper. Read the sentence and the children repeat it.

Ask: If we didn't know what a marshmallow is, would this sentence help? No, it doesn't describe or tell us much about a marshmallow. How can we write about a marshmallow and describe it better for someone who has never seen one?

- A volunteer chooses a sensory word (adjective) from the list that could be used to describe the marshmallow.
- Demonstrate and explain a new editing symbol, the "caret" ( $\wedge$ ).
- Use a marker to form a "caret" and insert the adjective before the word marshmallow.
- Read the edited sentence together.

A volunteer forms another sentence describing the marshmallow.

- Write the sentence on chart paper.
- Children suggest other words from the list of sensory words (adjectives) that could be used to describe a marshmallow.
- Insert the words using the "caret" editing symbol.

Review the list of sensory words (adjectives) as necessary.

## Formative Assessment

Indicate the second sheet of chart paper.
Say: Now let's edit our sentences by rewriting them so they will be easier to read. This is called a "clean copy" or a final draft. The children offer their thoughts as you rewrite the sentences.


## Computer

- Short Vowel Pals:"Pop! Pop! Pop!"
- Learn to Read: Row 11, "Soap Boat" - all activities


## Activity



Media Literacy
ML. 10 Use technology resources to support learning

## Reading: Foundational Skills

RF.K.3.B Associate long and short vowel sounds with common spellings (graphemes)

RF.K.3.C Read common high frequency words by sight

The children read the high frequency words to advance on the Starfall Speedway.

## Practice <br> Practice

## Materials

## Introduce The Popcorn Book

Recall Backpack Bear's message and enlist the children's help to retell Pop! Pop! Pop!

Indicate The Popcorn Book by Tomie dePaola and say: Here is another book about popcorn. The title is The

| Materials |
| :--- |
| $\square$ Pop! Pop! Pop! |
| $\square$ The Popcorn Book by |
| Tomie dePaola |
| $\square$ Vocabulary Cards: |
| archaeologist, method, |
| colonist, blizzard | Popcorn Book and it was written by Tomie dePaola. Look at the cover. Would you predict this book is similar to Pop! Pop! Pop! or that it is about a popcorn party? Volunteers share predictions.

Page through sections of The Popcorn Book and indicate the speech bubbles throughout.

Explain: As the characters in this story are making popcorn, one is reading about how popcorn came to be. I wonder if he learns why popcorn pops, or who discovered popcorn. I wonder why some people store unpopped popcorn in the refrigerator. What do you wonder? Volunteers share their thoughts.

Before reading the story, review the vocabulary word kernel, and introduce:

| archaeologist | a person who studies things that show how people <br> lived long ago |
| :--- | :--- |
| method | a way of doing something (There can be different <br> methods for doing the same thing. For example, you <br> can pop popcorn in a microwave, on a stove, or over a <br> campfire.) |
| colonist | a name given to the first settlers who came to America |
| blizzard | a storm with a lot of snow and wind |

## Formative Assessment

After reading the story, discuss:

- How do archaeologists learn about people who lived long ago?
- How did Native Americans pop popcorn?
- What was another method of popping popcorn mentioned in the story?
- Why did the author call the flying popcorn a blizzard?
- Why was there another popcorn blizzard at the end of the story?
Magic Writing Moment
Create Mox's Menu
Ask: Who knows what a menu is? Volunteers
respond. A menu tells what people can buy or
order in a shop or restaurant. Let's create a menu
for Mox's shop.
Indicate the chart paper from Day 2 and continue: We can use this list for
ideas. Mox has a suggestion for the first item on the menu. Mox whispers
sweet, delicious cake.
Indicate the chart paper labeled "Mox's Menu," and write sweet, delicious cake.
Say: Let's partner to think of other items we can add to Mox's Menu.
The children partner to discuss items to add to the menu using adjectives
and nouns from the chart paper.
Write the children's responses on Mox's Menu.


## Phonics Warm-Up

## Phoneme Substitution

Step One Initial sound substitution in two-letter words

## Reading:

 Foundational SkillsRF.K.2.E Add or
substitute individual sounds (phonemes) in one-syllable words to make new words

## Materials

## Shared Writing

Reading \& Writing Books, p. 32
$\square$ Pencils, crayons

## Language

L.K. 2 Demonstrate command of English conventions in capitalization, punctuation, and spelling


Distribute Reading \& Writing Books and the children turn to page 32. They read the first sentence, Peg says, "Can we help you?" Indicate the quotation marks and ask:

- Who is the speaker in this sentence? How do we know?
- To whom is the speaker talking?
- What do we call the marks that show the exact words someone is saying? Right, we call them quotation marks.

The children use pencils to circle the quotation marks. Indicate the picture of Mox cooking. Read, "Yes, you can!" says Mox. Ask: What tells us that Mox is speaking? (quotation marks) What marks are missing in this sentence?

The children place the quotation marks in the bubbles.
Continue: Look at the words in the Word Bank. Let's read these words together. (Children read the words.) Who can think of a sentence that tells one way we might help Mox? Use some of the words from the Word Bank.

## 

## Formative Assessment

Write the sentences on the board as the children respond. The class then chooses one of the sentences. Erase the others and instruct the children to copy the chosen sentence. They then illustrate it including themselves in the illustration.

Literary Response \& Analysis
LIT.RA.7d Make text to self connections

## Reading:

Foundational Skills
RF.K. 4 Read texts with understanding

## Language

L.K.5.C Identify real-life connections between words and their use

## Reading: Literature

RL.K. 2 Retell familiar stories

## 2

## Mox's Day, Chapter 3

Say: Today we will read chapter 3 of Mox's Day, but
first let's review chapters 1 and 2 . The children retell chapters one and two in their own words.

Say: Chapters 1 and 2 tell us about Mox's day. Everyone is leaving to go home. What do you think will happen next for Mox? Why do you think that?
Volunteers respond.
Continue: The next chapter is called "A Surprise." What do you think the surprise is?

Read "A Surprise" and the children share their own birthday experiences.
Say: Let's look at some of the words the author used in this chapter. Write and discuss the words done, open, thank, and didn't.

Distribute Mox's Day and partner the children to read chapter 3.

## Formative Assessment

The children read chapter 3 together as a group.

If possible have a volunteer or assistant listen to ELL children ELL read chapter 3 aloud.

## Media Literacy

ML. 10 Use technology resources to support learning

## Reading: Foundational Skills

RF.K.1.A Follow words from left to right, top to bottom, and page-bypage turn to page 33. They complete the page by writing the digraphs represented by the pictures then coloring the page.


Ask: What did you observe about all of the words?
(They all begin with /th/.) Since all these words begin with the same sound, it's important to look closely at the whole word to read it correctly.

Distribute Starfall Dictionaries. Write this on the board, and say the word.


## Introduce High Frequency Words: <br> than, them, then

Say: Let's play "Mystery Word." Place the High Frequency Word Cards face down in a pocket chart to play "Concentration."

Say: We have three new mystery high frequency words in our game. When we find the mystery words, we'll let Backpack Bear hold them for us. The children play "Concentration."

[^1]Explain: We learned the high frequency word, this. Find the word this in your dictionary. The word this points something out. Listen. This is a pencil. I like this picture. Who can think of other sentences using the word this?

The children generate sentences using the word this. Volunteers circle /th/ with a red marker.

Write than on the board, and say the word. Explain: When we use the word than we are comparing two things. Listen, the pencil is longer than a crayon. I have a towel that is bigger than yours. Who can compare two things using the word than in your sentence?

The children generate sentences using the word than and volunteers circle /th/ with a red marker.

Write them and then on the board. Say: Let's be letter detectives. There is only one different letter in these two words? What letter is different?

Distribute whiteboards and markers. Say: Listen to my sentence. I will use the word this, than, them, or then. Write the word I use on your whiteboards. Ready?

- This is my favorite story.
- Give the paper to them.
- You are smaller than I am.
- I will write a sentence then draw a picture.


## Formative Assessment

The children enter than, them, and then in their Starfall Dictionaries.

## Magic Writing Moment

## Complete Sentences Using Mox's Menu

Say: Yesterday we created a menu for Mox. Today you will get to choose something from the menu to complete this sentence. On the board write Mox will bake $\qquad$ _.

The children copy the sentence and fill in the blanks using one item from the chart paper and an adjective to describe it. They illustrate their menu items.

Save the writing papers for use on Day 5.

## Phonics Warm-Up

Labeling
Distribute Reading \& Writing Books and the children turn to page 34. Discuss the illustration, then the children label it using the words from the Word Bank. If time allows, they color the illustration.

## Make Popcorn!

Say: I found a note from Mox when I came to school this morning. Read Mox's note.

Continue: You will have to listen very carefully today, so you can share what you learned with Mox.

Instruct the children to close their eyes and listen as you shake the bag of popcorn kernels. A volunteer tells which sense the children used (hearing) and describes what they heard.

Say: I will give each of you a popcorn kernel to examine. To examine something means to look at it closely. The children examine the popcorn kernels.

Continue: Now that you have examined your kernel who can think of an adjective that describes how the kernel looks and feels. Accept responses.

Explain: The outside covering of the kernel is called the hull. The hull protects what is inside the kernel. Two things are inside, a seed and water. Does anyone remember how the seed gets out of the hull?

## our Four

## Writing

W. 8 Write and draw for a variety of purposes and audiences


## Listening \& Speaking

LS.9d Understand and follow one and twostep directions

## Writing

W.8c Draw and label

## Vocabulary

VOC. 3 Use multiple
strategies to develop vocabulary

## Science

SC.IE. 1 Ask and answer questions to understand science concepts

SC.IE.1f Use five senses to observe the natural world

Recall The Popcorn Book, and review how popcorn is popped.
Ask: If we want to make our own popcorn, what do we need to do with the kernels? Yes, we must heat them.

Explain and discuss:

- When a kernel of popcorn gets really hot, the water inside of it begins to bubble. When we make water so hot that it bubbles, we boil it. Hot, bubbling water is boiling water.
- As water boils, it changes into steam.
- Steam is made of tiny droplets of hot water moving quickly up and out into the air.
- When the water inside a popcorn kernel boils, it turns into steam.
- The steam pushes so hard against the hull that it makes the hull of the kernel explode into fluffy, white popcorn.


## E

## Formative Assessment

Ask: What causes the popcorn to explode? (Water inside the kernel turns into steam when it is heated.) What would happen to the kernels if you forgot to turn on the popcorn popper? (Popcorn would not pop.)

Place a sheet on the floor under the popcorn popper and pop the corn. Leave the top off the popper and the popcorn will "explode" out of it. The children eat the popcorn for a snack.

> If an air popcorn popper is unavailable, use a microwave to pop the popcorn in advance.

## Mox's Day

## Materials

Mox's Day Chapter Books

Say: Today we will read the chapters of Mox's Day in groups.
Divide the children into 3 groups, selecting a strong reader for each. Assign a chapter and designate an area for each group.

Circulate as the groups practice reading their chapters. At your signal the groups come back together.

## Formative Assessment

The groups read their chapters aloud in order.

## Computer

Practice

- Talking Library: Nonfiction,"How I Know My World"
- Learn to Read: Rows 9 and 11
- Short Vowel Pals:"Pop! Pop! Pop!"


## Activity

Distribute Reading \& Writing Books and the children turn to page 35. They complete this page by writing the name of each illustration in the spaces then coloring the illustrations.


## Introduce Helen Keller

Explain: Some people cannot use all of their senses. For example, we may know some people who cannot hear. These people are deaf. We learned about a composer who could not hear. Who was that composer? (Beethoven) People who are deaf use their sense of sight and can read lips. Let's try it.

Mouth the word me. A volunteer tells you what word you said. The children read your lips and say, me.

Continue: Many people who are deaf communicate using American Sign Language. You have learned the ASL alphabet. You can communicate with people who are deaf by spelling words using ASL.

Ask: Imagine how it would be if you could not see. People who do not have sight are blind. People who are blind use their other senses to learn about the world around them.

Choose a volunteer, and blindfold him or her. Hold a banana in front of the volunteer, out of reach and smell. The volunteer identifies the object you are holding.

Ask: Why can't (child's name) identify this object? (He or she can't see it.) Is there another sense he or she could use to identify it?

The children suggest using another sense, such as touch. Hand the banana to the volunteer, and ask him or her to identify it.

## Reading: Foundational Skills

RF.K.1.A Follow words from left to right, top to bottom, and page-bypage
RF.K.3.B Associate long and short vowel sounds with common spellings (graphemes)

## Science

SC.IE.1f Use five senses to observe the natural world

## Writing

W.8c Draw and label

## Reading: <br> Informational Text

RI.K. 2 Identify the main topic and key details of a text

RI.K. 10 Actively engage in group reading activities

## Social Studies

SS.HK.2b Know
triumphs in American legends and historical accounts through stories offamous Americans

## Science

SC.IE.1f Use five senses to observe the natural world

Peel the banana and give it to the volunteer to smell, then taste to confirm


Read the narrative on the back of the poster. Indicate the picture of Anne Sullivan and Helen Keller at the water pump.

Indicate the book, Helen Keller. Say: This book is a biography. A biography is someone's life story. The title of the book is Helen Keller and the author is Pam Ferguson. The illustrator is Rebecca Cohen.

Read the book and discuss the challenges of Helen Keller living without two of her senses.

## 

## Formative Assessment

Partner the children to discuss what they learned about Helen Keller, then gather them to share their responses.

## Magic Writing Moment

## Add Detail to Expand Sentences

Individual writings from Day 4

Say: As you are finishing your sentences and illustrations, invite a friend to give you ideas or suggestions about how to make your writing even better.

Display the writings and allow the children to share them throughout the day.

## Phonics Warm-Up



## Rhyming Pairs

Distribute Reading \& Writing Books and the children turn to page 36. They point to each picture in set 1 and say its name after you (fan/man).

Instruct the children to trace the dotted letters and complete each rhyming word. They repeat for each set of rhyming pairs to complete the page.

## Make a Birthday Card for Cox

Say: Today let's make a birthday card for Mox.

| Materials |
| :--- |
| $\square$ Sample birthday cards |
| $\square$ Several markers |
| $\square$ Chart paper |

Indicate sample birthday cards. The children identify the parts of the card (cover, inside message, signature).

Explain: We can make a class birthday card for Mox from all of us. We'll use chart paper.

Ask: What should we write at the top of the card? (Happy Birthday, Mox!) Now
let's write a birthday message for Mox. The children dictate messages for you to write on the chart paper.

Say: The last thing is for us to sign the card. The children decide what closing
words they would like to use before their signatures (love, from, your friend).
Say: The last thing is for us to sign the card. The children decide what closing
words they would like to use before their signatures (love, from, your friend).

## Formative Assessment

Each child uses a marker to write his or her name under the message.
They will create illustrations for Mox during learning center time.

## Writing

W. 8 Write and draw for a variety of purposes and audiences

## Day



Phonological Awareness

PA.2b Distinguishing rhyming and non rhyming words

## Media Literacy

ML. 10 Use technology to support learning

## Reading: <br> Foundational Skills

RF.K.3.C Read common high frequency words by sight

## Reading: Foundational Skills

RF.K.3.A Demonstrate one-to-one letter-sound correspondence
RF.K.3.B Associate long and short vowel sounds with common spellings (phonemes)

## Writing

W. 8 Write and draw for a variety of purposes and audiences

## Computer

Starfall Free Day — The children may navigate to any activity on Starfall.com.

## "Color by Word"

The children locate high frequency words in the illustration and use the Word Bank to color according to the color key.

## Materials

Pencils, crayons
$\square$ Week 24 "Color by Word"
worksheet for each child

## Sound It Out

The children write the letter that stands for the beginning sound of the name of each illustration, then they blend the letters to write the resulting MaterialsPencils
$\square$ Reading \& Writing Books p. 37 words in the spaces provided.

## Illustrate Mox's Birthday Card

The children create illustrations to include in Mox's birthday card created in Session 1.

Present the birthday card with all of the illustrations to Mox and display them on a bulletin board.


## Teacher's Choice

Choose an appropriate activity for this center.

## Teacher's Choice

Choose an appropriate activity for this center.

## Show What You Know

Reading \& Writing Books p. 38
Pencils, crayons

Distribute Reading \& Writing Books and the children turn to page 38.

Read the story and discuss it with the children. Indicate the "High Frequency Words I Know" box.

Say: Here are many of the high frequency words you have learned so far. Let's play "I Spy." See if you can find the high frequency words in the story, We Can Help, and circle them with your pencil. The children do this.

## Reading: <br> Foundational Skills

RF.K.3.C Read common
high frequency words by sight
Speaking \& Listening
SL.K. 1 Participate in conversations with diverse partners about kindergarten topics and texts

## Formative Assessment

Reread We Can Help together. The children choose their favorite parts of the story and illustrate them.

As children finish, they share their illustrations with each other and explain why they chose to illustrate the parts of the story they did.



[^0]:    As the children are pointing to body parts, it would be helpful
    ELL for ELL children to repeat the names of the body parts in their native languages.

[^1]:    Reading: Foundational Skills

    RF.K.3.C Read common high frequency words by sight

