Lesson Plans for Kara Wilmeth, Dilley Elementary School

Week of Monday, December 01, 2014

Monday, December 01, 2014 Day 65 Tuesday, December 02, 2014 <u>Day 66</u> Wednesday, December 03, 2014 <u>Day 67</u> Thursday, December 04, 2014 <u>Day 68</u>

Friday, December 05, 2014 <u>Day 69</u>

Monday, December 01, 2014 Day 65	Tuesday, December 02, 2014 Day 66	Wednesday, December 03, 2014 Day 67	Thursday, December 04, 2014 Day 68	Friday, December 05, 2014 Day 69
English Language Arts and Reading	English Language Arts and Reading	English Language Arts and Reading	English Language Arts and Reading	English Language Arts and Reading
The student is expected to  » identify upper- and lower-case letters.  [1B]  » identify syllables in spoken words.[2B]	Unit 2, Lesson 2 Day 14 of 20	Unit 2, Lesson 2 Day 15 of 20	Unit 2, Lesson 2 Day 16 of 20	Unit 2, Lesson 2 Day 17 of 20
» identify upper- and lower-case letters. [1B] » blend spoken onsets and rimes to form simple words (e.g., onset /c/ and rime /at/ make cat).[2F] » identify syllables in spoken words.[2B] » isolate the initial sound in one-syllable spoken words.[2H] » blend spoken onsets and rimes to form simple words (e.g., onset /c/ and rime /at/ make cat).[2F] » identify the common sounds that letters	TEKS: TEKS will be the same all week.	TEKS: TEKS will be the same all week.	TEKS: TEKS will be the same all week.	TEKS: TEKS will be the same all week.
represent.[3A] » isolate the initial sound in one-syllable spoken words.[2H] » use knowledge of letter-sound relationships to decode regular words in text and independent of content (e.g., VC, CVC, CCVC, and CVCC words).[3B] » identify upper- and lower-case letters. [1B] » identify upper- and lower-case letters. [1B]	Learning Objectives: We willdiscuss the concept to develop oral languagebuild oral vocabularyidentify the upper- and lower-case letterslisten to and chorally read a folktale, discuss the big idea, and retell a main event.	Learning Objectives: We willshare information and ideas about the conceptbuild oral vocabularyidentify the sound for the letter Hhlisten to and chorally read a folktale, discuss the big idea, and retell a main event.	Learning Objectives: We willdiscuss the concept to develop oral languagebuild oral vocabularymatch sounds to spell and read wordsdiscuss the big idea of a folktale read aloud.	Learning Objectives: We willreview the conceptsbuild oral vocabularyidentify upper- and lower-case letters and their soundsuse drawings to represent text-to-self connections.
<ul> <li>» identify the common sounds that letters represent.[3A]</li> <li>» identify syllables in spoken words.[2B]</li> <li>» use phonological knowledge to match sounds to letters.[18A]</li> <li>» identify upper- and lower-case letters.</li> <li>[1B]</li> <li>» identify syllables in spoken words.[2B]</li> </ul>	Technology:	Technology:	Technology:	Technology:
<ul> <li>» blend spoken onsets and rimes to form simple words (e.g., onset /c/ and rime /at/ make cat).[2F]</li> <li>» use knowledge of letter-sound relationships to decode regular words in text and independent of content (e.g., VC, CVC, CCVC, and CVCC words).[3B]</li> <li>» identify syllables in spoken words.[2B]</li> <li>» identify upper- and lower-case letters.</li> <li>[1B]</li> <li>» isolate the initial sound in one-syllable spoken words.[2H]</li> <li>» use letter-sound correspondences to spell consonant-vowel-consonant (CVC) words (e.g., "cut").[18B]</li> <li>» blend spoken onsets and rimes to form</li> </ul>	Academic Language/Key Vocabulary: -weigh -measure -uppercase -lowercase -letter -sound -big idea -event -folktale	Academic Language/Key Vocabulary: -healthy -bamboo -letter -sound -big idea -event -folktale -character	Academic Language/Key Vocabulary: -curious -explore -letter -sound -word -rhyme -big idea -discussion	Academic Language/Key Vocabulary: -weigh -measure -healthy -bamboo -curious -explore -alphabet -letter -uppercase -text-to-self connection -personal experience
simple words (e.g., onset /c/ and rime /at/ make cat).[2F]  » blend spoken onsets and rimes to form simple words (e.g., onset /c/ and rime /at/ make cat).[2F]  » identify the common sounds that letters represent.[3A]	activity, direct teach, critical writing, and	Lesson Activities (Which include opening activity, direct teach, critical writing, and small group talk)	Lesson Activities (Which include opening activity, direct teach, critical writing, and small group talk) -Read and discuss Amazing words: curious and explore.	Lesson Activities (Which include opening activity, direct teach, critical writing, and small group talk)

Monday, December 01, 2014 Day 65	Tuesday, December 02, 2014 Day 66	Wednesday, December 03, 2014 Day 67	Thursday, December 04, 2014 Day 68	Friday, December 05, 2014 Day 69
<ul> <li>» use phonological knowledge to match sounds to letters.[18A]</li> <li>» isolate the initial sound in one-syllable spoken words.[2H]</li> <li>» retell or act out important events in</li> </ul>	-Read and discuss Amazing words: weigh and measure.	-Read and discuss Amazing words: healthy and bamboo.	-Read and sing "Growing and changing"Identify new amazing words.	-Review Amazing words: weigh, measure, healthy, bamboo, curious, explore.
stories.[F19E]  » use knowledge of letter-sound relationships to decode regular words in text and independent of content (e.g., VC,	-Read and sing "Growing and changing"Identify new amazing words.	-Read and sing "Growing and changing"Identify new amazing words.	-model segmenting phonemes and counting soundsspell CVC words.	-Read and sing "Growing and Changing"Clap for each Amazing word.
CVC, CCVC, and CVCC words. [3B] » identify syllables in spoken words. [2B] » identify upper- and lower-case letters. [1B]	-discuss the difference between a letter and a word.	-say words that begin with Hh and words that do notplay "Thumbs Up, Thumbs Down" to	-generate words that rhyme with each CVC wordcontinue spelling additional CVC words.	-review letters and sounds by playing BINGO.
» use letter-sound correspondences to spell consonant-vowel-consonant (CVC) words (e.g., "cut").[18B]  » identify the common sounds that letters represent.[3A]  » isolate the initial sound in one-syllable spoken words.[2H]  » use phonological knowledge to match sounds to letters.[18A]  » make connections to own experiences,	and lowercase lettersin groups, play a matching game with the uppercase and lowercase letters of the alphabetread a folktale - discuss title, author, illustrator, how to hold a book, preview illustrations, activate prior knowledge, make predictions.	identify Hh words.	-explain the meaning of a "folktale"read "The Bremen-town Musicians" - discuss title, author, illustrator, how to hold a book, preview illustrations, activate prior knowledge, make predictionsin small groups, discuss the big idea of the storydraw a picture of the big idea.	-introduce text-to-self connectionsmodel text-to-self connections by locating textual evidence that supports connectionas a class, create a two-column chart by drawing a picture on the left about the book and a picture on the right about a personal experience relating to the picture from the bookstudents will draw a picture of a text-to-self connection.
to ideas in other texts, and to the larger community and discuss textual evidence.  [F19F]  » identify syllables in spoken words.[2B]  » retell or act out important events in stories.[F19E]  » use knowledge of letter-sound		hold a book, preview illustrations, activate prior knowledge, make predictionsdiscuss the main events in the story.	-share important event from the story.	-share connection with a partner.
[1B]	Relevance: -How do we use our knowledge about letters as we read and write?	-ask for the big ideamake puppets of the characters in "Goldilocks and the Three Bears"retell the story with a partner using the puppets.	Essential Questions for Rigor and Relevance: -Why is it helpful to practice letters and sounds? -How does this help you as readers and writers? -How many sounds did you hear in the word?	.Essential Questions for Rigor and Relevance: -How do we use our knowledge about letters, words, and sentences as we read and write? -What letters did we review today? -What sound does each letter make? -What word starts with that letter?
» discuss the big idea (theme) of a well-known folk tale or fable and connect it to personal experience.[6B] » use letter-sound correspondences to spell consonant-vowel-consonant (CVC) words (e.g., "cut").[18B] » identify the common sounds that letters represent.[3A] » blend specker onsets and rimes to form	-What letters did you review today? -What is the difference between upper- and lowercase letters? -What is a big idea? -What was the big idea of this folktale?	Essential Questions for Rigor and Relevance: -Why is it helpful to practice letters and sounds? -How does this help you as readers and writers?	-What letters spell? -What are some words that rhyme with? -How does discussing books help you as a reader? -The big idea is I know because	-What can you do to help make what you read more meaningful? -How can you relate the book to your own life experience? -What textual evidence (a portion of the text or an illustration) supports your connection?
simple words (e.g., onset /c/ and rime /at/ make cat).[2F]  » make connections to own experiences, to ideas in other texts, and to the larger community and discuss textual evidence. [F19F]  » use phonological knowledge to match sounds to letters.[18A]  » recognize recurring phrases and characters in traditional fairy tales, lullabies, and folk tales from various cultures.[6D]  » retell or act out important events in	Closing Activity (Formative/Summative Assessment) I willlearn Amazing wordsidentify the letter, sound, and write Nnreview letters and soundsdiscuss the difference between a letter and a word.	-What do your lips, tongue, and throat do as you make this sound?  -Is your mouth open or closed? -Does your throat wiggle? -Is your voice on or off? -Do you feel air coming out of your mouth? -Does this word start with the sound /f/? -Why is it important to understand the big idea from a text? -What was the big idea in this story? -Have you listened to any other stories	Closing Activity (Formative/Summative Assessment) I willlearn Amazing wordsidentify the letter, sound, and write Nnspell CVC wordsdiscuss the big idea of a folktaledraw a picture of the big idea.	Closing Activity (Formative/Summative Assessment) I willreview Amazing wordsidentify the letter, sound, and write Nnplay BINGO to review letters and soundsmake text-to-self connections.

stories.[F19E]

- » isolate the initial sound in one-syllable spoken words.[2H]
- » identify syllables in spoken words.[2B]
- » discuss the big idea (theme) of a well-known folk tale or fable and connect it
- to personal experience.[6B] » use letter-sound correspondences to
- spell consonant-vowel-consonant (CVC) words (e.g., "cut").[18B]
- » use knowledge of letter-sound relationships to decode regular words in text and independent of content (e.g., VC, One-on-one assistance CVC, CCVC, and CVCC words).[3B]
- » isolate the initial sound in one-syllable spoken words.[2H]
- » retell a main event from a story read aloud.[8A]
- » make connections to own experiences, to ideas in other texts, and to the larger community and discuss textual evidence. [F19F]
- » identify the common sounds that letters represent.[3A]
- » retell or act out important events in stories.[F19E]
- » recognize recurring phrases and characters in traditional fairy tales, lullabies, and folk tales from various cultures.[6D]
- » blend spoken onsets and rimes to form simple words (e.g., onset /c/ and rime /at/ make cat),[2F]
- » listen attentively by facing speakers and asking questions to clarify information. [21A]
- » discuss the big idea (theme) of a well-known folk tale or fable and connect it to personal experience.[6B]
- » use phonological knowledge to match sounds to letters.[18A]
- » identify the common sounds that letters represent.[3A]
- » retell a main event from a story read aloud.[8A]
- » make connections to own experiences, to ideas in other texts, and to the larger community and discuss textual evidence.
- » follow oral directions that involve a short related sequence of actions.[21B]
- » recognize recurring phrases and characters in traditional fairy tales, lullabies, and folk tales from various
- cultures.[6D] » use knowledge of letter-sound relationships to decode regular words in text and independent of content (e.g., VC,
- CVC, CCVC, and CVCC words).[3B] » isolate the initial sound in one-syllable

# Tuesday, December 02, 2014 Day 66

lowercase letters of the alphabet. -determine the big idea in a folktale. -draw a picture and retell a main event from a folktale.

Differentiation

Extra time

### Wednesday, December 03, 2014 Day 67

that remind you of the one we read today? -share an important event in a folktale.

Closing Activity (Formative/Summative Assessment)

I will...

-learn Amazing words.

- -identify the letter, sound, and write Nn. -recognize words and pictures that begin
- -identify the letter and sound for Hh. -clap syllables and tell how many in each
- -say the onset and rime in each Hh word. -listen to a folktale and tell the main events and the big idea.
- -retell the story with a partner using puppets.

Differentiation

One-on-one assistance Extra time

Thursday, December 04, 2014 Day 68

Differentiation

One-on-one assistance Extra time

Friday, December 05, 2014 Day 69

-draw a picture and share a self-to-text connection.

Differentiation

One-on-one assistance Extra time

# Monday, December 01, 2014 <u>Day 65</u>

spoken words.[2H]

- » listen attentively by facing speakers and asking questions to clarify information. [21A]
- » discuss the big idea (theme) of a well-known folk tale or fable and connect it to personal experience.[6B]
- » use letter-sound correspondences to spell consonant-vowel-consonant (CVC) words (e.g., "cut").[18B]
- » use knowledge of letter-sound relationships to decode regular words in text and independent of content (e.g., VC, CVC, CCVC, and CVCC words).[3B]
- » share information and ideas by speaking audibly and clearly using the conventions of language.[22A]
- » retell a main event from a story read aloud.[8A]
- » use phonological knowledge to match sounds to letters.[18A]
- » identify the common sounds that letters represent.[3A]
- » follow oral directions that involve a short related sequence of actions.[21B]
- » recognize recurring phrases and characters in traditional fairy tales, lullabies, and folk tales from various cultures.[6D]
- » retell or act out important events in stories.[F19E]
- » listen attentively by facing speakers and asking questions to clarify information. [21A]
- » follow agreed-upon rules for discussion, including taking turns and speaking one at a time.[23A]
- » use phonological knowledge to match sounds to letters.[18A]
- » use letter-sound correspondences to spell consonant-vowel-consonant (CVC) words (e.g., "cut").[18B]
- » retell a main event from a story read aloud.[8A]
- » share information and ideas by speaking audibly and clearly using the conventions of language.[22A]
- » follow oral directions that involve a short related sequence of actions.[21B]
- » make connections to own experiences, to ideas in other texts, and to the larger community and discuss textual evidence. [F19F]
- use knowledge of letter-sound relationships to decode regular words in text and independent of content (e.g., VC, CVC, CCVC, and CVCC words).[3B]
   speak in complete sentences to
- communicate.[16B]
  » listen attentively by facing speakers and

Tuesday, December 02, 2014 Day 66 Wednesday, December 03, 2014 Day 67 Thursday, December 04, 2014 <u>Day 68</u>

# Monday, December 01, 2014 <u>Day 65</u>

asking questions to clarify information. [21A]

- » retell or act out important events in stories.[F19E]
- » use letter-sound correspondences to spell consonant-vowel-consonant (CVC) words (e.g., "cut").[18B]
- » follow agreed-upon rules for discussion, including taking turns and speaking one at a time.[23A]
- » share information and ideas by speaking audibly and clearly using the conventions of language.[22A]
- » discuss the big idea (theme) of a well-known folk tale or fable and connect it to personal experience.[6B]
- » use phonological knowledge to match sounds to letters.[18A]
- » form upper- and lower-case letters legibly using the basic conventions of print (left-to-right and top-to-bottom progression).[17A]
- » follow oral directions that involve a short related sequence of actions.[21B]
   » make connections to own experiences, to ideas in other texts, and to the larger
- to ideas in other texts, and to the larger community and discuss textual evidence. [F19F]
- » retell or act out important events in stories.[F19E]
- » speak in complete sentences to communicate.[16B]
- » follow agreed-upon rules for discussion, including taking turns and speaking one at a time.[23A]
- » recognize recurring phrases and characters in traditional fairy tales, lullabies, and folk tales from various cultures.[6D]
- » use letter-sound correspondences to spell consonant-vowel-consonant (CVC) words (e.g., "cut").[18B]
- » recognize the difference between a letter and a printed word.[1D]
- » share information and ideas by speaking audibly and clearly using the conventions of language.[22A]
- » discuss the big idea (theme) of a well-known folk tale or fable and connect it to personal experience.[6B]
- » make connections to own experiences, to ideas in other texts, and to the larger community and discuss textual evidence. IF19F1
- » form upper- and lower-case letters legibly using the basic conventions of print (left-to-right and top-to-bottom progression).[17A]
- » speak in complete sentences to communicate.[16B]

Tuesday, December 02, 2014 Day 66 Wednesday, December 03, 2014 Day 67 Thursday, December 04, 2014 Day 68

- » retell a main event from a story read aloud.[8A]
- » retell or act out important events in stories.[F19E]
- » recognize the difference between a letter and a printed word.[1D]
- » recognize recurring phrases and characters in traditional fairy tales, lullabies, and folk tales from various cultures.[6D]
- » follow agreed-upon rules for discussion, including taking turns and speaking one at a time.[23A]
- » listen attentively by facing speakers and asking questions to clarify information. [21A]
- » discuss the big idea (theme) of a well-known folk tale or fable and connect it to personal experience.[6B]
- » retell a main event from a story read aloud.[8A]
- » form upper- and lower-case letters legibly using the basic conventions of print (left-to-right and top-to-bottom progression).[17A]
- » follow oral directions that involve a short related sequence of actions.[21B]
- » make connections to own experiences, to ideas in other texts, and to the larger community and discuss textual evidence. [F19F]
- » listen attentively by facing speakers and asking questions to clarify information. [21A]
- » speak in complete sentences to communicate.[16B]
- » share information and ideas by speaking audibly and clearly using the conventions of language.[22A]
- » recognize recurring phrases and characters in traditional fairy tales, lullabies, and folk tales from various cultures.[6D]
- » follow oral directions that involve a short related sequence of actions.[21B]
- » recognize the difference between a
- letter and a printed word.[1D]
- » follow agreed-upon rules for discussion, including taking turns and speaking one at a time.[23A]
- » discuss the big idea (theme) of a well-known folk tale or fable and connect it to personal experience.[6B]
- » share information and ideas by speaking audibly and clearly using the conventions of language.[22A]
- » form upper- and lower-case letters legibly using the basic conventions of print (left-to-right and top-to-bottom progression).[17A]

Tuesday, December 02, 2014

Wednesday December 03, 2014

Thursday, December 04, 2014 Day 68

esday, December 02, 2014 Day 66	Wednesday, December 03 <u>Day 67</u>

- » speak in complete sentences to communicate.[16B]
- » retell a main event from a story read aloud.[8A]
- » follow agreed-upon rules for discussion, including taking turns and speaking one at a time.[23A]
- » form upper- and lower-case letters legibly using the basic conventions of print (left-to-right and top-to-bottom progression).[17A]
- » recognize the difference between a letter and a printed word.[1D]
- » speak in complete sentences to communicate.[16B]
- » recognize recurring phrases and characters in traditional fairy tales, lullabies, and folk tales from various cultures.[6D]
- » recognize the difference between a letter and a printed word.[1D]
- » listen attentively by facing speakers and asking questions to clarify information. [21A]
- » form upper- and lower-case letters legibly using the basic conventions of print (left-to-right and top-to-bottom progression).[17A]
- » retell a main event from a story read aloud.[8A]
- » recognize the difference between a letter and a printed word.[1D]
- » follow oral directions that involve a short related sequence of actions.[21B]
- » listen attentively by facing speakers and asking questions to clarify information.
- » share information and ideas by speaking audibly and clearly using the conventions of language.[22A]
- » follow oral directions that involve a short related sequence of actions.[21B]
- » follow agreed-upon rules for discussion, including taking turns and speaking one at a time.[23A]
- » share information and ideas by speaking audibly and clearly using the conventions of language.[22A]
- » speak in complete sentences to communicate.[16B]
- » follow agreed-upon rules for discussion, including taking turns and speaking one at a time.[23A]
- » form upper- and lower-case letters legibly using the basic conventions of print (left-to-right and top-to-bottom progression).[17A]
- » speak in complete sentences to communicate.[16B]
- » recognize the difference between a

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Thursday, December 04, 2014 Day 68

<u>Day 66</u>	Wednesday, December 03, 2014  Day 67
<del></del>	<del></del>

# Monday, December 01, 2014 Day 65 letter and a printed word.[1D] » form upper- and lower-case letters legibly using the basic conventions of print (left-to-right and top-to-bottom progression).[17A] » recognize the difference between a letter and a printed word.[1D]

Tuesday, December 02, 2014 Day 66 Wednesday, December 03, 2014 <u>Day 67</u> Thursday, December 04, 2014 Day 68 Friday, December 05, 2014 Day 69

Unit 2, Lesson 2 Day 13 of 20

TEKS:

TEKS will be the same all week.

Learning Objectives:

We will...

- -share information and ideas about the concept.
- -identify the sound for the letter Ff.
- -discuss the big idea of a folktale, recognize recurring phrases, and retell main events.

Technology:

- -weigh
- -measure
- -healthy
- -bamboo
- -curious
- -explore
- -letter
- -sound
- -big idea
- -big idea

Academic Language/Key Vocabulary:

-folktale

Lesson Activities (Which include opening activity, direct teach, critical writing, and small group talk)
-Have students think about what they know about pandas and how they grow.

- -With a partner, discuss "How does a panda change in its first year of life?" -Have students share ideas with the group.
- -Introduce and discuss the Amazing words for the week: weigh, measure, healthy, bamboo, curious, explore.
- -Read and sing "Growing and Changing".
- -say words that begin with Ff and words that do not.
- -play "Thumbs Up, Thumbs Down" to identify Ff words.
- -introduce the letter Ff.
- -notice and learn how to make the /f/ sound.
- -clap and say the number of syllables in each Ff word/picture card.
  -model isolating the initial sound in
- -model isolating the initial sound in one-syllable spoken words beginning with /f/.
- -explain the meaning of a "folktale".
  -read "The Three Little Pigs" discuss title, author, illustrator, how to hold a book, preview illustrations, activate prior knowledge, make predictions.
  -discuss the main events in the story.
  -ask for the big idea.
  -make puppets of the characters in "The Three Little Pigs"
  -retell the story with a partner using the puppets.

Essential Questions for Rigor and

Tuesday, December 02, 2014 Day 66 Wednesday, December 03, 2014 Day 67 Thursday, December 04, 2014 Day 68 Friday, December 05, 2014 Day 69

Relevance:

- -Why is it helpful to practice letters and sounds?
- -How does this help you as readers and writers?
- -What do your lips, tongue, and throat do as you make this sound?
- -Is your mouth open or closed?
- -Does your throat wiggle?
- -ls your voice on or off?
- -Do you feel air coming out of your mouth?
- -Does this word start with the sound /f/?
- -What is a big idea?
- -What is good listening?
- -What two short words make the word folktale?
- -What is a folktale?
- -What is the big idea of this folktale? How do you know?

Closing Activity (Formative/Summative Assessment)

l will...

- -learn Amazing words.
- -identify the letter, sound, and write Nn. -recognize words and pictures that begin with Ff.
- -identify the letter and sound for Ff.
- -clap syllables and tell how many in each Ff picture.
- -say the onset and rime in each Ff word.
- -listen to a folktale and tell the main events and the big idea.
- -retell the story with a partner using puppets.

Differentiation

One-on-one assistance Extra time

Monday, December 01, 2014 Day 65	Tuesday, December 02, 2014 Day 66	Wednesday, December 03, 2014 Day 67	Thursday, December 04, 2014 Day 68	Friday, December 05, 2014 Day 69
Writing	Writing	Writing	Writing	Writing
» recognize that spoken words can be represented by print for communication. [1A]	Week 8 Day 2	Week 8 Day 3	Week 8 Day 4	Week 8 Day 5
» share writing with others.[13E]  » form upper- and lower-case letters legibly using the basic conventions of print (left-to-right and top-to-bottom progression).[17A]	TEKS will be the same all week.	TEKS: TEKS will be the same all week.	TEKS: TEKS will be the same all week.	TEKS: TEKS will be the same all week.
of words.[2A] » identify the common sounds that letters represent.[3A]	Learning Objectives: We willuse writing process effectivelydraft and revise simple sentences and passages, stories, letters, and simple explanationsproduce final simple documents that have been edited.	Learning Objectives: We willuse writing process effectivelydraft and revise simple sentences and passages, stories, letters, and simple explanationsproduce final simple documents that have been edited.	Learning Objectives: We willuse writing process effectivelydraft and revise simple sentences and passages, stories, letters, and simple explanationsproduce final simple documents that have been edited.	Learning Objectives: We willuse writing process effectivelydraft and revise simple sentences and passages, stories, letters, and simple explanationsproduce final simple documents that have been edited.
TEKS: TEKS will be the same all week.	Technology:	Technology:	Technology:	Technology:
Learning Objectives:	Academic Language/Key Vocabulary: -letter -uppercase -lowercase			
	Lesson Activities (Which include opening activity, direct teach, critical writing, and small group talk) -Review the letter and sound for Gg.	activity, direct teach, critical writing, and	Lesson Activities (Which include opening activity, direct teach, critical writing, and small group talk) -Review the letter and sound for li.	Lesson Activities (Which include opening activity, direct teach, critical writing, and small group talk) -Review the letter and sound for Jj.
	-Write name and date on Gg Writer's Workshop paper.	-Write name and date on Hh Writer's Workshop paper.	-Write name and date on li Writer's Workshop paper.	-Write name and date on Jj Writer's Workshop paper.
	-Draw a picture of a "gorilla" and explain	-Draw a picture of a "hamster" and explain	-Draw a picture of an "inch worm" and	-Draw a picture of a "jellyfish" and explain

Monday, December 01, 2014 Day 65	Tuesday, December 02, 2014 Day 66	Wednesday, December 03, 2014 Day 67	Thursday, December 04, 2014 Day 68	Friday, December 05, 2014 Day 69
Academic Language/Key Vocabulary:	that "gorilla" begins with /g/.	that "hamster" begins with /h/.	explain that "inch worm" begins with /i/.	that "jellyfish" begins with /j/.
-letter -uppercase -lowercase	-Explain that a sentence tells somethingExplain that students will fill in the blank of a sentenceDiscuss spacing between wordsDiscuss writing from left to right.	-Explain that a sentence tells somethingExplain that students will fill in the blank of a sentenceDiscuss spacing between wordsDiscuss writing from left to right.	-Explain that a sentence tells somethingExplain that students will fill in the blank of a sentenceDiscuss spacing between wordsDiscuss writing from left to right.	-Explain that a sentence tells somethingExplain that students will fill in the blank of a sentenceDiscuss spacing between wordsDiscuss writing from left to right.
Lesson Activities (Which include opening activity, direct teach, critical writing, and small group talk) -Review the letter and sound for Ff.	I like Ex: I like gorillas.	I like Ex: I like hamsters.	I like Ex: I like inch worms.	I like Ex: I like jellyfish.
• • •	Essential Questions for Rigor and Relevance:	Essential Questions for Rigor and Relevance:	Essential Questions for Rigor and Relevance:	Essential Questions for Rigor and Relevance:
-Draw a picture of an "fish" and explain that "fish" begins with /f/.	-What letter is this? -What sound does this letter make? -What are some things that begin with that letter? -What is a sentence?	<ul><li>-What letter is this?</li><li>-What sound does this letter make?</li><li>-What are some things that begin with that letter?</li><li>-What is a sentence?</li></ul>	<ul><li>-What letter is this?</li><li>-What sound does this letter make?</li><li>-What are some things that begin with that letter?</li><li>-What is a sentence?</li></ul>	-What letter is this? -What sound does this letter make? -What are some things that begin with that letter? -What is a sentence?
-Explain that a sentence tells something.	-What is a word?	-What is a word? -What do you put in between each word? -Which direction do we read and write?	-What is a word? -What do you put in between each word? -Which direction do we read and write?	-What is a word? -What do you put in between each word? -Which direction do we read and write?
l like Ex: I like fish.				
	Closing Activity (Formative/Summative Assessment) I willlearn about sentenceswrite a sentence correctly using a word that begins with Gg.	Closing Activity (Formative/Summative Assessment) I willlearn about sentenceswrite a sentence correctly using a word that begins with Hh.	Closing Activity (Formative/Summative Assessment) I willlearn about sentenceswrite a sentence correctly using a word that begins with li.	Closing Activity (Formative/Summative Assessment) I willlearn about sentenceswrite a sentence correctly using a word that begins with Ji.
Essential Questions for Rigor and Relevance: -What letter is this? -What sound does this letter make? -What are some things that begin with that letter?				·
-What is a sentence? -What is a word?	Differentiation	Differentiation	Differentiation	Differentiation
-What do you put in between each word? -Which direction do we read and write?	One-on-one assistance Extra time	One-on-one assistance Extra time	One-on-one assistance Extra time	One-on-one assistance Extra time

Closing Activity (Formative/Summative Assessment)
I will...

-learn about sentences.

Monday, December 01, 2014

Day 65

-write a sentence correctly using a word that begins with Ff.

Tuesday, December 02, 2014 <u>Day 66</u> Wednesday, December 03, 2014 Day 67 Thursday, December 04, 2014 Day 68 Friday, December 05, 2014 Day 69

Differentiation

One-on-one assistance Extra time

Monday, December 01, 2014 Day 65	Tuesday, December 02, 2014 Day 66	Wednesday, December 03, 2014 Day 67	Thursday, December 04, 2014 Day 68	Friday, December 05, 2014 Day 69
Mathematics	Mathematics	Mathematics	Mathematics	Mathematics
TOPIC 4 Lesson 4-2 Comparing Numbers Through 10	TOPIC 4 Lesson 4-3 1 and 2 More	TOPIC 4 Lesson 4-4 1 and 2 Fewer	TOPIC 4 Lesson 4-5 Numbers Through 10	TOPIC 4 Lesson 4-6 Use Tools
TEKS: -TEKS will be the same for all of Topic 4.	TEKS: -TEKS will be the same for all of Topic 4.	TEKS: -TEKS will be the same for all of Topic 4.	TEKS: -TEKS will be the same for all of Topic 4.	TEKS: -TEKS will be the same for all of Topic 4.
Learning Objectives: We willcompare two numbers through 10.	Learning Objectives: We willfind a number that is 1 or 2 more than another number.	Learning Objectives: We willfind a number that is 1 and 2 less than another number.	Learning Objectives: We willrecognize and identify numbers that are 1 more and 1 less than another numberorder numbers.	Learning Objectives: We willuse counters to solve a word problem.
Technology: www.pearsonrealize.com Topic 4: Today's Challenge Comparing Numbers Through 10: Solve and Share Comparing Numbers Through 10: Visual Learning Comparing Numbers Through 10: Practice	Technology: www.pearsonrealize.com Topic 4: Today's Challenge 1 and 2 More: Solve and Share 1 and 2 More: Visual Learning 1 and 2 More: Practice	Technology: www.pearsonrealize.com Topic 4: Today's Challenge 1 and 2 Fewer: Solve and Share 1 and 2 Fewer: Visual Learning 1 and 2 Fewer: Practice	Technology: www.pearsonrealize.com Topic 4: Today's Challenge Numbers Through 10: Solve and Share Numbers Through 10: Visual Learning Numbers Through 10: Practice	Technology: www.pearsonrealize.com Topic 4: Today's Challenge Use Tools: Solve and Share Use Tools: Visual Learning Use Tools: Practice
Academic Language/Key Vocabulary: -greater than -less than	Academic Language/Key Vocabulary: -more than	Academic Language/Key Vocabulary: -fewer than	Academic Language/Key Vocabulary: -more -less -order	Academic Language/Key Vocabulary: -word problem
Lesson Activities (Which include opening activity, direct teach, critical writing, and small group talk) Problem-Based Learning: (Solve and Share) -listen to the math story and use counters to show the groups of seedlingsdecide which numbers tells which group	Lesson Activities (Which include opening activity, direct teach, critical writing, and small group talk) Problem-Based Learning: (Solve and Share) -listen to the math story and use counters to show 1 more object and write the number that tells how many.  Visual Learning: (Learn) -listen to the interactive story and answer	Lesson Activities (Which include opening activity, direct teach, critical writing, and small group talk) Problem-Based Learning: (Solve and Share) -listen to the math story and use counters to show 1 less.  Visual Learning: (Learn) -listen to the interactive story and answer questions about the story	Lesson Activities (Which include opening activity, direct teach, critical writing, and small group talk) Problem-Based Learning: (Solve and Share) -listen to the math story and write the numbers that are 1 less and 1 more than another number.	Lesson Activities (Which include opening activity, direct teach, critical writing, and small group talk) Problem-Based Learning: (Solve and Share) -listen to the math story and put 1 more counter on the workmattell how many fish are in the bowlexplain how to solve the problem.  Visual Learning: (Learn)

Monday, December 01, 2014 Day 65	Tuesday, December 02, 2014 Day 66	Wednesday, December 03, 2014 Day 67	Thursday, December 04, 2014 Day 68	Friday, December 05, 2014 Day 69
has more.	questions about the story			-listen to the interactive story and answer
Visual Learning: (Learn) -listen to the interactive story and answer questions about the story	Do You Understand?: -Ask: How do you know the number 4 is 1 more than 3?		Visual Learning: (Learn) -listen to the interactive story and answer questions about the story	Do You Understand?: -Ask: How many counters do you put
Do You Understand?: -Ask: Is 8 greater than or less than 9? How do you know?  Guided Practice: -count the items in each row, write the	-Ask: How do you know the number 3 is 2 more than 1?  Guided Practice: -count the counters, draw a group that has 1 or 2 more, and write the numbers that tell how many.	7 is 2 fewer than 9?  Guided Practice: -count the counters, draw a group that has	-Ask: Which number comes after 3? How do you know?	down to show 1 more object? -Ask: How many counters do you put down to show 2 more objects?  Guided Practice: -remind students to use counters, add 1 more, and then write the number.
that is less, greater, or the same.	Independent Practice: -count the counters, draw a group that has	Independent Practice: -count the counters, draw a group that has 1 or 2 fewer counters, and write the numbers that tell how many.	-write the numbers in order.	-use a strategy to make sure all objects are countedplace a counter on each object, show 1 more counter, trace the counters, and write the number that tells how many.
Independent Practice:  -count the items in each row, write the numbers that tell how many, draw a line from each item in the top row to an item in the bottom row, and circle the number that is less.  -count the objects, draw a new row with fewer objects, and write the numbers that tell how many.	Essential Questions for Rigor and Relevance: -What are you asked to find?	Essential Questions for Rigor and Relevance: -What are you asked to find? -What tools do you have to solve the problem? -How can you find the total number of	Independent Practice: -write the number that is 1 less and 1 more than a numberwrite the numbers in orderfind the missing number, and write the numbers in order.	Independent Practice: -listen to the storyplace a counter on each object, show 2 more counters, trace the counters, and write the number that tells how manydraw 4 objects, use counters to show 2 more, and write the number that tells how many.
of yellow pepper seedlings?	sandwiches? -What should you show with your counters? -How many more blocks would I need to have 5 blocks if I have 4 blocks? -How do you know the number 4 is 1 more than 3? -How do you know the number 3 is 2 more than 1? -Which number is greater?	dinosaurs that are left? -what should you show with your counters? -What direction would I move to find the number that is 1 less? Why? -How do you know that the number 8 is 1 fewer than 9? -How do you know that the number 7 is 2 fewer than 9? -How can you make a set with 1 fewer counters? -How many counters show 1 fewer? -What number tells about a group that has 1 fewer than 10? -What number tells about a group that has	-How can you use your cubes to show 1 less than 8? -Which number comes before 6? How do you know?	-What should you do with your counters? -How many counters will you need? -How many counters do you put down to
If the numbers are the same, which group has more? -How will you know that you have drawn a set that has fewer objects? -Which row will have some objects left over?	Closing Activity (Formative/Summative Assessment) I willcount the counters, draw a group that has 1 and 2 more counters, and write the numbers that tell how many.	Closing Activity (Formative/Summative Assessment) I willcount counters, draw a group that has 1 or 2 fewer counters, and write the numbers that tell how many.	Closing Activity (Formative/Summative Assessment) I will  -write the number that is 1 less and 1 more than a number.  -write the numbers in order.  -find the missing number, and write the	-What number did you write? -What number is 1 more than 8? -How many are there in all?  Closing Activity (Formative/Summative

Monday, December 01, 2014 Day 65	Tuesday, December 02, 2014 Day 66	Wednesday, December 03, 2014 Day 67	Thursday, December 04, 2014 Day 68	Friday, December 05, 2014 Day 69
Closing Activity (Formative/Summative Assessment) I willcount objects and write the number that tells how manycircle the number that is lesscount the objects in the row and draw a new row with fewer objects and write the numbers that tell how many.	Differentiation  One-on-one assistance Extra time	Differentiation  One-on-one assistance Extra time	numbers in order.  Differentiation One-on-one assistance Extra time	Assessment) I will  -listen to a storyplace a counter on each object, show 2 more counters, trace the counters, and write the number that tells how manydraw 4 objects, use counters to show 2 more, and write the number that tells how many.
Differentiation				Differentiation  One-on-one assistance Extra time
One-on-one assistance Extra time				

Monday, December 01, 2014 Day 65	Tuesday, December 02, 2014 Day 66	Wednesday, December 03, 2014 Day 67	Thursday, December 04, 2014 Day 68	Friday, December 05, 2014 Day 69
Science	Science	Science	Science	Science
The student is expected to  » identify and demonstrate safe practices as described in the Texas Safety Standards during classroom and outdoor investigations, including wearing safety goggles, washing hands, and using materials appropriately.[1A]  » use the five senses to explore different	Unit B, Chapter 3 Energy and Motion, Day 2	Unit B, Chapter 3 Inquiry Warm-Up: How can you see sound?	Connect to Reading: Focus on Cause	Unit B, Chapter 3 Lesson 1: What are your five senses?, Day 1
forms of energy such as light, heat, and sound.[6A]  » discuss the importance of safe practices to keep self and others safe and healthy. [1B]  » plan and conduct simple descriptive investigations such as ways objects move.	3.	TEKS: -TEKS will be the same for all of Chapter 3.	TEKS: -TEKS will be the same for all of Chapter 3.	TEKS: -TEKS will be the same for all of Chapter 3.
[2B] » record and organize data and observations using pictures, numbers, and words.[2D] » use senses as a tool of observation to identify properties and patterns of organisms, objects, and events in the environment.[4B] » collect information using tools, including computers, hand lenses, primary balances, cups, bowls, magnets, collecting nets, and notebooks; timing	We willuse the five senses to explore different forms of energy such as light, heat, and soundobserve and describe the ways that	Learning Objectives: We willuse our senses to explore sound by the effects of its vibration on objects and record its effects by drawing.	We will	Learning Objectives: We willidentify and describe what we can observe with our senses.
devices, including clocks and timers; non-standard measuring items such as paper clips and clothespins; weather instruments such as demonstration thermometers and wind socks. materials to support observations of habitats of organisms such as terrariums and	Technology: www.pearsonrealize.com	Technology: www.pearsonrealize.com	Technology: www.pearsonrealize.com	Technology: www.pearsonrealize.com Using Your Senses to Observe a Peanut Pearson Flipped Video for Science Using Sense to Detect Energy Pearson Flipped Video for Science
aquariums.[4A]  » observe and describe the location of an object in relation to another such as above, below, behind, in front of, and beside.[6C]  » observe and describe the ways that objects can move such as in a straight line, zigzag, up and down, back and forth, round and round, and fast and slow.[6D]  » collect information using tools, including computers, hand lenses, primary balances, cups, bowls, magnets, collecting nets, and notebooks; timing		Academic Language/Key Vocabulary: -sound -vibration  Lesson Activities (Which include opening activity, direct teach, critical writing, and small group talk)	Academic Language/Key Vocabulary: -cause -effect	Academic Language/Key Vocabulary: -senses -seeing -hearing -tasting -smelling -touching
devices, including clocks and timers; non-standard measuring items such as paper clips and clothespins; weather instruments such as demonstration	Lesson Activities (Which include opening activity, direct teach, critical writing, and small group talk)  -Read and discuss "Preview this Chapter".  -Activity 33 WS: What are energy and motion?	-observe the vibration from the sound of banging on the can.  -draw a picture showing the relationship between the sound vibrations and the	Lesson Activities (Which include opening activity, direct teach, critical writing, and small group talk) -ask: "Which way is the swing moving?"ask: "What did the girl's mother do to the swing?"ask: "What made the swing move forward?"  -Activity 35 WS: Focus on Cause and	Lesson Activities (Which include opening activity, direct teach, critical writing, and small group talk)  Engage:

Monday, December 01, 2014 Day 65	Tuesday, December 02, 2014 Day 66	Wednesday, December 03, 2014 Day 67	Thursday, December 04, 2014 Day 68	Friday, December 05, 2014 Day 69
non-standard measurement tools.[2C] » communicate observations with others about simple descriptive investigations. [2E]		outdoors? How was the sound different?" -ask: "What made the rice move? How does sound get to the rice?" -ask: "What sense do you use when you do this activity? What sense could you use to feel the vibration? what other sense can you use to explore sound?"	-read "Little Miss Muffet"draw a picture of the effect and a picture of the cause.	-name body parts related to the sensesAsk: Where are your eyes? -Ask: What do you do with your eyes? -Ask: Where are your ears? -Ask: What do you do with your ears?
Unit B, Chapter 3 Energy and Motion, Day 1	Relevance: -What are energy and motion?	sense can you use to explore sound:	Essential Questions for Rigor and	Explore: -think about five senses and the body parts that go with the sensesread text on page 36discuss the picture and read the labelsdiscuss senses we use to learn about
TEKS: -TEKS will be the same for all of Chapter 3.	Closing Activity (Formative/Summative Assessment) I willtell how the carousel animals moveidentify the horse that is down.	-How was the sound different? -What made the rice move? -How does sound get to rice?	Relevance: -Which way is the swing moving? -What did the girl's mother do to the swing? -What made the swing move forward?	different objects.
Learning Objectives: We will	<ul> <li>-tell how the entire carousel moves.</li> <li>-observe how people and objects on the playground move.</li> </ul>	-What sense do you use when you do this activity? -What sense could you use to feel the vibrations? -What other sense can you use to explore sound?	Closing Activity (Formative/Summative Assessment)	Essential Questions for Rigor and Relevance: -Where are your eyes? -What do you do with your eyes? -Where are your ears? -What do you do with your ears?
-use the five senses to explore different forms of energy such as light, heat, and soundobserve and describe the ways that objects can move such as in a straight	Differentiation	Souriu:	I willlisten to a nursery rhyme and draw a picture of the effect and a picture of the causeidentify what happened in a picture and	-What do you do will you use to hear a cat purr?
line, zigzag, up and down, back and forth, round and round, and fast and slow.	-one on one assistance -extra time -reteach	Assessment) I willobserve that the vibration from the sound	circle the picture that shows why it happened.	Closing Activity (Formative/Summative Assessment)
Technology: www.pearsonrealize.com Is That a Magnet on Your Fridge?		of banging on a can makes the rice grains jumpdraw a picture showing the relationship between the sound vibrations and the movement.	Differentiation -one on one assistance	I willname the body parts that go with the sensesdiscuss senses we use to learn about different objects.
Untamed Science Video		Differentiation	-extra time -reteach	Differentiation
Academic Language/Key Vocabulary: -energy -motion		-one on one assistance -extra time -reteach		-one on one assistance -extra time -reteach

Lesson Activities (Which include opening activity, direct teach, critical writing, and

Monday, December 01, 2014 Day 65 small group talk)

Tuesday, December 02, 2014 Day 66

Wednesday, December 03, 2014 Day 67

Thursday, December 04, 2014 Day 68

Friday, December 05, 2014 Day 69

-watch video "Is That Magnet on Your Fridge? Untamed Science Video".

- -read aloud: "How do the people on the ride move?".
- -tell about experiences on a carousel. -ask "How did the animal they rode moved
- -ask "Did the carousel move in a straight line or in a circle?". -ask "How fast did the carousel move?".
- -read the Focus on TEKS question: What are energy and motion?.
- -name an object and tell how it moves.

Essential Questions for Rigor and Relevance:

- -How do the people on the ride move?
- -How did the animal move on the pole?
- -Did the carousel move in a straight line or a circle?
- -How fast did the carousel move?
- -What are energy and motion?

Closing Activity (Formative/Summative Assessment) I will...

-name an object and tell how it moves.

-one on one assistance -extra time -reteach

Differentiation

on the pole?"

Monday, December 01, 2014 Day 65	Tuesday, December 02, 2014 Day 66	Wednesday, December 03, 2014 Day 67	Thursday, December 04, 2014 Day 68	Friday, December 05, 2014 Day 69
Social Studies	Social Studies	Social Studies	Social Studies	Social Studies
Celebrating National Holidays U7L1D3	Celebrating National Holidays U7L1D4	Celebrating National Holidays U7L1D5 Performance Indicator	Review Skills - Unit 1-6	Review Skills - Unit 1-6
TEKS: Same as previous day History: Understands that holidays are celebrations of special events. Culture: Understands similarities and differences among people. Social Studies Skills: Applies critical-thinking skills to organize and use information acquired from a variety of valid sources including electronic technology.	TEKS: Same as previous day History: Understands that holidays are celebrations of special events. Culture: Understands similarities and differences among people. Social Studies Skills: Applies critical-thinking skills to organize and use information acquired from a variety of valid sources including electronic technology.	TEKS: Same as previous day History: Understands that holidays are celebrations of special events. Culture: Understands similarities and differences among people. Social Studies Skills: Applies critical-thinking skills to organize and use information acquired from a variety of valid sources including electronic technology.		
Learning Objectives: We will Provide students the opportunity to express what they have learned about celebrations by illustrating a picture. Create a class celebrations quilt.	Learning Objectives: We will Focus on Veterans Day and Independence Day as celebrations that are important to our community and nation.	Learning Objectives: We will Demonstrate understanding of Independence Day and Veterans Day.		
Technology: promethean board	Technology: promethean board	Technology: promethean board		
Academic Language/Key Vocabulary: community, celebration, vote, patriotic, nation, Independence Day, Veterans Day, holiday, celebrations	Academic Language/Key Vocabulary: community, celebration, vote, patriotic, nation, Independence Day, Veterans Day, holiday, celebrations	Academic Language/Key Vocabulary: community, celebration, vote, patriotic, nation, Independence Day, Veterans Day, holiday, celebrations		
Lesson Activities (Which include opening activity, direct teach, critical writing, and small group talk)	Lesson Activities (Which include opening activity, direct teach, critical writing, and small group talk)	Lesson Activities (Which include opening activity, direct teach, critical writing, and small group talk)		
Recall Celebrations Show photographs and ask students to describe the kind of celebration that is illustrated	Recall Celebrations Revisit Veterans Day- flipchart Shift discussion to Independence Day - flipchart	Fold paper in half. Illustrate people celebrating Independence Day on one side, and Veterans Day on the other side.		
Read books about different celebrations Facilitate a discussion to focus on clothing, food, and music Create a celebrations Quilt Display the quilt and discuss each picture	Draw a picture of the community celebrating/honoring veterans Talk about how we felt during our celebration at school	Essential Questions for Rigor and Relevance:		
Essential Questions for Rigor and Relevance:	Essential Questions for Rigor and Relevance:	How did the community look at our Veterans Day celebration? How did you feel? Why are these men and woman being		

Monday, December 01, 2014 Day 65	Tuesday, December 02, 2014 Day 66	Wednesday, December 03, 2014 Day 67
Compare your clothes to a friends. How are they alike? How are they different?  Tell me three different ways to celebrate ?	How did the community look at our Veterans Day celebration? How did you feel? Why are these men and woman being appreciated?	appreciated?
Closing Activity (Formative/Summative Assessment) I will Review purpose for making the quilt and revisit some clothing, music, and food we eat.	Closing Activity (Formative/Summative Assessment) I will Focus on the big ideas of the two celebrations and discuss the reasons we	Closing Activity (Formative/Summative Assessment) I will Review purpose for the lesson  Differentiation provide visual, sound, movement, model
Differentiation trace for labeling provide examples model	Differentiation provide visuals, sound, movement model	

Thursday, December 04, 2014

Day 68

Friday, December 05, 2014

Day 69

Monday, December 01, 2014 Day 65	Tuesday, December 02, 2014 Day 66	Wednesday, December 03, 2014 Day 67	Thursday, December 04, 2014 Day 68	Friday, December 05, 2014 Day 69
Tutorials	Tutorials	Tutorials	Tutorials	Tutorials
TIER Objective: -We will identify the uppercase and lowercase letters of the alphabet and the sounds that each letter makes.	TIER Objective: -We will identify the uppercase and lowercase letters of the alphabet and the sounds that each letter makes.	TIER Objective: -We will identify the uppercase and lowercase letters of the alphabet and the sounds that each letter makes.	TIER Objective: -We will identify the uppercase and lowercase letters of the alphabet and the sounds that each letter makes.	TIER Objective: -We will identify the uppercase and lowercase letters of the alphabet and the sounds that each letter makes.
Product: -I will learn the letters of the alphabet and the sound they make.	Product: -I will learn the letters of the alphabet and the sound they make.	Product: -I will learn the letters of the alphabet and the sound they make.	Product: -I will learn the letters of the alphabet and the sound they make.	Product: -I will learn the letters of the alphabet and the sound they make.
Resource: Istation	Resource: Istation	Resource: Istation	Resource: Istation	Resource: Istation
NO TUTORIALS	TUTORIALS	NO TUTORIALS	TUTORIALS	NO TUTORIALS
	Objective: -We will identify the uppercase and lowercase letters of the alphabet and the sounds that each letter makesWe will recognize and produce rhyming words.		Objective: -We will identify the uppercase and lowercase letters of the alphabet and the sounds that each letter makesWe will recognize and produce rhyming words.	
	Product: -I will learn the letters of the alphabet and the sound they makeI will learn how to rhyme.		Product: -I will learn the letters of the alphabet and the sound they makeI will learn how to rhyme.	
	Resource: Istation TPRI Lessons		Resource: Istation TPRI Lessons	