Carrie Waters' Week of: October 14-18, 2024 - Whole Group Lesson Plans

*for additional curriculum information, please visit the district's resource <u>Elementary Teaching Resources</u> or <u>Georgia Standards of Excellence</u>

GRAMMAR Unit 2 Week 4 Lesson(s) 16-19 Commas, Complex & Compound Sentences	READING Unit 3 Week 2 Lesson(s) 6-10 Government Working for Us	WRITING Volume 2 Week 4 Lesson(s) 16-19 Writing About & Places Near & Far	PHONICS Unit 3 Week 2 Lesson(s) 6-10 R-Controlled Vowels (AR) Government Working for Us	MATH Module 2 Lessons 1-4 Topic A Simplifying Strategies for Addition	SOCIAL STUDIES Georgia's First People Creek & Cherokee Review Regions/Rivers Food, Tools, Clothing, & Homes
Monday - <mark>Fall Break (N</mark>	o School for Students &	Staff)			
Tuesday -					
Standard(s): ELAGSE2L1f LT: I am learning to produce and expand complete and compound sentences. SC: I know I am successful when I can expand sentences by adding details, combining, or revising sentences. I can use conjunctions to join two simple sentences and make them compound. Suggested Key Terms: Simple sentence, complete sentence, incomplete sentence, incomplete sentence, legible, produce, expand, rearrange	Standard(s): ELAGSE2RI6 LT: I am learning to identify the author's main purpose of a text based on what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe. SC: I know I am successful when I can define the author's purpose. I can identify what the author wants to answer. I can identify what the author wants to explain. I can identify what the author wants to describe. I can use the facts from the text to tell me what's important. Lesson/Activity:	Standard(s): ELAGSE2L2 ELAGSE2W5 LT: I am learning to use others' help to strengthen my writing through revising and editing. SC: I know I am successful when I can fix spelling, punctuation, and grammar so that the information is clear to my reader. I can use capital letters at the beginning of holidays, product names, and places on a map when writing. Lesson/Activity: Unit 2 Week 4 Day 16, Lesson 16	Standard(s): ELAGSE2RF3 ELAGSE2RF4 LT: We are learning to identify words that do not follow regular spelling patterns (inconsistent) but have common spelling-sound correspondences. We are learning to recognize and read gradeappropriate irregularly spelled words. SC: I know I am successful when I can identify the sounds for different r-controlled vowels (ar, er, ir, or, ur). I can spell words containing irregular vowel patterns.	Standard(s): 2.NR.2.3 LT: We are learning to add numbers using different strategies. SC: I know I am successful whenI can add two two-digit numbers using the part-whole strategyI can add three two-digit numbers using the part-whole strategyI can add four two-digit numbers using the part-whole strategyI can solve one-step word problems using addition strategiesI can solve two-step word problems using addition strategies.	Standard(s): SS2G2 SS2H2 LT: I am learning about locations and regions of the Georgia Creek and Cherokee cultures of the past. I am learning about the tools, clothing, homes, ways of making a living, and accomplishments of the Georgia Creek and Cherokee cultures of the past. SC: I will know I'm successful when I can I can identify where the Creek cultures of the past lived on a map of Georgia. I can identify where the Cherokee cultures of the past lived on a map of

Lesson/Activity: **Explore Session 16** Explore Compound and **Complex Sentences** TE pages 86-87

Explore

Explore Compound and Complex Sentences

Partnerships look at a list of compound sentences and a list of complex sentences and compare comma usage.

Commas H	ere and There
Compound Sentences	Complex Sentences
Yeh-Shen is sad, but she doesn't give up.	Even though Yeh-Shen is sod, she doesn't give up.
My two friends played chees, and	When my two friends played
the game lasted for one hour.	chee, the game lasted for one hour.
He can wash the dishes, or he	
can sweep the floor.	After he washes the dates, he can sweep the floor.

Unit 3, Lesson 6, TE pages 78-81.

TEXT IMPORTANCE

- · Why did the author write
- · What am I learning about? · What text <u>answers</u> those questions?
- · What is most important?
- · How does the author present different information?

BEWARE: Enjoy interesting or fun details, but don't let them distract

TE pages 72-75 **Revising & Editing**

Editina for Capitalization. Punctuation, and Spelling

Writers edit their writing by zooming in on a word they wrote and checking that they wrote down all the sounds they hear.

Strategy: Editing for Capitalization, Punctuation, and Spelling

- 1. Look at your writing.
- 2. Pick a focus: capital letters, punctuation, or spelling.
- 3. Read each sentence carefully and look for your
- 4. Make any changes.
- 5. Repeat the steps with a new focus.

Suggested Key Vocabulary: word analysis, decode, long vowel, short vowel, one syllable, spelling, sound, phonics, common, spelling-sound correspondences. irregular, spelling patterns, inconsistent, root word, suffix, meaning

Lesson/Activity: Unit 3, Week 2, Day 6 TE pages 124-127 **Word Study Resource** Book, p. 30 My Word Study, Volume 1, p. 23 Phonics Songs: Ar and Ing

Read HFWs: move, never, once, round, small, their, too, walk, where, year.

r-controlled vowel syllable type: /är/

- · Spelling-Sound Correspondences
- Blend Words
- Transition to Multisyllabic Words
- Spelling Patterns Quick Check
- · High-Frequency Words
- · Share and Reflect

Lesson/Activity: Module 2, Lesson 1-Reason about addition with four addends.

Counting on the Number Line within 100. Teacher will guide students 0-100 and 100-0 on the number line. Repeat with 20-90 and back.

Choral Response: Add within 100. 20 + 10 and 20 + 15. Repeat with the following:

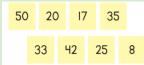
	_			
30 + 10 =	30 + 20 =	50 + 20 =	_ = 40 + 30	_ = 30 + 5
30 + 15 =	30 + 25 =	50 + 25 =	_ = 40 + 35	_ = 30 + 5

Choral Response: Three Addends Students make 10 and then add a third addend. 5+6+6=?

Repeat with the following:

9+1+3 1+2+8 3+7+5 6+4+9 5+7+5 1+3+9 2+7+3 4+	
	4 + 8 + 6

Fluency: Students share reasoning for grouping two addends to make an easier problem.



If you had to add all of these numbers, which two would you start with and why?

Learn: Reason About Which Addends to Add Georgia.

☐ I can describe the tools used by the Creek and Cherokee cultures of the past.

☐ I can describe the clothing worn by the Creek and Cherokee cultures of the past and how it was influenced by the regions in which they lived. ☐ I can describe the homes built by the Creek and Cherokee cultures of the past and how it was influenced by the regions in which they lived.

Lesson/Activity:

Vho Are the Muscogee Creek)?

Introduce:



This 1830 map of Georgia shows the Cherokee in the far Northwest of Georgia, where they had been pushed south and west from the North Carolina and Tennessee areas.

Students will explore how the Creek and Cherokee changed over time, as they adopted many of the practices of food, clothing,

colonists who began to settle in the Georgia area. 20 17 35 33 Creek—American Indian Students will work in their nation, their homeland books to determine the stretched from present answer. Sample student day Georgia to Alabama. work below: **Cherokee**—American Indian nation, they lived along the rivers of Georgia and the Carolinas. Students share, compare, and connect their ideas Activity: then work through the Give students a map of problem set. Georgia with only the rivers marked. Land/Debrief: How can rearranging Have students imagine they are colonists coming addends make some problems easier? to Georgia. If they can live anywhere in Georgia, Students will complete where might they choose Exit Ticket 1 and turn in for to settle and why? a formative grade. Listen for any understanding of why they might choose to live on or near a river. (transportation from one place to another, food source, a way to ship out crops or goods to trade, a place a boat can reach to allow more colonists to come, a way to make a living making boats or ships, etc.) The Creek: Georgia's First People

First

and shelter of the

Creek & Cherokee PPT **Activity Booklet:** Creek & Cherokee Georgia's First People Wednesday

Standard(s): **ELAGSE2L1f**

LT: I am learning to produce and expand complete and compound sentences.

SC: I know I am successful when...

- ☐ I can expand sentences by adding details, combining, or revising sentences.
- ☐ I can use conjunctions to join two simple sentences and make them compound.

Standard(s): **ELAGSE2RI2**

LT: I am learning to identify the main topic (main idea or central idea) and the focus of each paragraph in a text.

SC: I know I am successful when...

- ☐ I can identify important facts in a multi-paragraph
- ☐ I can gather important facts to identify the main topic and focus of a paragraph.
- ☐ I can gather important

Standard(s): **ELAGSE2L1**

LT: I am learning to produce and expand complete and compound sentences.

SC: I know I am successful when...

- ☐ I can tell the difference between complete and incomplete sentences.
- ☐ I can tell the difference between simple and compound sentences.
- ☐ I can use conjunctions to join two simple sentences and make them

Standard(s): **ELAGSE2RF3 ELAGSE2RF4** ELAGSE2L4c

LT: We are learning to identify words that do not follow regular spelling patterns (inconsistent) but have common spelling-sound correspondences. We are learning to read on-level text orally with accuracy, appropriate speed, and expression. We are learning to recognize and read gradeappropriate irregularly

Standard(s): 2.NR.2.3

LT: We are learning to add numbers using different strategies.

SC: I know I am successful when...

-I can add two two-digit numbers using the part-whole strategy. -I can add three two-digit numbers using the part-whole strategy. -I can add four two-digit numbers using the part-whole strategy.

-I can solve one-step word

Standard(s): SS2G2

SS2H2

locations and regions of the Georgia Creek and Cherokee cultures of the past. I am learning about the tools, clothing, homes, ways of making a living, and accomplishments of the Georgia Creek and Cherokee cultures of the past.

LT: I am learning about

SC: I will know I'm successful when I can... Suggested Key Terms: Simple sentence, complete sentence, incomplete sentence, compound sentence, legible, produce, expand, rearrange

Lesson/Activity:
Teach Session 17
Use Commas in Compound
Sentences
TE pages 88-89

Teach

Use Commas in Compound Sentences

Show how and when to use a comma in a compound sentence.



ombine the two sentences with a comma and a joining word

facts (ideas, details, and events) from many (multiple) paragraphs to identify the main topic.

Lesson/Activity: Unit 3, Lesson 7, TE pages 82-85.

Identify the Central Idea

LOOK at the title, headings, and graphic features.

READ the text and identify important evidence, details, and idea.

FOCUS on the topic of each section or paragraph.

ASK: "What is this text mostly about?"

STATE the central idea.

in your own words.

compound.

☐ I can expand sentences by adding details, combining, or revising sentences.

Lesson/Activity: Unit 2 Week 4 Day 17, Lesson 17 TE pages 76-79 Revising & Editing

Editing for Compound Sentences

Writers combine two sentences together, divide sentences when there are many strung together, and add examples to explain facts.

Strategy: Editing for Compound Sentences

- Find two short sentences that might go together because they talk about the same idea.
- Replace the end punctuation from the first sentence with a comma.
- 3. Write the word "and."
- 4. Write the rest of the second sentence, remembering to write the end punctuation.

spelled words.

We are learning to figure
out the meaning of a word
by knowing the root word.

SC: I know I am successful when...

- ☐ I can identify the sounds for different r-controlled vowels (ar, er, ir, or, ur).
- ☐ I can apply letter-sound knowledge to read grade-level text.
- ☐ I can reread to improve my reading.
- ☐ I can read and spell words containing irregular vowel patterns.
- ☐ I can identify common prefixes and suffixes and their meanings.

Suggested Key Vocabulary: word analysis, decode, long vowel, short vowel, one syllable, spelling, sound, phonics, common, spelling-sound correspondences, irregular, spelling patterns, inconsistent, root word, suffix, meaning

Lesson/Activity: Unit 3, Week 2, Day 7 TE pages 128-131 Word Study Resource Book, p. 31

My Word Study, Volume 1, p. 24

problems using addition strategies.

-I can solve two-step word problems using addition strategies.

Lesson/Activity: Module 2, Lesson 2-Break apart and add like units.

Fluency: Whiteboard Exchange-Unit and Expanded Form Write the number 13 in unit and expanded forms. Repeat with this sequence:

2 1 3	100 100 10	5 4 4
100a 10a 1a 7 0	3 7 0	100x 10x 1x

Counting on the Number Line by Tens within 100 Count 25 to 95 and back. Count 23 to 93 and back.

Choral Response: Add Within 100

$$7 + 2 = 9$$
 $17 + 2 = 19$
 $27 + 2 = 29$

Repeat with this sequence:

6 + 3 =	= 5 + 4	= 5 + 3
16 + 3 =	= 15 + 4	= 25 + 3
26 + 3 =	= 35 + 4	= 45 + 3

☐ I can identify where the Creek cultures of the past lived on a map of Georgia. ☐ I can identify where the Cherokee cultures of the past lived on a map of Georgia.

☐ I can describe the tools used by the Creek and Cherokee cultures of the past.

☐ I can describe the clothing worn by the Creek and Cherokee cultures of the past and how it was influenced by the regions in which they lived.

☐ I can describe the homes built by the Creek and Cherokee cultures of the past and how it was influenced by the regions in which they lived.

Lesson/Activity:

Read Aloud: Kelly Rodgers The Creek and the Cherokee

or

Read Aloud:

The First Strawberries A
Cherokee Story retold by
Joseph Bruchac

Native Americans of the Southeast: <u>Cherokee &</u>
Creek PPT

Activity Booklet:

<u>Creek & Cherokee</u> <u>Georgia's First People</u>

Read and write HFWs: Launch: Students use data from a bar graph to add move, never, once, round, small, their, too, walk, like units. where, year. r-controlled vowel syllable type: /är/ Build Words Read Interactive Text "A Special Lady" Spelling High-Frequency Words What do you notice? Inflectional Endings: -ed, What do you wonder? Let's find the total amount Share and Reflect of bass and pike fish. What strategies would you use? 20 (3/9 20 +9 = 29 9 + 20 = 29 Learn: Use Unit Form to Add Like Units Display the same Freshwater Fish graph. Let's use unit form to find the total number of catfish and trout. Standard Form Unit Form 2 tens 4 ones + 1 ten 2 ones 2 tens 4 ones 1 ten 2 ones When we break a number into parts we say we decompose the number. Let's add like units. 2 tens 4 ones + 1 ten 2 ones 20 4 10 2 3 tens + 6 ones

Decompose and Add Like Units: Let's try the add like units strategy with other numbers. What do you notice about these numbers? What do you wonder? Organize-What steps did this student take? How do you know? Reveal-Where do you see decomposing (or breaking apart) of numbers? Distill-How do unit and expanded forms help you add like units? Know-How does the way we decompose, or break apart, numbers into like units and then add change our work? How is adding like units helpful? Differentiate the problem set for students to complete within the time frame. Problems are organized from simple to complex. Land/Debrief: Break apart and add like units. What did we do today to simplify math problems, or make them easier to solve? How can standard

Thursday				form, unit form, and expanded form help add like units? How does place value understanding help in adding two and three-digit numbers? Students will complete and turn in Exit Ticket 2 for a formative grade.	
Standard(s): ELAGSE2L1f LT: We are learning to produce and expand complete and compound sentences. SC: I know I am successful when I can expand sentences by adding details, combining, or revising sentences. I can use conjunctions to join two simple sentences and make them compound. Suggested Key Terms: Simple sentence, complete sentence, incomplete Stand ELAGS LT: I a out the compound out the two make the will be a compound.	am learning to figure the meaning of a pound word by using two smaller words to e a prediction of what word means. I know I am successful n can identify individual ds within a compound d. can identify the ning of each vidual word within a pound word. son/Activity: 3, Lesson 8, ages 86-89.	Standard(s): ELAGSE2W2 LT: I am learning to introduce a topic when writing an informative/explanatory text. SC: I know I am successful when I can brainstorm ideas for a topic introduction. I can select one way to hook my reader. I can give my readers a preview of what will be in my book. Lesson/Activity: Unit 2 Week 4 Day 18, Lesson 18 TE pages 80-83 Revising & Editing	Standard(s): ELAGSE2RF3 ELAGSE2RF4 LT: We are learning to identify words that do not follow regular spelling patterns (inconsistent) but have common spelling-sound correspondences. We are learning to read on-level text orally with accuracy, appropriate speed, and expression. We are learning to recognize and read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words. SC: I know I am successful when I can identify the sounds for different r-controlled vowels (ar, er, ir, or, ur). I can apply letter-sound knowledge to read grade-level text. I can reread to improve	Standard(s): 2.NR.2.3 LT: We are learning to add numbers using different strategies. SC: I will know I am successful whenI can add two two-digit numbers using the part-whole strategyI can add three two-digit numbers using the part-whole strategyI can add four two-digit numbers using the part-whole strategyI can solve one-step word problems using addition strategiesI can solve two-step word problems using addition strategiesLesson/Activity: Lesson 3- Use compensation to add within 100.	Standard(s): SS2G2 SS2H2 LT: I am learning about locations and regions of the Georgia Creek and Cherokee cultures of the past. I am learning about the tools, clothing, homes, ways of making a living, and accomplishments of the Georgia Creek and Cherokee cultures of the past. SC: I will know I'm successful when I can I can identify where the Creek cultures of the past lived on a map of Georgia. I can identify where the Cherokee cultures of the past lived on a map of Georgia. I can describe the tools used by the Creek and Cherokee cultures of the

Sentences TE pages 90-91

Explore

Write Compound Sentences

Using premade sentence strips, partnerships combine strips using a comma and a conjunction.

> Max wants to build a giant sand castle, but he forgets his sand shovel.

Max gets very hungry, so he eats his lunch.

Max swims out to the raft, and he splashes in the water.

Max goes to the beach, and he has a wonderful time.

are formed by combining two

re formed by combining to other words.

EXAMPLES
after + noon = afternoon
back + yard = backyard
bath + room = bathroom
bath + robe = bathrobe
book + mark = bookmark
foot + path = footpath
foot + ball = football
hard +working - hardworking
light + house = lighthouse
gold + fish = goldfish

Strategy: Writing a Beginning Section

- Read over all of your pages.
- 2. Think about the most important things you say in the book. What does the reader have to know in order to understand your topic?
- 3. Be sure to use words that are very important to know, such as "habitat" and "wildlife."
- Write a few sentences letting the reader know what is coming in the book.

my reading.

☐ I can read and spell words containing irregular vowel patterns.

Lesson/Activity:
Unit 3, Week 2, Day 8
TE pages 132-135
Word Study Resource
Book, pp. 32–33
My Word Study, Volume 1, p. 25

Practice high-frequency word HFWs: move, never, once, round, small, their, too, walk, where, year.

r-controlled vowel syllable type: /är/

- Read Accountable Text "Community Workers"
- Spelling
- High-Frequency Words
- Share and Reflect

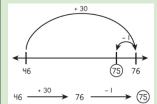
Fluency-Prepare for using compensation to add

Choral Response: Take Out 1

Students use a number bond to decompose a one-or two digit-number into 1 and another part.

Choral Response: Add Within 100 Students add two-digit numbers when one addend is a multiple of 10.

Launch-Students compare two models representing the use of a benchmark number to add.



Learn-Use compensation with a number line diagram. Introduce the problem 57 + 39 = ? Allow students 2 minutes of think time to plan an approach to solving the problem.

Discuss. Pass out measuring tapes. Start at 57 and make a hop of 40, then backwards 1. Why past.

☐ I can describe the clothing worn by the Creek and Cherokee cultures of the past and how it was influenced by the regions in which they lived. ☐ I can describe the homes built by the Creek and Cherokee cultures of the past and how it was influenced by the regions in which they lived.

Lesson/Activity:

Read Aloud: Kelly Rodgers The Creek and the Cherokee

or

Read Aloud:

The Origin of Indian Corn A Native American Folktale

Activity Booklet:

<u>Creek & Cherokee</u> <u>Georgia's First People</u>

				did we take away 1? Add Like Units 37 + 39 = 96 Direct students to their books. Use measuring tapes to model then instruct students to hop on the number lines. Apply the Compensation Strategy to a Measurement Context. (word problem in books) Jill's fish is 23 cm. long. Then, it grows 19 cm. more. How long is Jill's fish now? Discuss using a number bond or tape diagram. Model on an open number line. 123 Students work through the problem set. Land-How does knowing 37 + 50 help you find 37 + 49? Exit Ticket- Students complete ET 3 and turn in for a formative grade.	
Standard(s): ELAGSE2L1f	Standard(s):	Standard(s):	Standard(s):	Standard(s):	Standard(s):
	ELAGSE2RI3	ELAGSE2W2	ELAGSE2RF3	2.NR.2.3	ss2g2

LT: We are learning to produce and expand complete and compound sentences.

SC: I know I am successful when...

- ☐ I can expand sentences by adding details, combining, or revising sentences.
- ☐ I can use conjunctions to join two simple sentences and make them compound.

Suggested Key Terms:
Simple sentence, complete sentence, incomplete sentence, compound sentence, legible, produce,

Lesson/Activity:
Teach Session 19
Use Commas in Complex
Sentences
TE pages 92-93

expand, rearrange

Teach

Use Commas in Complex Sentences

Show how to create complex sentences that use a subordinating conjunction and a comma.

ELAGSE2RI5

LT: I am learning to describe the connection between a series of historical events, scientific ideas/concepts, or steps in technical procedures. I am learning to identify and use text features to locate helpful parts (key facts or information) in a text.

SC: I know I am successful when...

- ☐ I can explain the sequence of two or more historical events in a text. ☐ I can recognize how chronological order text structure presents information.
- ☐ I can identify how chronological order text structure contributes to the author's purpose. ☐ I can use text features to preview text and to
- to preview text and to locate information quickly.

Lesson/Activity: Unit 3, Lessons 9 & 10, TE pages 90-93. TE pages 94-97. LT: I am learning to provide a concluding statement in my informative/ explanatory text.

SC: I know I am successful when...

- ☐ I can determine what I want to say as a final point or ending.
- ☐ I can write an ending to show closure or summarize.

Lesson/Activity: Unit 2 Week 4 Day 19, Lesson 19 TE pages 84-87 Revising & Editing

Strategy: Writing an Ending Section

- Look at your sketches and what you have written.
- Name what your topic is and what your readers have learned about that topic.
- Directly address your reader.
- Write a sentence or two telling your reader what they have learned.

ELAGSE2RF4

LT: We are learning to identify words that do not follow regular spelling patterns (inconsistent) but have common spelling-sound correspondences.
We are learning to read on-level text orally with accuracy, appropriate speed, and expression.

speed, and expression.
We are learning to use words in a sentence to help me understand or self-correct words I do not know.

We are learning to recognize and read gradeappropriate irregularly spelled words.

SC: I know I am successful when...

- ☐ I can identify the sounds for different r-controlled vowels (ar, er, ir, or, ur).
- ☐ I can apply letter-sound knowledge to decode and read grade-level text.
- ☐ I can reread to improve my reading.
- ☐ I can read and spell words containing irregular vowel patterns.

Lesson/Activity: Unit 3, Week 2, Day 9 TE pages 136-137 Word Study Resource LT: We are learning to add numbers using different strategies.

SC: I will know I am successful when...
-I can add two two-digit numbers using the part-whole strategy.
-I can add three two-digit numbers using the part-whole strategy.
-I can add four two-digit numbers using the part-whole strategy.
-I can solve one-step word problems using addition

strategies.
-l can solve two-step word problems using addition strategies.

Lesson/Activity: Lesson 4- Use compensation to add within 200.

Fluency-Counting on the Number Line by Tens within 200: Count on by tens, beginning and ending at different numbers. 35 to 95 and back 135 to 195 and back

Choral Response: Take Out 1-Students use a number bond to decompose a twoor three-digit number into 1 and another part.

SS2H2

LT: I am learning about locations and regions of the Georgia Creek and Cherokee cultures of the past.

I am learning about the tools, clothing, homes, ways of making a living, and accomplishments of the Georgia Creek and Cherokee cultures of the past.

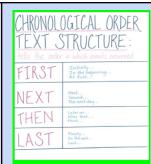
SC: I will know I'm successful when I can...

- ☐ I can identify where the Creek cultures of the past lived on a map of Georgia.
- ☐ I can identify where the Cherokee cultures of the past lived on a map of Georgia.
- ☐ I can describe the tools used by the Creek and Cherokee cultures of the past.
- ☐ I can describe the clothing worn by the Creek and Cherokee cultures of the past and how it was influenced by the regions in which they lived.
- ☐ I can describe the homes built by the Creek and Cherokee cultures of the past and how it was influenced by the regions in which they lived.

Lesson/Activity:

Strategy: Commas in Complex Sentences

- 1. Take two simple sentences
- 2. Pick a sentence destroyer (subordinating conjunction).
- 3. Put it at the beginning of one sentence.
- 4. Change the period to a comma.
- 5. Add the second sentence.



GRAPHICS	AND TEXT			
FEATURES				
FEATURE	PURPOSE			
titles/headings	tell what a text or a section of a text is about			
photographs/illustrations	provide visual information			
captions	explain photographs			
maps	show location			
diagrams	show steps in a process or how something works			
time line	a diagram that shows avants in time under			
bold and italic type	highlight important words and ideas			

Book, pp. 32–33 My Word Study, Volume 1, p. 25

Unit 3, Week 2, Day 10 TE pages 138-139 Word Study Resource Book, pp. 32–33 My Word Study, Volume 1, p. 25

Review and Assess r-controlled vowel syllable type: /är/

- Read Accountable Text "Community Workers" and/ or "Martin Luther King Jr."
- Build Words
- Review Multisyllabic Words
- Spelling Patterns and Dictation
- . High-Frequency Words

Cumulative Assessment

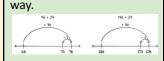
126 46 M6 24 124 S4 154 1 125 1 45 1 M5 1 23 1 123 1 53 1 153

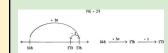
Whiteboard Exchange: Add Within 100-Students choose a strategy to add two-digit numbers.

38 + 21 = 59 53 + 30 = 83 53 + 29 = 82 68 = 28 + 40 67 = 28 + 39

Launch- Students compare related expressions. Think-pair-share about 46 + 29 and 146 + 29.

Learn- Students reason about the compensation strategy by analyzing how it is used to find the answer to two related problems. 146 + 29 show the arrow





Model Compensation on a Number Line Diagram 24 + 39 (student book) Partner A-open number line Partner B- arrow way

Gradual release to the Problem Set in books.

Land- Why is compensation a helpful strategy for addition? What is important to

Read Aloud: Kelly Rodgers The Creek and the Cherokee

or

Read Aloud:

The Origin of Indian Corn A Native American Folktale

Activity Booklet:

<u>Creek & Cherokee</u> Georgia's First People

	remember when using compensation strategy?	
	Exit Ticket- Students complete and turn in ET for a formative grade.	4