# Vocabulary Builder: Animal Tales Volume 1

**Step-by-step Lesson Plans** 





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## Introduction:

#### **SKILL BUILDING & COMMON CORE STANDARDS**

**Animal Tales** satisfies multiple common core standards as students:

- Explore rhyme and meter in English with poetry
- Build science vocabulary with fun facts about each animal
- Check reading comprehension with scored quizzes on facts

#### VOCABULARY Builder

The vocabulary builder featuring over 250\* words in each volume:

- Highlights the targeted vocabulary in context
- Provides a scored vocabulary practice section
- Allows users to navigate back and forth with links from the poem lines & natural science facts to the scored vocabulary practice

\*Note that words are featured in the multiple-choice practice in the chapter in which they first appear. If the same vocabulary word (or a related word form) is used in another chapter, it will link back to that chapter and show that context example. These words are noted with a plus (+) symbol. As a result, the count of 250 words contains no duplicates from chapter to chapter.





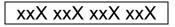




#### BACKGROUND

#### Poetry

Each volume of *Animal Tales* features 9 poems in anapestic tetrameter - 4 rhythmic units each composed of 2 weak and one strong syllable:



Here's a short example of the anapestic tetrameter in the King Penguin:

On the land, they are slow, in the water they fly

Their **wings** become **flip**pers, the **sea** is their **sky**.

Please note that it is possible to omit the first weak syllable or add an additional weak syllable at the end.

#### Prose

Each poem in *Animal Tales* also features 24 facts about each animal and its environment. These facts are matched with the lines in the poem. This unique blending of poetry and prose satisfies Common Core Standards for both Informational text and Literature.

#### NAVIGATION

At the **main Table of Contents**, mouse over the chapter number to see the graphic change in the center and the title change in the upper right corner. Click on "Introduction" to get more information on the program. Click on "Final Review" to take the final test and





#### get a score.

At the **Chapter level**, mouse over the chapter number in the lower left corner to see a pop-up





menu with all the pages in that chapter. Click on the "Vocabulary" button in the lower right to go to the vocabulary practice. Click on "quiz" in the lower right corner to go to the chapter quiz and get a score. Click on the rhyming words in each line to go the page with the natural science facts.

**Throughout the program**, click on the thumbnail photo in the lower right to see a larger photograph of the animal, a predator, or its environment. Click a second time to minimize the photo.

Use the forward and backward arrows to move one page at a time. Click on the *Home icon* in the lower left corner to go back to the Table of Contents.



#### ORGANIZATION

#### Poems and photographs

There are nine poems with 24 lines each in each volume. Each poem features a different animal with photographs, audio, and text. See the larger photograph for the poem by clicking on the circular graphic in the upper right or the thumbnail photo in the lower right.

## Poem lines with natural science facts, photographs, & vocabulary practice

Clicking on the rhyming words in each line takes you to a separate page featuring the two rhyming lines with two natural science facts and a photograph. Click once on the Vocabulary Builder button in the upper left to highlight the targeted vocabulary. Click on



the highlighted words to go directly to the scored Vocabulary Practice section (see details below).



## Vocabulary Builder Buttons on Poem page



Mouse over the Vocabulary Builder buttons in each section to get more information about the meter for the poem.

#### **Chapter Quiz**

Each chapter has a multiple-choice quiz to check listening/reading comprehension for the facts.

abulary Practice	The Red			
Click on the question to see the word or phrase in context. Then select the best answer.				
1. In the dusk, it comes hunting for squirrels or	nd mice,			
1. The word dusk (in poem line 1) is closest in	4. The word prey (in fact 2) is closest in meaning			
meaning to: O twilight	to: O guarry			
O sunrise	O predator			
O midniaht	O hunter			
O daytime	O host			
2. The word omnivores (fact 1) is closest in meaning to:	5. The word target (in fact 2) is closest in meaning to:			
O plant-eating	O surface			
○ flesh-eating	Source			
O insect-eating	⊖ goal			
O all-devouring	○ resource			
3. The word pinpoint (in fact 2) is closest in meaning to:	<ol><li>The word steer (in poem line 3) is closest in meaning to:</li></ol>			
O locate roughly	O control its speed			
O locate precisely	<ul> <li>control its direction</li> </ul>			
O locate generally	O control its velocity			
O locate evenly	O control its target			

#### **Vocabulary Practice**

There is a scored

Vocabulary practice in each chapter. Clicking on the highlighted word in the multiple-choice question will bring up the example of the word in context in the box at the top of the page.

#### **Final Review**

There is a scored Final Review with multiple rotating versions featuring three different question types:

(1) Word scrambles	
(2) Multiple-choice questions for the facts	
(3) Vocabulary builder	

#### TARGET AUDIENCE

Students in middle school (reading grade levels 6.3-9.7)

#### MULTIPLE LEARNING STYLES

The photographs, extensive audio files, interactivity and automatic scoring appeals to multiple learning styles.

ural Science Facts Quiz	The Red
Click on the correct answers. Click on "score" t	o check your answers.
Red foxes eat mainly:     voles and mice     ground squirrels and pocket gophers     all of the above	5. Red foxes eat more than: about a pound (500 grams) of food each day about a pound (500 grams) of food each week about a pound (500 grams) of food each month
2. Red foxes pinpoint their prey's location by: Sight smell Sound	6. The tail of the red fox is longer than: jits body length hit its body length three quarters of its body length
3. Red foxes can jump as high as: 2 feet (.6 m) 3 feet (.9m) 6 feet (1.8m)	Red foxes usually hunt:     from dusk until early morning     from early morning until noon     from noon until dusk
Red foxes are hunted by:     wolves & cougars     bobcats and humans     all of the above	8. Baby red foxes are called:

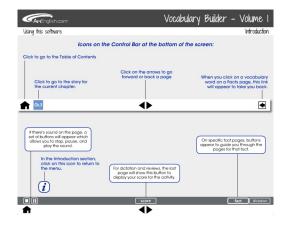


### Lesson One: Program overview

#### In the lab: User Interface Tour

Spend some time in the lab with the program on the screen to give students a quick tour of the navigation.

 At the main Table of Contents, mouse over the chapter number to see the graphic change in the center and the title change in the upper right corner. Click on



"Introduction" and then "Using this Software" to get more information on the program.

- At the **Chapter level**, mouse over the chapter number in the lower left corner to see a pop-up menu with all the pages in that chapter. Click on "Vocabulary Practice" to go to the vocabulary practice. Click on "quiz" in the lower right corner to go to the chapter quiz and get a score.
- On the poem page, click on the rhyming words in each line to go the page with the natural science facts. On the Fact page, click on the "Vocabulary Word Builder" graphic to see the words highlight. Click on one of the highlighted words to go to the Vocabulary Practice section. Click on the arrow in the lower right of the screen to go back.
- **Throughout the program**, click on the thumbnail photo in the lower right to see a larger photograph of the animal, a predator, or its environment. Click a second time to minimize the photo.
- Use the forward and backward arrows to move one page at a time.
   Click on the *Home icon* in the lower left corner to go back to the Table of Contents.
- Take students to the Final review and let them explore the interactivity here as a preview. (Give students some time to play with the final review and check their scores.)



#### Warm up for the homework

Show the poem picture for *The Red Fox* on the screen (stop the audio) or write the title for the first chapter on the board.

This can be a whole class exercise with teachers facilitating the discussion or students can work in groups or with partners to answer the questions.



#### Ask students:

•	Have you ever seen this animal?
•	What do you know about this animal?
•	What do you think it eats?
•	What kind of habitat do you think this animal
	needs to survive?

This warm-up can also be done as a cooperative activity. Put students in small groups of 4. The person with the longest hair in each group is the scribe or reporter. He/she takes notes. (You can mix this up, so the next time, the shortest person, or the person with the longest fingers in the group is the reporter.) Students work within a time limit to brainstorm all the information they currently know about this animal and its habitat. Groups report back to the class. The teacher or a student puts the information from the groups on the white board (eliminating any repetition and editing incorrect information).

#### On your own in the lab/homework

Review Chapter One: *The Red Fox* including the poem, fact pages, and quiz.



## Lesson Two: The Red Fox

#### In the classroom:

#### **Rhyming words: Whole class**

- Play/Read the lines a couple of times.
- Elicit the rhyming words from the class.

In the dusk, it comes hunting for squirrels and mice,

Watch it leap and sail high in the air once or twice.



**Vocabulary Comprehension Check:** in the Lab or in the classroom with a projector

Click on the question to see the word or phrase in context. Then select the best onswer. Click on "score" to check your answers.				
1. In the dusk, if comes hunting for squirrels an	rd mice.			
<ol> <li>The word dusk (in poem line 1) is closest in meaning to:</li> </ol>	4. The word prey (in fact 2) is closest in meaning to:			
O twilight	O guarry			
O suntise	O predator			
O midniaht	O hunter			
O daytime	O host			
<ol><li>The word omnivores (fact 1) is closest in meaning to:</li></ol>	5. The word target (in fact 2) is closest in meaning to:			
O plant-eating	O surface			
O flesh eating	Source			
O insect-eating	O goal			
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<ol><li>The word pinpoint (in fact 2) is closest in meaning to:</li></ol>	6. The word steer (in poem line 3) is closest in meaning to:			
O locate roughly	Control its speed			
O locate precisely	<ul> <li>control its direction</li> </ul>			
O locate generally	<ul> <li>control its velocity</li> </ul>			
O locate evenly	O control its target			

Go to the Vocabulary Practice for this chapter and project it on the board. Then set up teams and keep score. Each team will have one chance to choose the correct answer. If they miss it, the question goes to the other team.

#### Warm up for the homework

Show the poem picture for *The Brown Pelican* on the screen (stop the audio) or write the title for the first chapter on the board.

This can be a whole class exercise with teachers facilitating the discussion or students can work in groups or with partners to answer the questions.



#### Ask students:

- Have you seen this animal before?
- What do you know about this animal?
- How do you think it gets its food?



• Where do you think it lives?

This warm-up can also be done as a cooperative activity. Put students in small groups of 4. The person with the longest hair in each group is the scribe or reporter. He/she takes notes. (You can mix this up, so the next time, the shortest person, or the person with the longest fingers in the group is the reporter.) Students work within a time limit to brainstorm all the information they currently know about this animal and its habitat. Groups report back to the class. The teacher or a student puts the information from the groups on the white board (eliminating any repetition and editing incorrect information).

#### **Reflect:**

Take a moment to reflect on the lesson and share with a partner/the group what you've learned.

Share how the voice-over (audio) & photographs change/add to the experience of reading the text.

#### On your own in the lab/homework

Review Chapter Two: *The Brown Pelican* including the poem, practices, and quizzes.



### **Classroom Expansion Options**

#### Follow-up activities

#### Organization of the stanzas in each poem

Divide the class into small groups (nine total); hand out the name of each of the 9 animals in this volume, one for each group. Each group will map the organization of their assigned poem. One member of the group will present the map orally supported by a quick sketch on the white board. After all the groups have presented, the teacher will facilitate identifying common organization features, for example, mating habits and care of offspring.

#### Animal attributes and environment

Ask students to identify one to two key attributes of each animal and explain how these attributes help that animal to survive in its environment. This can be an oral or a written assignment. It could also be used for groups. Each student in the group would choose a different animal and then present on his/her animal to the group.

This activity could be altered to a guessing game. Students present one or two key attributes for each animal and then the rest of the class guesses which animal it is.

#### Volume 1:

For example: (Eliminate the name of the animal for the guessing game)

Sea otters have the thickest fur of all mammals, which keeps them dry in the water. They also have 2 layers of this thick fur with air trapped between the layers to keep in warmth.

#### Research to find more facts about the animals

Assign each student an animal to research with the goal of finding one fact about the animal that is not covered in the program, *Animal Tales*.

#### **True/False Group Activity for Facts**



This activity can be extended by having students present six "facts" about each animal orally to the class, making up some that are **not** accurate. The audience would need to identify *true* vs. *false*.

A quick way to do this in a classroom is to have the audience show "thumbs up" for *true* and "thumbs down" for *false*.

#### Summarize & Guess

Divide the class into small groups (nine total); hand out the name of each of the 9 animals in this volume, one for each group. Have the group write down a short statement describing the theme for the poem about their assigned animal. Then share their statement orally with the class, without naming the animal. Have the rest of the class guess the animal. (If the class has difficulty guessing the animal, put the group's statement on the whiteboard for editing. Give the group some feedback on how to improve their statement by eliciting suggestions from the whole class.)

#### **Research classes of animals**

Discuss the definition of the six classes of animals, starting with mammals.

Which animals from Animal Tales fit into this category?

What are some of the reasons these animals fit the definition of mammals?

Depending on the level, this activity could involve online research to clarify

the definitions of each class with supporting pictures and examples. After

completing this research, students could create a graphic or chart

illustrating the six classes of animals.

#### Mapping - Geography

On a world map, show the places where each animal population featured in **Animal Tales** can be found.



#### Research factors affecting the survival of difference species

Assign each student an animal to research for an **in-class oral presentation** 

Volume 1: (For example)

- How are the kelp forests and the sea otters linked?
- Are there any benefits to other species in the resurgence of the kelp forests?