Nap Book Front Page

MATERIALS PROVIDED	MATERIALS NEEDED:	AIDS:
The story book "Who is Sleeping"	SS' names on cards	Projector
Paper copies of the story for the SS	A bag to put the cards in	Phone
A thumb drive with the pictures and story	A question mark on paper	internet
Pictures of animals	Large pieces of card – printer paper size	
Sticks to attach to card	Question words on paper for the Word Wall	
Glue or tape	Names of the animals on paper	
	A very large piece of paper with an elephant drawn on it	
	6 slips of paper (to write 1 sentence)	
	Large capital I	
	7 drawings of each animal	

I ANTICIPATE that there might be these **PROBLEMS**:

1.SS will want to hear and speak their home language

2 .Some students are shy; some talk the most

3. It is a very large class.

4. Songs will be on my phone: loud enough?

In order to SOLVE / avoid these PROBLEMS, I have planned to:

1. Students can use it throughout this unit. I will give

instructions the first time in the home language and the 2nd. time in English

- 2. I will pick names from the cards in the bag.
- 3. Everyone can see the story using the projector.
- 4. I will walk around and turn up the volume.

For these lessons I need to PREPARE:

- 1. Put each student's name on a card and put in a bag.
- 2. Create a WORD WALL. Put words on large pieces of paper and put on the wall for different lessons:
 - a. Vocabulary words in English: dog, cat, rat, butterfly, elephant
 - b. Vocabulary words in their home language: dog, cat, rat, butterfly, elephant
 - c. Vocabulary pictures: dog, cat, rat, butterfly, elephant (these are provided)
 - d. Question words: who, where, what, ?
 - e. Position word: on
 - f. Sequence words: first, second, then, next, last
 - g. The letter I
 - h. Labels in the room: floor, wall, table, mat, window, desk, shelf, board, chair
 - i. 7 drawings of each animal
- 3. Put these words on card (printer page size) and attach each one to a stick:
 - first, second, then, next, last
- 4. Draw an elephant on a very large piece of paper
- 5. Download the songs and put them on my phone: <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vr8c461vz5Q</u> <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2SmUkXtQIPc</u>

LESSON 1: Who is sleeping?

LENGTH OF LESSON: 50 minutes

SOCIAL EMOTIONAL LEARNING THEME:

Including everyone

LANGUAGE FOCUS:

5 animals

LEARNING STRATEGIES:

pair/share

MATERIALS/AIDS NEEDED:

names of SS on card in hat or bag		
story book phone		
animal pictures	thumb drive	
projector	a large piece of paper	

Time	Stage	I will	Students will
	Introduction	Show the book. Walk around and show the cover: OR Project on screen.	
	Think Aloud	When we look at the cover, it helps us "think" (Point to your head, hold	SS use home language to answer the
	(in home	up a big question mark). What will this story tell me?	questions.
	language)		
	for Title	What do you see? A dog. Yes, in this story the CHARACTERS are	
	Page	animals.	
		What is the SETTING? Where is the dog? How do you know?"	
		What is the character doing? How do you know?"	
		Now, I will model a THINK ALOUD for you. I will let you understand what I am thinking. I see a dog taking a nap on a mat. The dog's eyes are closed and I see the zzzzzs (snoring sounds). This makes sense because the title of the book is 'Who is Sleeping?'"	

	What do I think will happen in this story? I see a dog sleeping but the window is open. So, I think there might be other animals coming in to take a nap also.	
	The TITLE PAGE only shows us the dog, but it asks who is sleeping? This book has a character page. We will look at the character page for a clue. One of the animals is an elephant. I don't know how the elephant fits into the story. So, I will turn the pages and find out.	
Pre-teach animal vocabulary	Point to the Word Wall Say the animal names in the home language and English. Point to the pictures of each animal. Make that animal's sound or movement. Have SS repeat the new words. I make an animal movement or sound and the SS predict which animal it is. Put the SS in pairs and have them practice making a movement or sound and guessing the word in English.	Make the animal's sound or movement. Say the name in English. In pairs SS practice making a movement or sound and guessing the animal in English.
Reading aloud	Project the story onto a wall. Read through the story without stopping. Each page can be read in both languages.	Listen to the story.
Re-read	Stop on each page. Ask what each animal is doing. Pick names from the hat to encourage maximum participation.	SS may respond in the home language. They take turns answering when their name card is pulled out of the bag.
Movement activity	Play one of the lullabies on my phone.	Students choose one of the animals and move to the music like that animal.
Processing: discuss kindness	I ask: What does being KIND mean in our classroom? Ask for examples. Put their answers on a large sheet of paper to display	SS share their opinions in home language
Reflection: what did I learn today?	Ask: What did you learn today?	Possible answers: I learned to say answers in English. I learned how to show kindness in my classroom.

LESSON 2: Who is sleeping?

LENGTH OF LESSON: 50 minutes

SOCIAL EMOTIONAL LEARNING THEME:

Including everyone Thinking about kindness

LANGUAGE FOCUS:

Question words Preposition "on" 5 animals

LEARNING STRATEGIES:

pair/share brainstorming **MATERIALS/AIDS NEEDED:** names of SS on card in a bag question words on paper animal pictures projector story book 2 large pieces of paper

Time	Stage	I will	Students will
	Review	Ask SS to close their eyes and think about the 5 animals. Tell them to	Close their eyes and whisper the animal
		whisper the names to themselves.	names.
	Pre-teach	On the Word Wall, point to the word WHO. I will ask different SS: Who	SS answer the questions.
	other vocab	are you?	
		ON: demonstrate – The book is ON the table.	
		Ask: WHERE is the book?	
	Practice	Ask these questions in home language: " <u>Who</u> is this animal?" " <u>Where</u> is	SS give different answers in their home
		it?" Then I translate the answer to English and have the SS try to repeat	language.
		the answer in English.	SS try to give the answers in English.
	Brainstorm	What do you think the elephant is thinking? Why can't the elephant come	SS think about reasons and share their
		in the window and take a nap?" "What do you think the elephant will do	ideas.
		instead?"	
		Let's brainstorm some answers. SS may answer in their home language.	
		Teacher will translate the answer to English and have the students try	
		to repeat the answer in English.	

	Write out the predictions onto a big piece of paper - short statements in home language and English Keen them to be used in later language	
Home language - extended into Englis	 "What do you think the elephant will do instead?" For each question and answer, the students may use their home language but the teacher will translate into English and then the students will try to use English words with the help and support of the teacher. The rest of the class will repeat the teacher's English sentences to themselves in whispers. Each time the teacher models an English sentence, SS will be picked at random to repeat the sentence. Support 	Some SS model asking and answering the questions. The other students will repeat the English sentences to themselves in whispers.
Pair share practice in English	student efforts to say the English sentences. In home language, MODEL pair-share. Teacher picks a student to help her- to be her partner. Put the SS into learning pairs.	Student 1 will ask the questions: Why can't the elephant come in the window and take a nap?" "What do you think the elephant will do instead?" Student 2 will answer. Then they take turns. English. SS may use home language in their pairs
Processing discuss kindness	: Is it kind or not kind if the Elephant is the only animal who can't have a nap when the other animals are having a nap? SS must try to explain their answers.	SS share their opinions in home language
Reflection what did I learn today		Possible answers: I learned to say answers in English. I learned how to show kindness in my classroom.

LESSON 3: Who is sleeping?

LENGTH OF LESSON: 50 minutes

SOCIAL EMOTIONAL LEARNING THEME:

Including everyone

LEARNING STRATEGIES:

pair/share Roleplay Reviewing predictions **MATERIALS/AIDS NEEDED:** sequence words on sticks

LANGUAGE FOCUS:

Sequence words Retelling

Time	Stage	I will	Students will
	Review	Ask for a student volunteer "helper" to assist with reviewing the Word	SS will be called on to name of the animal.
	vocab	Wall. The helper and the teacher together will point to the picture of the	Listeners will whisper to themselves.
		animal and make a gesture/sound that will connect the word to its	
		illustration.	
	Pre-teach	First, second, next, after that, last	SS line up. They watch as the T
	new vocab:	Pretend it's to go outside time and line SS up. Give the first student the	demonstrates the new words.
	Sequence	FIRST sign on the stick. The second student gets the stick with	
	words	SECOND. The third is NEXT, the fourth is AFTER THAT. The fifth is	
		LAST. Translate each.	
	Practice	Divide SS into groups of five. Get them to line up. Who is first? Raise	In groups of five, SS practice the new
		your hand.	words.
	Review	Project story. Stop on each page. Ask what each animal is doing. SS may	SS describe the picture. They think about
	story	respond in home language. It is the participation that is being	what the elephant is thinking.
		encouraged. Pick names from a bag to encourage maximum participation.	
		<i>P.</i> 6 <i>What is the elephant thinking</i> ? (The elephant wants to nap also).	
		Why can't the elephant come in the window and take a nap?	
		What do you think the elephant will do instead?	
		Review answers from the session before you move on to Retelling.	

Retelling with sequence words	 Pick 5 student pairs. Give each pair a picture of an animal. Ask the student pair with the dog picture to line up FIRST. Ask which animal should go SECOND – the cat and NEXT- the mouse, and AFTER THAT – the butterfly. Which animal is LAST- the elephant. TEACHER ModelS using WORDS to describe what the students have done. Now I will describe what the students have done in English words. The DOG is FIRST. The CAT is SECOND to the DOG. THEN comes the MOUSE. AFTER THAT comes the BUTTERFLY. The 	There are five pairs. Each has a picture of an animal. They line up in sequence when the teacher asks.
Practice	 ELEPHANT is LAST. Lead a Question and Answer activity for students to practice using the language. Which animal is FIRST? I say the sentence in English: "The dog is first." Repeat the activity with each animal. Put SS into pairs to practice. 	SS practice in pairs.
Processing: discuss	Teacher says (In home language)- we learned to tell what happens in a story by remembering the sequence– first, next It's important to remember what happens in a story so that we can think about what it means to us in school, at home and in our community. What does being KIND mean in our classroom? I add more examples to the class list from yesterday.	Add to the list from yesterday.
kindness Reflection: what did I learn today?	Ask: What did you learn today?	Possible answers: I learned to tell what happens in a story using words like first, next, then I discussed what being KIND means in our classroom.

UNIT 4: Who is sleeping?

LENGTH OF LESSON: 50 minutes

SOCIAL EMOTIONAL LEARNING THEME:

Including everyone

LEARNING STRATEGIES:

Inferring and imagining

LANGUAGE FOCUS:

Repeating the home language sentences in English

MATERIALS/AIDS NEEDED:

picture of the elephant

Time	Stage	I will	Students will
	Introduction	Take the elephant picture and put it near a window. Pretend that the	Use their imaginations to make guesses.
		elephant is looking into this room. What sound does it make? What does	
		it want? What will it do? What do you think will happen	
	Pair share	In home language, MODEL pair-share. Teacher picks a student to help	First one student is a volunteer,
	demonstration	her- to be her partner.	
		Teacher and student each take a turn to say - WHAT THEY THINK	
		THE ELEPHANT WILL DO?	
		Pick two more volunteers.	
		Student pairs ask -What do you think the elephant will do?	
		Answer: I think the elephant will	
		Observers are asked to whisper the teacher's answers in English AND	
		are held accountable because several pairs will be called upon, at	
		random, to repeat the answers in English. The teacher will help and be	
		supportive, but students are expected to listen to the answers of the	
		students and the teacher.	
	Pair share	Put SS into pairs. After the SS have practiced, some pairs will share their	Student pairs Ask -What do you think the
	practice	answers.	elephant will do?
			Answer: I think the elephant will

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Processing	Discuss IMAGINATION in home language.	Use home language to talk about
	Why did I ask you to imagine what was going on in the heads of the	imagination
	characters? Answer: Animal characters can help us to understand how	
	people may feel and act.	
	Who is being left out in this story? How would a child feel if they were	
	left out and not allowed to participate?	
Reflection:	Ask: What did you learn today?	Possible answers:
what did I		I learned to imagine what characters might
learn today?		be thinking,
		I learned that thinking about what animals
		might be thinking will help me to
		understand how real people might think or
		feel.

LESSON 5: Who is sleeping?

LENGTH OF LESSON: 50 minutes

SOCIAL EMOTIONAL LEARNING THEME:

Including everyone

LEARNING STRATEGIES:

Connect spoken and written words in English using information from pictures to help understand the meaning.

LANGUAGE FOCUS:

MATERIALS/AIDS NEEDED:

Large capital I Student copies of "Who is sleeping?"

Sentence structure	
Following a language pattern in the	book

Stage	I will	Students will
New vocab	Refer to the Word Wall:	Say the names of the animals.
	What words are on the Word Wall?	
		Repeat the new vocab: mat, I.
	and say "Here is a new word. It is MAT. It almost sounds like CAT. "	
	Teach the letter– I–. Make a large letter I and hold it up.	
	I must be a material to do the extinge and point to yourself serving "	
Following		The teacher reads out loud and the students
0		follow along with her.
•		Tonow along with her.
stadent book	Show the statemes now to turn to p. 5. Read out road, 11 dog is steeping.	
	6	New vocab Refer to the Word Wall: What words are on the Word Wall? Hand out the student copies of the story. Point to the mat on the cover and say "Here is a new word. It is MAT. It almost sounds like CAT." Understanding the Letter I Teach the letter- I Make a large letter I and hold it up. I run. I run fast pretend to do the actions and point to yourself saying," I/I /I - I run." On each page, you see the words -I - /want to/ -/sleep/ -/too/. Here are some examples of how to use the words /want to/- I am tired, I want to go to bed and sleep. I am hungry- I want food to eat. Too means also. Following along in Demonstrate how to "figure out" the meaning from the pictures. And using the language patterns.

		1
	We know the animal - it's a dog. AND, we know what it is doing. It is	
	sleeping.	
	When I read the words out loud, Follow along with your finger and say	
	with me: A dog is sleeping.	
	Now look in the window and say what animal it is – it's a CAT	
	"I want to sleep too!" says the you know the animal – cat	
	P. 4. Follow along with your finger when I say, "The cat is sleeping." You say the words with me. Now, look in the window, and say out loud the name of the animal it's a MOUSE.	
	P. 5. I will Read out loud and you follow along with me:	
	"The mouse is sleeping."	
	"I want to sleep too!", says the butterfly.	
	i want to sleep too. ; says the outtonly.	
	P. 6. What animal is looking in the window? You know its name from the	
	Word Wall.	
	When I read out loud, you will follow along with me:	
	"The butterfly is sleeping."	
	"I want to sleep too!" says the Elephant.	
	What is going to happen now?	
	The words in the books just say: "Oh, no! The Elephant is too big!"	
	Do this activity again!	
Pair share	Instruct the SS in pairs to practice reading one page at a time.	SS take turns following along with the text.
		Student 1 will point to the words and
		student 2 will say the words. Reverse roles.

Processing	Why did I ask you to retell the story? Answer: We have to listen and remember in order to retell the story. Listening and remembering help us to learn in school.	Use home language
Reflection: what did I learn today?	Ask: What did you learn today?	Possible answers: I learned to look at the picture and to find the word on the page and I could follow along in the story book. I know how to show kindness in my classroom.

UNIT 6: Who is sleeping?

LENGTH OF LESSON: 50 minutes

SOCIAL EMOTIONAL LEARNING THEME:

Including everyone

LEARNING STRATEGIES:

Reading along in the book

LANGUAGE FOCUS:

Asking and answering questions Following a language pattern in the book MATERIALS/AIDS NEEDED: Labels in the room: floor, wall, table, mat

Student copies of "Who is sleeping?"

Time	Stage	I will	Students will
	New vocab	There are labels on these objects: floor, wall, table, mat. Walk around	Repeat after the teacher
		and point to these words and have SS pronounce them.	
	Meaning: questions & answers in home language	Read the book with the students. Show them how to get the meaning from the pictures. Teacher_models with actions and voice changing like the cat meows, the rat squeaks. and then continues with each animal in sequence. Go through questions and answers in home language. Whenever possible, get the SS to say some of the words in English.	Listen to the teacher making questions and answers in home language, but they will call out words in English when the teacher asks for them. They can also make the animal sounds.
		 Page 3, Who is sleeping? The is sleeping (dog is sleeping). Where is the dog sleeping? The dog is on the mat. Why is the dog sleeping? The dog is tired. What animal is in the window? The cat is in the window. What does the cat say? I want to sleep, too. Page 4 Who is sleeping? The cat is sleeping. 	
		Where is the cat sleeping? The cat is sleeping <i>on</i> the dog . Why is the cat sleeping? The cat is tired. What animal is in the window? The rat is in the window.	

	What does the rat say? I want to sleep, too.	
	 Page 5 Who is sleeping? The rat is sleeping. Where is the rat sleeping? The rat is sleeping on the cat. Why is the rat sleeping? The rat is tired. What animal is in the window? The butterfly is in the window. What does the butterfly say? I want to sleep, too. 	
	Page 6 Who is sleeping? The butterfly is sleeping. Where is the butterfly sleeping? The butterfly is sleeping <i>on</i> the rat . Why is the butterfly sleeping? The butterfly is tired. What animal is in the window? The elephant is in the window. What does the elephant say? I want to sleep, too.	
	Page 7 Oh no! The elephant is too big!	
Pair share	Put SS in pairs to practice asking and answering questions about each page in home language.	Ask and answer questions about each page in home language
Comprehension of same in English.	Go through the same questions, but in English this time. Call on individual SS to repeat the answers from time to time. Repeats this activity two times.	Call out words that they know in English.
Processing	SS will review the list of possible choices for what can happen because the elephant is too big.	SS will add any new ideas.
Reflection: what did I learn today?	Ask: What did you learn today?	Possible answers: I can follow along the words in a book when my teacher shows me how. With my learning partner, I asked the questions and gave the answers, just like in the story book.

UNIT 7: Who is sleeping?

LENGTH OF LESSON: 50 minutes

SOCIAL EMOTIONAL LEARNING THEME:

Including everyone

LEARNING STRATEGIES:

Practice reading the story in Readers' Theatre

LANGUAGE FOCUS:

Asking and answering questions

MATERIALS/AIDS NEEDED:

Student copies of "Who is sleeping?" 7 drawings of each animal Labels: window / desk / shelf / board / chair

Time	Stage	I will	Students will
	Vocab	Review OBJECTS in the room. Walk to the DOOR, point to the label and	SS when called up, they repeat the words.
		ask, "What's the word?" Do the same with floor, wall, table.	
			SS repeat new words after the teacher.
		Then point to new words: window / desk / shelf / board / chair	
	Repeat pair	Students will repeat the Pair Share as in the previous lesson.	SS will practice questions and answers in
	share from		learning pairs.
	last class	The teacher will help and be supportive.	
		Select student pairs at random from names in the bag. Each pair will ask	Chosen pairs will share one page each.
		questions and answers from one page at a time.	
		Observers will follow along in their own books. I will assist by walking around.	
	Finding	I will ask for ideas in home language to help the elephant. Make a list on	SS think of ways to help the elephant. They
	solutions for	the board.	talk about why it is important to find ways
	the elephant	Why was it important to find a solution (a way to help) for the problem	to help.
		for the elephant?	Observers are asked to whisper the
			teacher's answers in English.
		When students answer, the teacher will translate the answer into English.	

Readers'	Divide the class into groups of six. Give each group a name (a number or	In groups of six, students will read and act
Theatre	color). One student will be the Narrator. Give the other students a picture	out the story.
	of one of the animals and tell them that they will pretend to be the animal	
	– and say what the animal in their picture would say. SS will use the	
	student book to guide them.	
	The Narrator says:	
	Pg 3 - A dog is sleeping.	
	DOG: zzzzzzz	
	Pg 3 - A dog is sleeping.	
	CAT: "I want to sleep too" in a cat voice Meow Meow	
	The Narrator says:	
	Pg 4 - A cat is sleeping	
	RAT: "I want to sleep too" in a squeaky voice	
	The Narrator says:	
	Pg 4 - A rat is sleeping	
	Butterfly: "I want to sleep too" buzzes the butterfly	
	Pg 5. The Narrator says:	
	The elephant is at the window.	
	Elephant: "I want to sleep too" trumpets the elephant	
	Pg 6. The Narrator says:	
	"Oh, no! The Elephant is too BIG!	
Performance		SS perform
Processing	Why is it important to help the elephant?	SS talk in pairs first, in home language,
		then offer their ideas to the whole class.
Reflection:	Ask: What did you learn today?	Possible answers:
what did I		I learned to think up answers to problems
learn today?		in school, at home, or with my friends.

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UNIT 8: Who is sleeping?

LENGTH OF LESSON: 50 minutes

SOCIAL EMOTIONAL LEARNING THEME:

Including everyone

LEARNING STRATEGIES:

Perform the story in Readers' Theatre

LANGUAGE FOCUS:

Reading

MATERIALS/AIDS NEEDED:

Student copies of "Who is sleeping?" A very large drawing of an elephant 6 slips of paper

Time	Stage	I will	Students will
	Performance	Each group will perform their Readers' Theatre, but first let them practice	SS perform
		again.	
	Finding	Put the SS into new groups: all the narrators together, all the dogs, all the	Each group will write their solution on a
	solutions	cats, etc. Their job is to agree on one way to help the elephant.	slip of paper. This can be in English or
			home language. They will then use sticky
			tape to put their solution somewhere on the
			elephant drawing.
	Vote	Have a volunteer from each group read their solution to the rest of the	A member of each group will read their
		class. If it is in home language, I will translate into English. Get SS to	solution to the rest of the class.
		practice saying it in English.	
		Then the class will vote on the best solution by raising their hands.	Everyone will vote.
	Processing	Why was it important to find a way to help the elephant?	SS can share their answers with a partner
		If you were like the elephant and left out of an activity, how would you	first, then share with the class.
		feel? What would you like to have happen so that you could be included?	
	Reflection:	Ask: What did you learn today?	Possible answers:
	what did I		I learned to think how to help others.
	learn today?		

UNIT 9: Who is sleeping?

LENGTH OF LESSON: 50 minutes

SOCIAL EMOTIONAL LEARNING THEME:

Including everyone

LEARNING STRATEGIES:

Roleplay

LANGUAGE FOCUS:

Using the language of the book in a roleplay

MATERIALS/AIDS NEEDED:

Slide with the elephant sleeping beside the other animals

Time	Stage	I will	Students will
	Review of Unit	Review all of the previous classes: the Word Wall and the lists saved with the students' ideas. Repeat some of the activities.	
		PUT IN MAIDA'S ART ACTIVITY ABOUT CREATING AN ELEPHANT PUZZLE?	
	Ending to the story	Using the last picture in the slideshow of the book. What did you think when you saw the picture? How did the animals solve the problem for the elephant? How do you think the elephant feels now? How do the other animals feel?	
	Processing & reflection:	Ask: What did you learn from our activities in this book.	 Help them consider: Language Learning strategies Social emotional learning

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