The Key to Aligning

YOUR K-5 CLASS

with Common Core State Standards



30 Projects that Integrate Technology into Core Lesson Plans

ASK A TECH TEACHER

The Key to Aligning Your K-5 Class with Common Core State Standards

30 Projects that integrate technology into core lesson plans

By the Structured Learning IT Team

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Part of the Structured Learning Technology for the Classroom series

Visit the companion website at http://askatechteacher.com for more resources to teach technology to

Kindergarten-Eighth Grade

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Introduction

In June of 2010, the National Governors Association Center for Best Practices (NGA Center) and the Council of Chief State School Officers (CCSSO) released a set of state-led education standards, the <u>Common Core State Standards (CCSS)</u>. They spell out what students are expected to learn so teachers and parents know what they need to do to help. The standards are designed to be robust and relevant to the real world, reflecting the knowledge and skills that young people need for success in college and careers.

Developed in collaboration with content experts, states, teachers, school administrators and parents, their focus is the core subject areas of English-language arts (reading, writing, speaking, listening) and mathematics for grades K-12, establishing clear and consistent goals for learning that all stakeholders agreed would prepare America's children for success in life. With American students fully prepared for the future, our communities will be best positioned to compete successfully in the global economy.

Why a new set of educational standards when each state already has its own?

That's why. Fifty-two different educational guidelines means what students are expected to learn varies state to state. Common Core standards respond to the need for consistency in educational excellence, no matter where students live and educators practice.

If your state is one of the forty-six that have adopted CCSS, you know technology is considered not as a separate curriculum, but as a tool to assist English language and math meet their standards. This means if you are the technology teacher, integration specialist, or IT coordinator, you not only need to teach computer skills (like keyboarding, mouse use, software, digital citizenship), but must blend technology into classroom instruction via a combination of technological, pedagogical and content knowledge.

What motivated the integration of technology into the CCSS framework? After twenty years of using computers to move educational goals forward, experts have realized that facility with technology aids students in:

- Demonstrating independence in academic pursuits
- Building strong content knowledge across the curriculum

- Responding to varying demands of audience, task, purpose, and discipline in unique ways
- Comprehending information as well as critiquing it, individually and collaboratively
- Using educational tools strategically and capably
- Understanding other perspectives and cultures

Four particular goals of CCSS are uniquely suited to technology integration. Students are expected to know how to:

- Produce and publish documents
- Interact and collaborate
- Communicate using web tools
- Evaluate information presented in different media formats

The following thirty projects—five per grade level, kindergarten through fifth—serve as scaffolding for your goal of achieving CCSS goals. All lesson plans have been tested by the Ask a Tech Teacher teachers. All are supported by the Ask a Tech Teacher help team on the website.

How to Use This Book

Before you start, scan the <u>Common Core State Standards</u> website and the overview provided in the Appendix. The language is easy to understand with helpful tie-ins to grade-level specifics and overarching Anchor Standards

Each lesson in this book is color coded for easy recognition of the CCSS standard being met, as follows:

Yellow	Math
Blue	Reading—Literature
Green	Reading—Informational Text
Purple	Reading—Foundational Skills
Red	Writing

Pink Speaking and Listening

Blue Language

Orange Anchor Standards

Organization of each lesson is as follows:



Where for-fee software and products are used in lessons, an effort has been made to cross-reference free products that will accomplish the same goals where possible. There will be some adaptation required to make them work, but we've purposely selected those that are most compatible.

We've included blank lines in front of each concept so you can check it off when completed. We've heard from many users of our K-6 Curriculum and Toolkits that the nature of technology in the classroom often precludes completing an activity in one sitting. It's useful to track where you ended so you can pick up at that stopping point when you're ready to continue.

A note: When using installed software, projects are designed for a Windows-based PC. If you have a different operating system (say, Linux or Mac), you'll need to adapt the instructions.

Additional note: Embedded links are active only in the PDF/digital version of book. Contact the <u>publisher</u> to find out how to get a discounted PDF with your Proof of Purchase.

About the Authors

Structured Learning IT Team provides classroom teachers with practical knowledge, pedagogical articles and materials, how-to books, tips and tricks, and the tools required to fulfill the technology goals of the 21st century classroom. All textbooks, workbooks, and tools are classroom-tested, teacherapproved with easy-to-understand materials supported by online materials, websites, blogs, and wikis. Whether you are a new teacher wanting to do it right or a veteran educator looking for updated materials, <u>Structured Learning</u> and its team of technology teachers is there to assist you.

Ask a Tech Teacher is a well-regarded resource <u>blog</u> run by a group of technology teachers. It offers oodles of free lesson plans, advice, pedagogical conversation, website reviews and more. Its newsletters and website articles are read by thousands every day, including teachers, homeschoolers, and anyone serious about finding the best way to maneuver the minefields of technology in education.

Jacqui Murray is the editor of a technology curriculum for K-sixth grade, creator of two technology training books for middle school, and three ebooks on technology in education. She is the author of Building a Midshipman, the story of her daughter's journey from high school to United States Naval Academy. She is webmaster for six blogs, an Amazon Vine Voice book reviewer, a columnist for Examiner.com, Editorial Review Board member for Journal for Computing Teachers, Cisco guest blogger, IMS tech expert, and a weekly contributor to Write Anything. Her popular technology blog Ask a Tech Teacher is visited by more than 60,000 people every month and her technology articles have appeared in hundreds of online newspapers and magazines.

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FIRST GRADE

#One: Explore the World with Media

Reading: Informational Text--Craft and Structure

RI.1.6. Distinguish between information provided by pictures or illustrations and information provided by the words in a text.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

RI.1.9. Identify basic similarities in and differences between two texts on the same topic (e.g., in illustrations, descriptions, or procedures).

Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity

RI.1.10. With prompting and support, read informational texts appropriately complex for grade 1

Essential Question

What differences can I discover from different media?

Overview

Students explore world symbols (or similar) in a variety of media to discover how information varies depending upon the source.

Ob	jectives and Steps	
Pick a central idea releva	nt to current classroor	n discussion. Explain that
students will explore this	theme in a variety of	of media and discuss the
differences in what was di	scovered through thes	e methods.
As an example, we'll pick	the topic 'world symbo	ols'.
Have students select th	e media. Possible che	oices are books, videos,
music, discussion, oral pre	esentations, and Googl	e Earth.
Explore the theme during	g library time and clas	sroom center time, using
books, magazines, music,	or other media selecte	ed by students.
When it's computer lab	time, guide student	ts to a variety of age-
appropriate and child-fri	endly online libraries.	. Here are seven child-
appropriate search engine	es:	
o Sweet Search	o <u>Kigose</u>	o <u>KidRex</u>
o <u>KidSafe</u>	o <u>KidsClick</u>	
o QuinturaKids	o <u>Ask Kids</u>	

Take this opportunity to discuss copyright protections and plagiarism with students at an introductory level. Click for a list of age-appropriate websites on safe surfing (scroll down to section on 'technology'). For images, try one of these two alternatives: 1) set up Google with the safe search functions set to 'strict', and 2) set up a file folder of 'world symbols' images that students use for this activity. From this research, ask students to select five-ten 'world symbols' they would like to dig deeper into by viewing in situ via Google Earth. Introduce Google Earth. Explain the screen layout. Explain how to zoom in/out, drag the globe to find locations, and use 3D buildings and street view (both highly popular with first graders). Give students plenty of time to explore before getting down to work. Let them use the international tour that comes with the Google Earth. When they're ready to begin, show students how to `fly to' 1. text entered by destination and explore it using Google Earth's tools. Students may work in pairs as they visit locations on the list they built. When completed, encourage students to be adventurous and explore locations of their own choosing. When the research is completed, gather students for a conversation about the difference between information collected from images, written text (and other media they used) and first-hand experience (with Google

Earth). What varies? What do they see in the Google Earth images they didn't pick up from the books and websites? What are similarities? How do these 'real' images scaffold comprehension of the bigger question?

Appropriate for Grades 1-5 with adaptations

Which did they like better?

FOURTH GRADE

#One: Google Earth Literary Tour

Writing: Text Types and Purposes

W.4.3. Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.

Essential Question

How can the story's location make it more real?

Overview

Students create a Google Earth tour about a book being read in class.

Objectives and Step

Review Google Earth with students (click image to visit download site). What do they remember about this program from prior projects? Have they

used it outside of class? Share memories.

_Take several Google Earth tours created by students last year (or use the installed one that comes with the download) to remind learners how tours work.

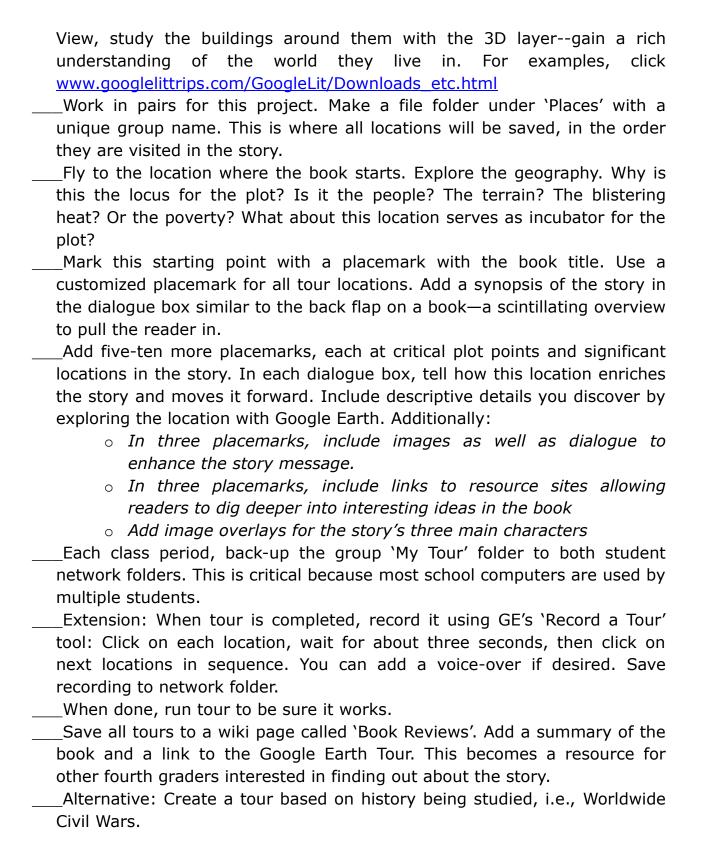
_Notice 1) tour locations are all stored in one file folder, and, 2) tour goes in the sequence locations are placed in file folder.



___Ask students to share practical strategies for using use Google Earth based on prior experience (by fourth grade, many students have used this for several years). If there are questions, see if classmates can answer them before providing the answer. Make sure students know how to find a location, add it to 'Places', and activate 3D Buildings and Street View.

__Discuss the book being read in class. Review setting locations, how characters are affected by where they are geographically, how the author makes each location come alive with his technique and descriptive details.

__Students will use Google Earth to place themselves in situ with the characters—see what they see, walk the streets they walk with Street



Appropriate for grades 4-5.

#Five: Interactive Timeline

Speaking and Listening: Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas

SL.4.4. Report on a topic or text, tell a story, or recount an experience in an organized manner, using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes; speak clearly at an understandable pace.

SL.4.5. Add audio recordings and visual displays to presentations when appropriate to enhance the development of main ideas or themes.

Essential Question

How can I visually understand the order of activities in an event?

Overview

Have students recount the history of an event using text, visual, audio to develop ideas and themes

Objectives and Step

Pre-sell this project by creating a class timeline on one of the units of inquiry--a book being read, a history chapter, or class events (like

holidays, birthdays, field trips, project due dates—the inclusions are endless). Post it to the class wiki, website, blog, or on the wall of the classroom. Update it daily. It won't be long before students are checking to see what has been added, making their own suggestions, and eager to create their own.



_Students work with a partner to create a timeline that recounts the history leading up to a particular event (tied into classroom discussion).

Research a topic and gather ten sequential dates of events with several sentences explaining the importance of each date. Include one image, audio, or video for each date. Keep a list of sources. Research sites

include encyclopedias, newspapers, internet websites, magazines, and more.
_Timelines will be created using a free web-based tool like XTimelines or
<u>TimeToast</u> . Both require a free online account, but make it easy to set up a project and add events. Text and images are included to scaffold comprehension of the central idea (XTimelines also allows videos and other embeds). Try both and select the one that works best with your group of students.
 Share timelines created by prior fourth graders so current students get a better understanding of expectations.
 Create a sample timeline so students can see how it works.
 _Have each group of students create a timeline with at least ten events
and ten images/videos, using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes. Drag each event to its correct temporal order.
 _Check grammar and spelling, and sentence fluency. Be sure the main
ideas are clear and well developed. All facts should be accurate, relevant, and appropriate. Detail should be descriptive. Media should reinforce text, and both text and images should convey the same message. As a whole, all forms of media should enhance the development of the central ideas or themes _When the timeline is completed, use the embed code to publish it to the
class wiki or website.
Have students present their timeline using the class SmartScreen. Drill down to videos and/or links to provide detail for dates and events. Speak clearly, at a pace that is easily understood, and a volume that can be heard throughout the room.
_Have students watch each other's video to see if the message is clear.
If feedback indicates changes are required, students can edit the video, add more pictures, audio or text to better convey their message. _Alternative: Have students collect all events in a history unit being
studied. Post them to the SmartScreen as a list and have students create a timeline showing their temporal location.

Appropriate for Grades 4, 5

More Common Core help from Structured Learning and Ask a Tech Teacher:

- The Key to Aligning Your K-5 Class with Common Core State
 Standards: 30 Projects that integrate technology into Core
 lesson plans
- The Key to Aligning Your Kindergarten Class with Common Core State Standards: 5 Projects that integrate technology into Core lesson plans
- The Key to Aligning Your 1st Grade Class with Common Core

 State Standards: 5 Projects that integrate technology into Core

 lesson plans
- The Key to Aligning Your 2nd Grade Class with Common Core State Standards: 5 Projects that integrate technology into Core lesson plans
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- The Key to Aligning Your 4th Grade Class with Common Core

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 - Reading
 - Writing
 - o Speaking and Listening
- Common Core webinars