### Lesson 7 - Chapter 3 Learning About the Events

Students will...

## Instructional Targets

#### Reading Standards for Literature

- *Range and Level of Text Complexity:* Experience grade level and age-appropriate literature materials, including poems, plays, biographies, chapter books, fiction and nonfiction works, that are adapted to student reading level.
- Key Ideas and Details: Use strong textual evidence to answer explicit questions about the main ideas and details (character, plot, setting) of a story, play or poem. Use strong textual evidence to answer inferential questions, conclusions or summaries about the main ideas and details (character, plot, setting) of a story, play or poem.
- Craft and Structure: Identify and compare what is stated directly and what is stated directly and what is implied (satire, sarcasm, irony) in a story, play or poem.

Level 2

# Differentiated Tasks



 Independently read literature forms, including chapter books, biographies, poems, plays and fictions works that have been adapted to student reading level.

- Independently answer explicit questions about a story, play or poem using strong textual evidence.
- Independently answer inferential questions, conclusions or summaries using strong evidence from the story, play or poem.
- Compare literal and implied meaning presented in a story, play or poem.
- Read supported and shared literature forms, including chapter books, biographies, poems, plays and fiction works that have been adapted to student reading level.

Students will...

- Select pictures or text to answer an explicit question about a story, play or poem.
- Select pictures or text to answer an inferential question about a story, play or poem.
- Identify implied meaning in a literary text with support.
- Actively participate in supported reading of literature forms, including chapter books, biographies, poems, plays and fiction works that have been adapted to student ability level.

Level

- Select pictures or text from a story, play or poem to answer an explicit question through an active participation response (e.g., voice output device, eye gaze choice board).
- Select pictures or text from a story, play or poem to answer an inferential question through an active participation response (e.g., voice output device, eye gaze choice board.
- Identify implied meaning in a literary text from a narrowed field or errorless choice(s).

# Topic Connection

In this unit's Chapter Book, *The Summer Olympics*, students will follow Keisha, JR and Julie as they learn about teamwork and fitness while learning about the Olympics. In this chapter, **Learning About the Events**, Keisha, JR and Julie learn about some of the events that are part of the Olympics and what the athletes do.

Aa	Торіс	Words	?	Aa	Literacy Word	ds
athlete compete	event medal	Olympics rule	sport team	author book chapter	cover illustration/picture* illustrator	read* title

#### \* Power Words

#### Benchmark Assessments

- Reading: Reading Level Assessment
- Reading: Reading with Symbols and all Benchmark
   Assessments in the Reading section of the GPS
- Early Learning: Phonemic Awareness Phoneme Blending
- Early Learning. Phonemic Awareness Phoneme Biendin
   Emerging Skills: Early Emerging Reading Rubric
- Emerging Skills: Early Emerging Reading Rubric

#### **Unit Checkpoint Assessments**

- Level 2 and 3 Reading
- Level 1 Combined Content, Questions 1 and 2

An informal assessment of a verbal student's reading abilities may be obtained using the Unit Tools: Reading Observation.



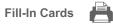
# Lesson 7 - Chapter 3 Learning About the Events

CO Lesson at a Glance

See how these activities fit into

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on at a Glance Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3			
Read Aloud	Guided / Shared Reading	Answer Questions			
these activities fit into the Suggested Unit Pacing .					
Chapter 3: Learning About the Events (Level H/I) Communication Board Standards Connection A	Chapter 3: Learning About the Events (Level H/I, F/G or F/G Symbol-Supported) Communication Board	Chapter 3: Learning About the Events Communication Board Comprehension Questions (Fill-In and Multiple-Choice, Levels 3-1)			

**Advanced Questions** 



**Standards Connection B** 

**Standards Connection C** 

Instructional Guides: Active Participation Scripts Instructional Guides: Instructional Tips

SymbolStix PRIME

L<sup>3</sup> Skills: Language Arts Skills



Instructional Activities

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ULS

**Materials** 

and Resources



## Lesson 7 - Chapter 3 Activity 1 - Read Aloud



# Instructional Targets

**Instructional Routine** 

#### Reading Standards for Literature

- **Range and Level of Text Complexity:** Experience grade level and age-appropriate literature materials, including poems, plays, biographies, chapter books, fiction and nonfiction works, that are adapted to student reading level.
- Key Ideas and Details: Use strong textual evidence to answer explicit questions about the main ideas and details (character, plot, setting) of a story, play or poem. Use strong textual evidence to answer inferential questions, conclusions or summaries about the main ideas and details (character, plot, setting) of a story, play or poem.
- Craft and Structure: Identify and compare what is stated directly and what is implied (satire, sarcasm irony) in a story, play or poem.

	C nhhả cr nhhản cr nh
Before Reading	<ul> <li>Use Lesson 15, Activity 3 to introduce and review the following Topic Words: athlete, compete, event, medal, Olympics, rule, sport, team. As you read, consider using Lesson 15, Activity 5 to help students use context clues to find the meaning of words in the text.</li> <li>Continue talking about the Olympics. Ask a focus question such as, "What is an event—a person who plays a sport or a sports contest?" Discuss students' responses.</li> <li>Display Chapter 3: Learning About the Events (Level H/I) and read the title. Use Standards Connection A to provide a visual.</li> <li>Preview the chapter. Look at the illustrations. Discuss how many of the illustrations show an Olympic event. Then say, "As I read today, it is your job to remember the name of an event from the Summer Olympics."</li> <li>Review the learning goal with students: I will remember an event from the Summer Olympics.</li> </ul>
During Reading	<ul> <li>Model Fluent Reading <ul> <li>Read aloud with fluency and expression.</li> <li>Call attention to the different Summer Olympic events by slowing down and repeating event names.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Comment on People, Setting and Events <ul> <li>Comment on how the illustrations and text help you learn events from the Summer Olympics. For example, display page 19 of the book and say, "This is an illustration of a person diving. The text says that diving is an event in the Summer Olympics." Display page 21 of the book. Say, "This is an illustration of a horse and rider jumping. The text says equestrian jumping is an event in the Summer Olympics."</li> <li>Point out the implied meaning of a selection of text. For example, on page 24, the text says, "The athletes are strong and flexible." Ask students, "Have you ever felt strong?" Explain that the word 'strong' implies that the athletes are in good shape and good health.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Discussion Questions <ul> <li>Read and discuss the questions at the bottom of each page in the chapter. Help students find evidence in the text to support their answer to explicit and inferential questions. For example, on page 25, the discussion question asks, "Why is it important to follow the rules in a sport?" Model how to find the clues in the text to answer the question. Say, "The book says, 'All of the sports have their own set of rules the athletes must follow.' I know rules keep people safe. I think following the rules will help keep your and your teammates safe."</li> </ul></li></ul>
After Reading	<ul> <li>Revisit the learning goal. Ask, "What is one event from the Summer Olympics?"</li> <li>Level 3: Have the student independently describe an event from the Summer Olympics. Provide a prompt, such as "What event takes place in the water?"</li> <li>Level 2: Have the student identify an event from the Summer Olympics. Provide a sentence frame: is an event in the Summer Olympics. Picture supports such as the Communication Board or the story illustrations may be used as needed.</li> <li>Level 1: Have the student answer a question or complete the sentence frame from Level 2 practice by making a selection from a narrowed field or errorless choice(s).</li> <li>Continue the discussion by talking with students about other events in the Summer Olympics.</li> <li>Use Standards Connection A to discuss and compare different book genres and student preferences.</li> </ul>
	neck Understanding 🕜

- \* Level 3: Can the student describe an event from the Summer Olympics from the chapter?
- \* Level 2: Can the student identify an event from the Summer Olympics? How?
- Level 1: Can the student identify an event from the Summer Olympics by making a selection form a narrowed field or errorless choice(s)?



#### Lesson 7 - Chapter 3 Activity 2 - Guided / Shared Reading



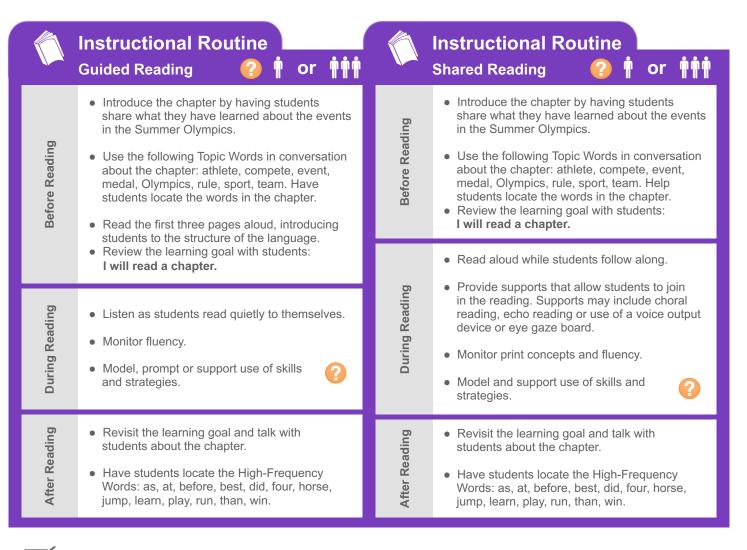


### Instructional Targets

#### Reading Standards for Literature

• *Range and Level of Text Complexity:* Experience grade level and age-appropriate literature materials, including poems, plays, biographies, chapter books, fiction and nonfiction works, that are adapted to student reading level.

This Leveled Chapter Book is presented in three leveled formats: Level H/I, Level F/G and Level F/G Symbol-Supported. Select the level of book and the reading routine appropriate for each student.





2. Level 3: Can the student independently read chapter books adapted to personal reading level?

Kevel 2: Can the student read chapter books adapted to personal reading level with support?

💑 Level 1: Can the student actively participate in reading chapter books adapted to student ability level? How?



#### Lesson 7 - Chapter 3 Activity 3 - Answer Questions





# Instructional Target

#### Reading Standards for Literature

• *Key Ideas and Details:* Use strong textual evidence to answer explicit questions about the main ideas and details (character, plot, setting) of a story, play or poem. Use strong textual evidence to answer inferential questions, conclusions or summaries about the main ideas and details (character, plot, setting) of a story, play or poem.

	Instructional Routine
	? 🛉 or 🛉
Introduce	<ul> <li>Introduce this activity by asking a focus question about the chapter. For example, ask, "Which of these is an event at the Summer Olympics—gymnastics or car racing?" Discuss students' responses.</li> </ul>
	• Tell students they will now answer other questions about the chapter, Learning About the Events. Explain that the answers to these questions can be found in the chapter. Say, "I am going to ask you questions about the chapter, Learning About the Events. Your job is to answer the questions. You can use the chapter to help you."
	• Review the learning goal with students: I will answer questions about the chapter.
	• Review the chapter. Use Standards Connection B to aid in the review by retelling the story with the main theme and key events.
Model	• Display the Comprehension Questions. Multiple levels have been provided. Use the level that best meets your students' needs. Read the first question aloud. Model how to find the answer in the chapter by going back and reading the text. For explicit questions, point out how to find the answer to the question based on what the text says. For inferential questions, point out that the answer will not be directly in the text, but you can find the answer based on clues. Model how to find clues to answer an inferential question.
	<ul> <li>Model how to mark or select the correct answer based on the evidence found in the chapter. For explicit questions, point out the answer that matches a sentence in the text. For inferential questions, show how to select the answer based on the clues found in the text.</li> </ul>
Provide Practice	Choose the most appropriate activity format on the basis of each student's skills and needs.
	<ul><li>Level 3: The questions are text only. Have the student answer the questions independently.</li><li>Level 2: The questions are text only and the answers are symbol-supported. Have the student answer the questions by selecting a picture.</li></ul>
	Level 1: The questions are written in a symbol-supported sentence strip format. Have the student answer the questions by selecting from a narrowed field or errorless choice(s).
iew	• Revisit the learning goal. Talk with students about where they found the answers to the questions. Point out that answers to questions can usually be found in the text or pictures.
Review	<ul> <li>Use Standards Connection C to continue discussion about the chapter and guide students in identifying and discussing the structure and feelings the author creates within the story.</li> </ul>



# Check Understanding 🕜

X Level 3: Can the student independently answer questions about the chapter?

Exercise Can the student answer questions about the chapter by selecting a picture?

Level 1: Can the student answer questions about the chapter by selecting a picture? How many choices were presented?



# Lesson 7 - Chapter 3 Answer Key



# **Questions and Answers**

	race horse rules swim events
Ê	1. Let's learn about at the Olympics. (events)
Fill-In (Levels 3-1)	2. Athletes fast in the water. (swim)
	3. Riders jump and run with their (horse)
	4. Athletes run fast in a (race)
Ε	5. All sports have to follow. (rules)
	1. What is this chapter about? (mascots, snow, Olympic events*)
Multiple-Choice (Levels 3-1)	2. What do athletes do in the water? (swim*, drink, run)
evels	3. What animal jumps and runs with their riders? (cow, horse*, pig)
ce (L	4. What do athletes run fast in? (restaurant, race*, pool)
Choi	5. What is important to know about this chapter?
tiple-	There are only two sports at the Olympics.
Mul	There is good food at the Olympics.
	Sports have their own rules athletes follow.*
q	1. The do flips and turns before diving into the water. (divers)
ance	2. Water polo has two throwing a ball into a goal in a pool. (teams)
Fill-In Advanced	3 has individuals or teams row a boat through a course. (Rowing)
	4. In events, the horse and the rider show how they can jump, move and run. (equestrian)
-	5. Some athletes a heavy metal ball. (throw)
	6. What event has an athlete jumping with a stick? (pole vault*, diving, badminton)
	7. How do gymnasts compete in the Olympics? (as a team, as an individual, both*)
Multiple-Choice Advanced	8. Where can volleyball be played? (road, grocery store, beach*)
	9. What does Keisha learn about gymnastics?
	<ul> <li>Gymnasts can do things like flip and jump.*</li> </ul>
	Gymnasts must be able to swim fast.
	<ul> <li>Gymnasts can compete indoors or on the beach.</li> <li>10. Which statement could be true?</li> </ul>
Mult	Athletes can change the rules of their sport while playing.
	<ul> <li>Athletes must follow the rules of their sport to win.*</li> </ul>
	• There are no team sports in the Olympics.

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#### Lesson 7 - Chapter 3 Standards Connection A

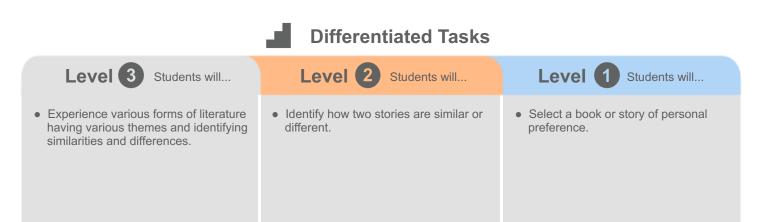




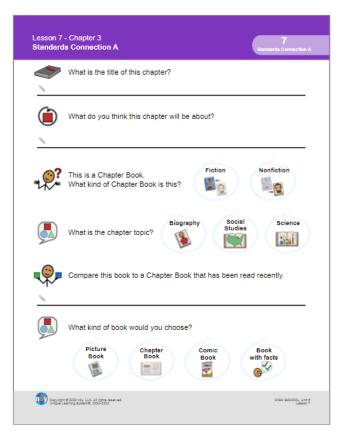
**Instructional Targets** 

Reading Standards for Literature

• Integration of Knowledge and Ideas: Compare and contrast different works of literature (foundational American literature, classical/modern, same time period, other cultures); identify personal preferences.



Fiction works tell a story that is made up in the writer's imagination. Fiction stories are not true. Nonfiction works tell facts about a topic. Nonfiction stories are true. Have students use the book features and pictures to discuss, locate and answer the questions about genre, and select the type of book they prefer.





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#### Lesson 7 - Chapter 3 Standards Connection B





# Instructional Targets

#### Reading Standards for Literature

Key Ideas and Details: Objectively summarize a story, play or poem including main characters, events and key details. Analyze
how the main idea, characters, setting and plot of a story, play or poem support a theme and its development. Determine one or
two themes of a story, play or poem.

#### Standards for Speaking and Listening

• **Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas:** Present information in an organized manner and appropriate to a task, an audience or a situation.

#### Standards for Language

• *Knowledge of Language:* Demonstrate conventions of language to communicate effectively when speaking or writing in varied contexts.



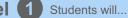


#### Independently summarize a story, poem or play without using personal opinions.

- Independently identify examples of the main idea and key details from a story, play or poem that support the development of a theme.
- Independently identify one or two themes of a story, play or poem.
- Communicate on a topic specific to the purpose and audience.
- Apply conventions of language to generate sentences specific to the purpose when speaking or writing.

- Level 2 Students will...
- Summarize the theme/central idea of a story, play or poem using no personal opinions with support.
- Identify examples of the main idea and key details from a story, play or poem that support the development of a theme with support.
- Identify the theme of a story, play or poem by pointing to picture or text.
- Communicate on a topic specific to the purpose and audience, using picture supports.
- Use conventions of language to generate a simple sentence when speaking or writing.

Level 1



- Summarize the theme/central idea of a story, play or poem through an active participation response (e.g., voice output device, eye gaze choice board).
- Identify examples of the main idea and key details from a story, play or poem that relate to the development of a theme through an active participation response (e.g., voice output device, eye gaze choice board).
- Identify the theme of a story, play or poem through an active participation mode (e.g., voice output device, eye gaze choice board).
- Communicate basic information on a topic or experience, using communication technology and picture supports.
- Use language to share an idea with others.

Use Standards Connection B to identify the main idea and details of a chapter and summarize and sequence events. *Standards for Language* are means of building communication skills. This extended activity, based on book reading, is an excellent tool for developing expressive communication. Incorporate augmentative systems (low tech and high tech) to encourage self-generated sentences and model language expansion.

Main Idea (V	/hat is this story about?)
In the beginning	N
Then	×
At the end	×
What is imp	ortant to know?



#### Lesson 7 - Chapter 3 Standards Connection C





#### Instructional Targets

#### Reading Standards for Literature

• Craft and Structure: Analyze the structure of a story, play or poem to determine how the order of events affect the meaning, mood or style. Identify and compare what is stated directly and what is implied (satire, sarcasm, irony) in a story, play or poem.





Use Standards Connection C to guide students in identifying the structure of a story and the feelings created by the author. Various features from the text such as the characters, setting, narrator, events and theme can be used. Students can use words and phrases from the story that show how they know what feelings the story suggests. Use the Story Board according to your students' needs by completing it once for the whole book, or selecting one or more features to complete for each chapter.

To complete the Story Board Chart, select a feature from the text. In the first column give an example from the text. The example should be written in the student's own words. Next, students will identify the feeling of the text based on that example (e.g., excited, nervous, scared, happy). In the final column, students will write specific words or phrases from the text that support the feeling they identified.

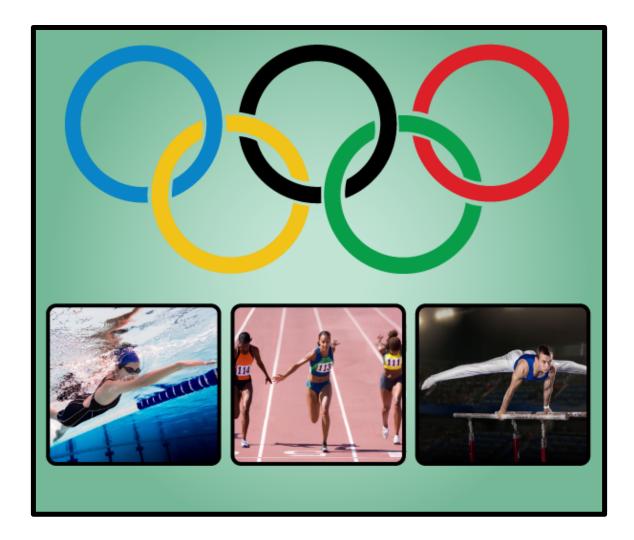
Story Board				
		Who, What, When or Where?	What is the feeling?	How do you know? (word or phrase from story)
Ó	Character	×	×	~
	Storyteller (Who?)	×	×	×
8? 9?	Setting (When or Where?)	<u></u>		
	Beginning (What?)	<u>````</u>		N
	Middle (What?)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	× .	× .
	End (What?)	N	×	× .
	Lesson (What?)	N		<b>`</b>



Story Board					
	Who, What, When or Where?	What is the feeling?	How do you know? (word or phrase from story)		
Character					
Storyteller (Who?)					
Setting (When or Where?)					
Beginning (What?)					
↓ Middle (What?)					
End (What?)					
Lesson (What?)					



# Chapter 3: Learning About the Events



Keisha, JR and Julie are learning more about their favorite Summer Olympic events. Keisha loves water. She likes to swim in her pool. She wants to learn more about the water

events. JR loves

horses. He goes to

horse therapy each

week. He wants to



know about Olympic events with horses. Julie likes to walk on a track. She wants to know about the track and field events.

How can we learn more about the Olympics?



Keisha uses the computer to learn more about swimming at the Summer Olympics. The fastest swimmer wins in four different swimming styles: the freestyle, the backstroke, the butterfly and the breaststroke. She also likes to watch the divers on the diving boards. The divers do flips and turns before diving into the water.

What are the four kinds of swimming styles?

Some events are for individual athletes. Some are team events. Keisha learns about other water events: water polo, sailing, rowing

and canoeing.

Water polo has two

teams throwing a

ball into a goal in a

pool. Rowing has



individuals or teams row a boat through a course. Keisha is looking forward to watching the water events on TV.

What other water events take place besides swimming and diving?

JR looks up the horse events. Horse events

are called equestrian events. JR sees three

types of equestrian events.

They are called equestrian

dressage, equestrian



eventing and equestrian jumping. In equestrian events, the horse and the rider show how they can jump, move and run. The horses jump over fences and move through different obstacle courses. The horse and rider that jump, run or move the best get a gold medal. JR can't wait to watch the horses jump over fences on TV.



Julie searches for athletics. This tells her about the track and field events. Athletes try to run faster, jump higher and throw farther than other athletes. Individuals and teams can run short and long races. Some athletes compete in long jump and high jump events.

What types of events are in athletics?



Julie did not know the Olympics have throwing events. Some athletes throw a heavy metal ball. This event is called shot put. Julie sees a picture of someone jumping with a stick. This event is called pole vault. She thinks that looks interesting. Julie wants to watch these events on TV.

Why would the shot put event take place on a field?

23



"Hey, what is gymnastics?" Keisha asks. Gymnastics is for individuals and teams. The athletes are strong and flexible. They balance and move their bodies gracefully. They flip on balance beams. They do somersaults. They do jumps in the air and land on their feet. JR sees a picture of an athlete doing flips around a bar in the air.

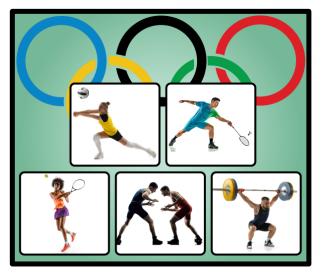
What do athletes do when they compete in gymnastics?

24

Keisha, JR and Julie learned about some

events at the Olympics. The Olympics have

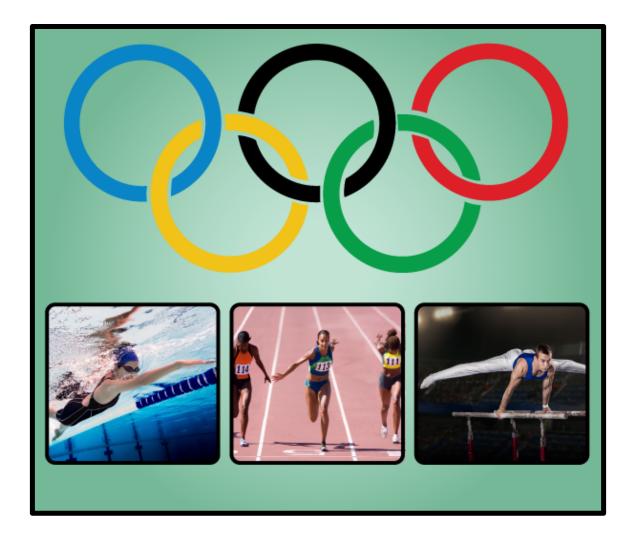
many more events, such as volleyball. Volleyball can be played indoors or on a beach. Badminton,

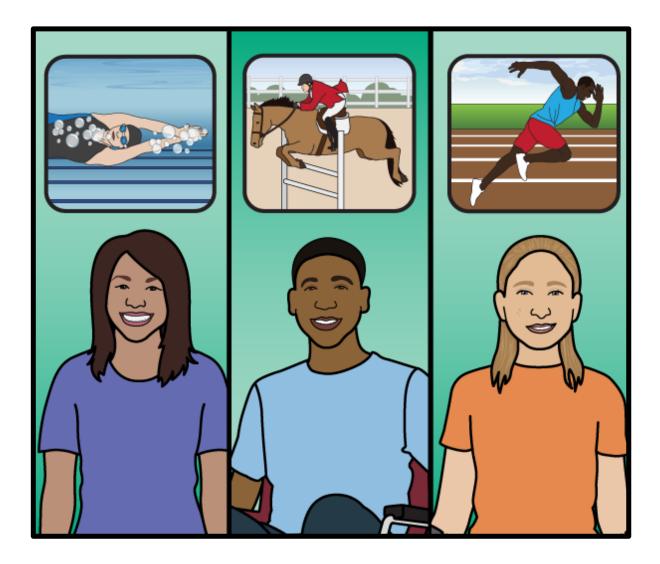


tennis, wrestling and weightlifting are some of the other sports in the Olympics. All of the sports have their own set of rules the athletes must follow. Following the rules of their sport will help the athlete or team win. What event do you want to watch during the Olympics?

Why is it important to follow the rules in a sport?

# Chapter 3: Learning About the Events





Let's learn about events at the Olympics. Keisha likes to swim. JR likes horses. Julie likes to walk.



Keisha learns about water sports. Athletes swim fast in the water. Divers do flips off of the diving boards.



Other events take place in the water. There is water polo, rowing, sailing and canoeing. Water polo teams throw a ball into a goal in a pool. Keisha can watch these events on

TV.

20



JR learns about horse events. Riders jump and run with their horse. JR likes to see the horses jump over fences. JR can watch these events on TV.



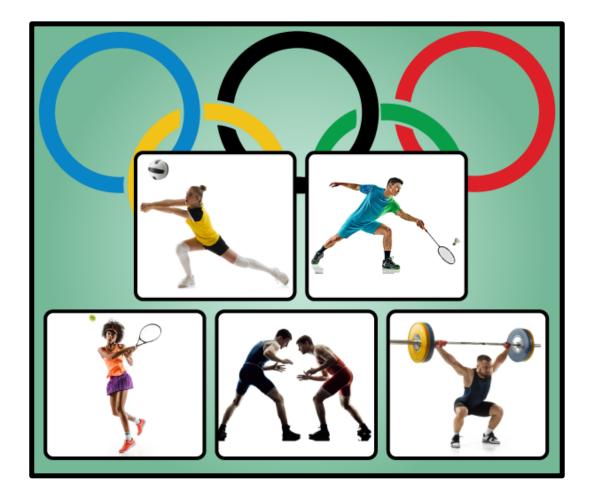
Julie learns about athletes in track and field. Athletes run fast in a race. Athletes compete in the long jump.



Some athletes throw a heavy ball. Some athletes jump high with a stick. Julie can watch these events on TV.

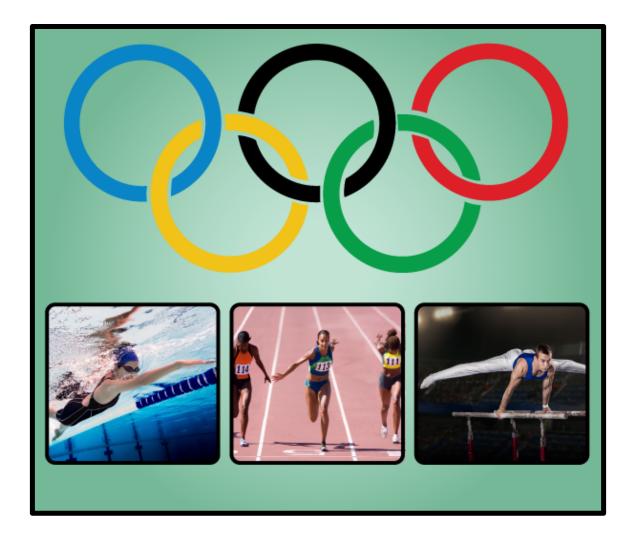


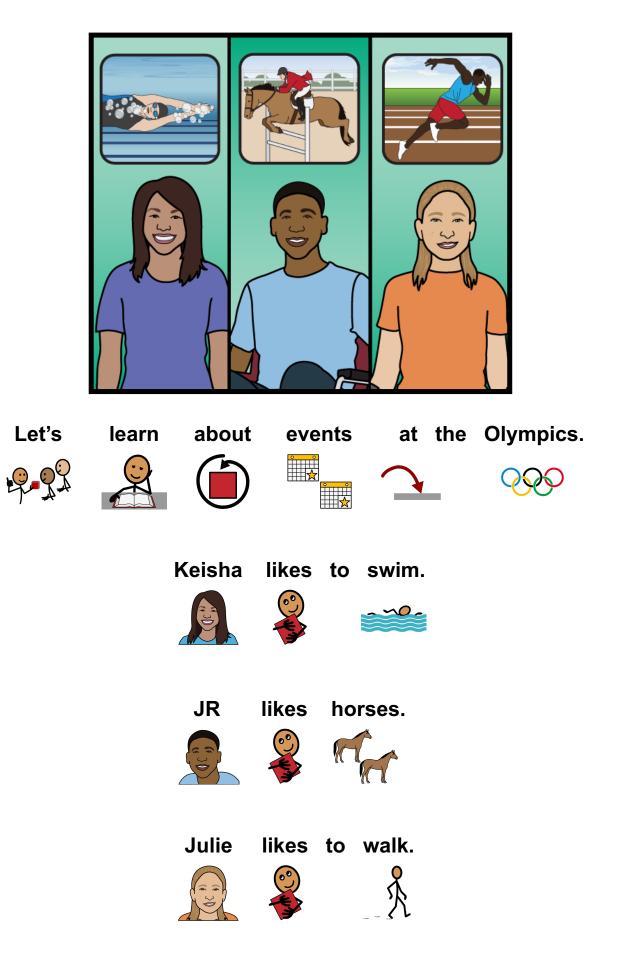
They all learn about gymnastics. The athletes balance on beams. They do flips in the air. They do somersaults.



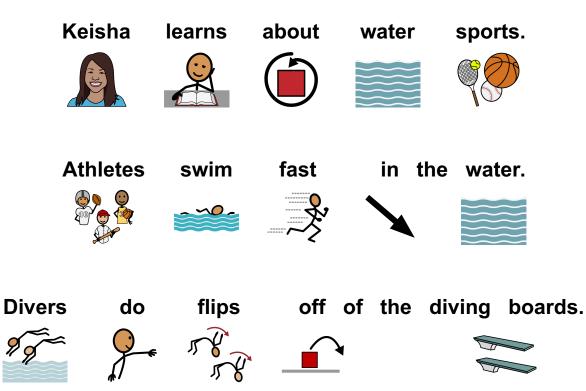
The Summer Olympics have many sports. All sports have rules to follow. Volleyball can be played inside or on a beach. Tennis and wrestling are other events. What is your favorite Olympic event?

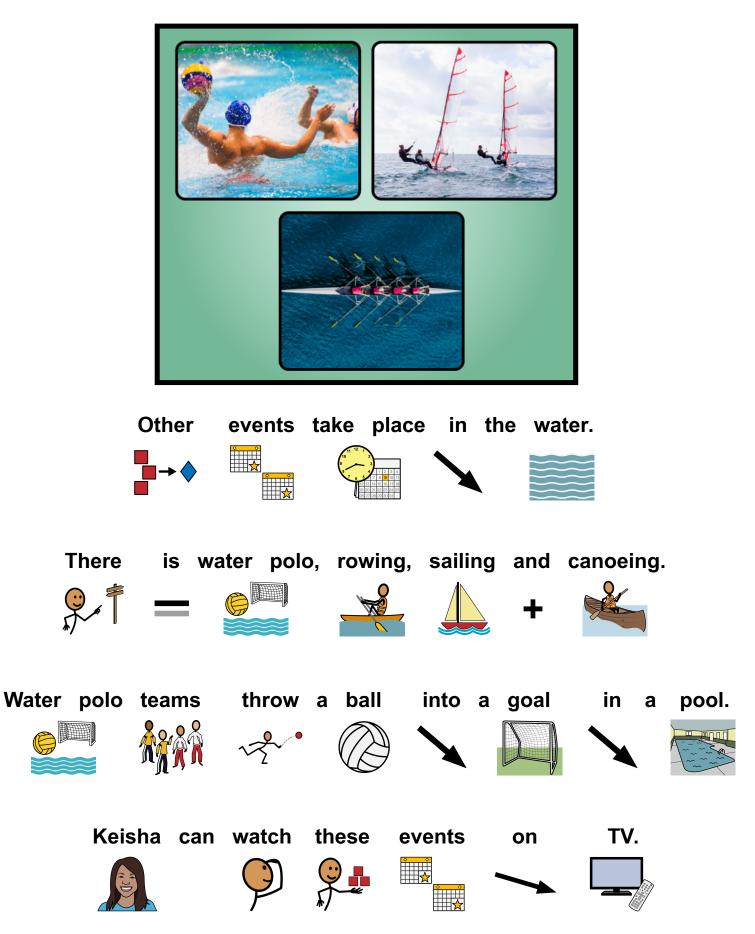
# Chapter 3: Learning About the Events

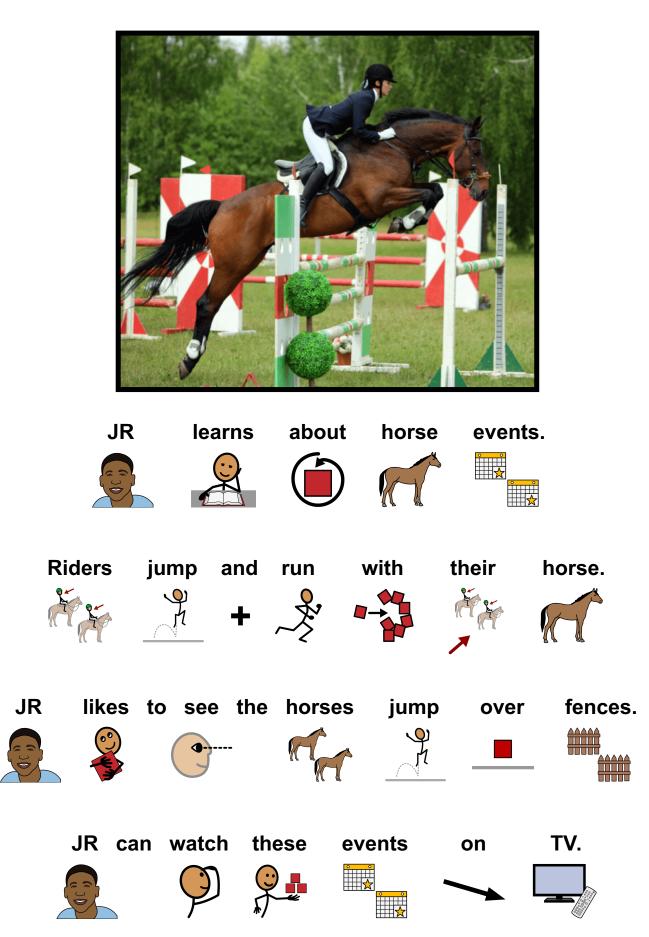




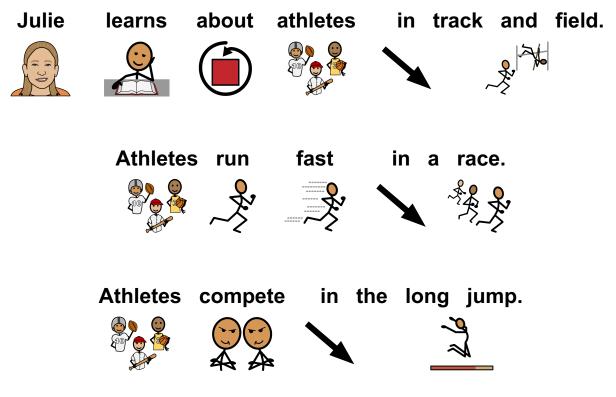


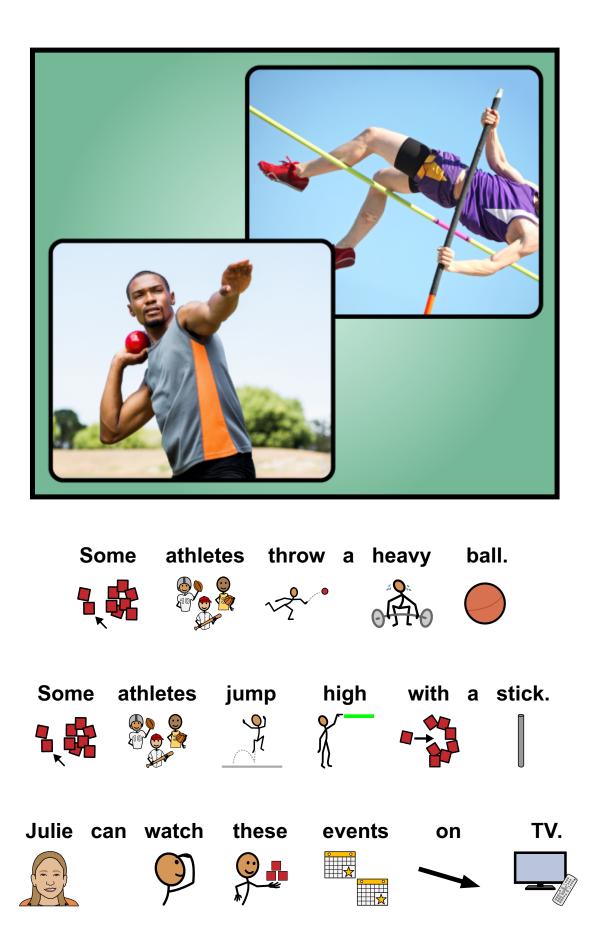




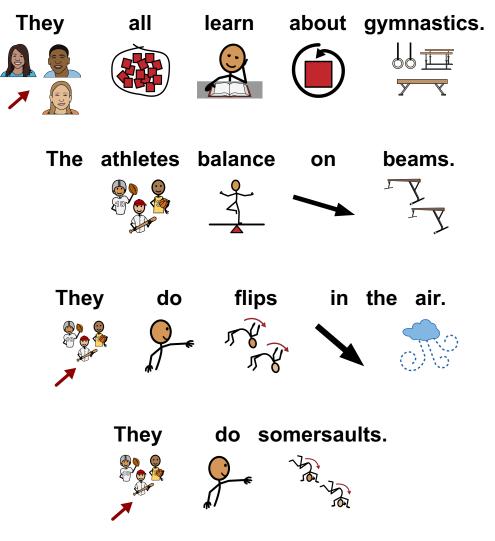


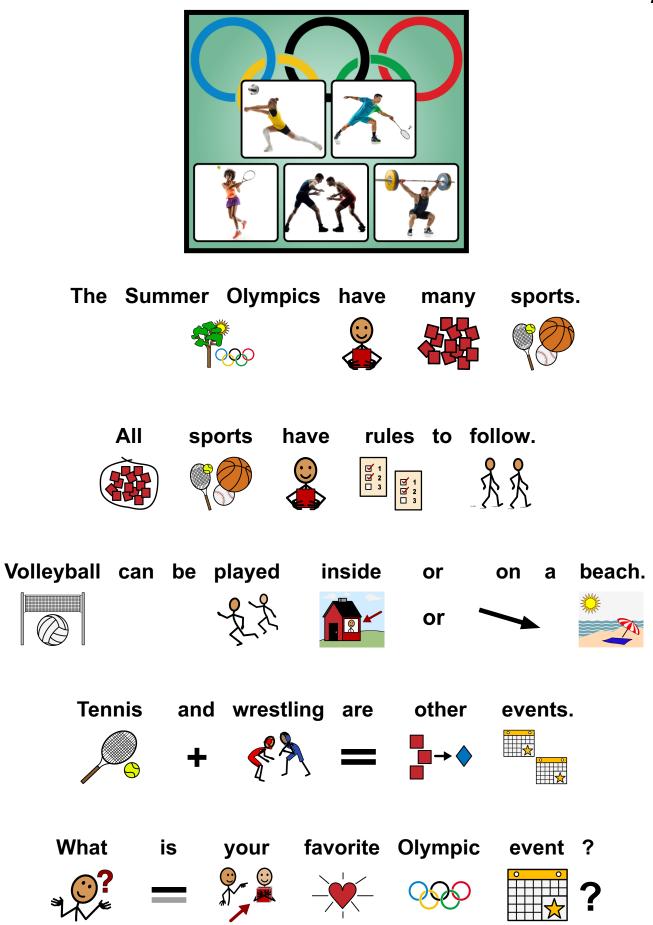














learn

like

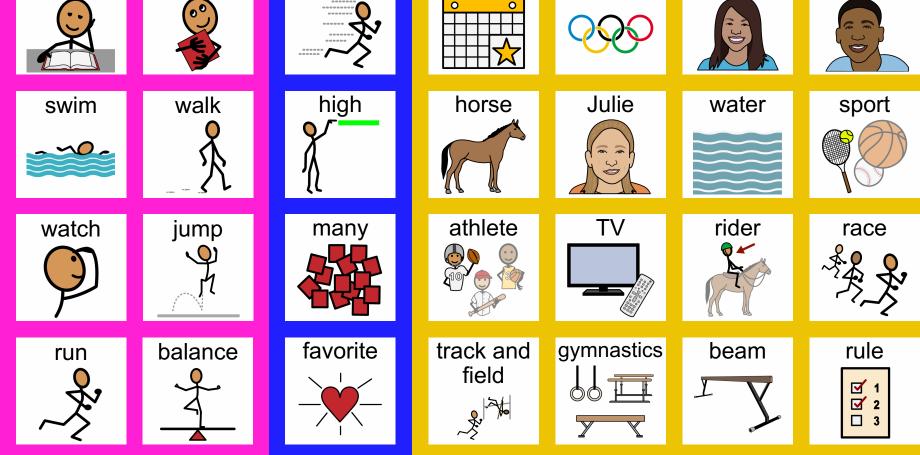
fast



event

**Olympics** 





Within each category, pictures are listed from left to right in the order in which they appear in the text.

no

#### Lesson 7 - Chapter 3 Standards Connection A

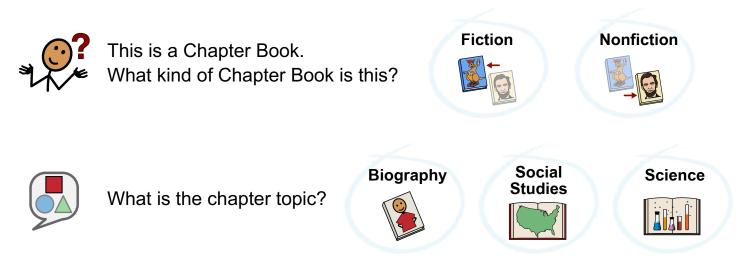




What is the title of this chapter?

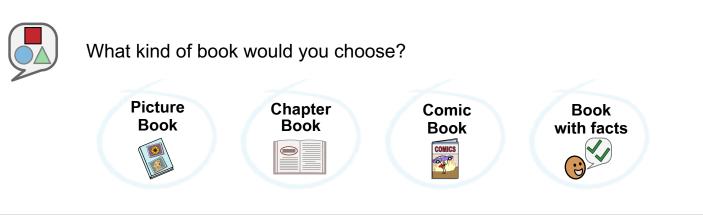


What do you think this chapter will be about?





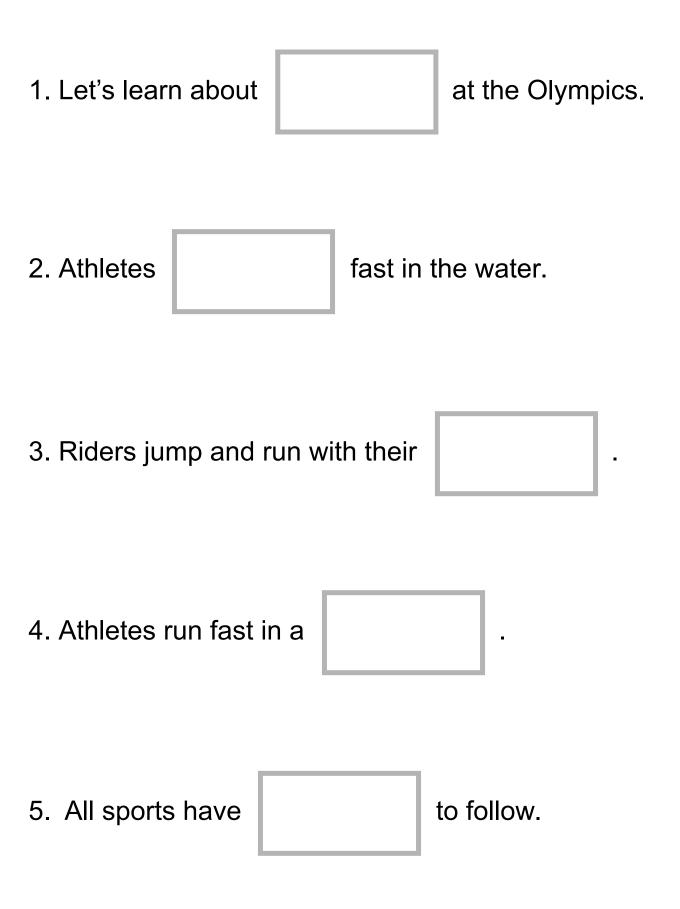
Compare this book to a Chapter Book that has been read recently.





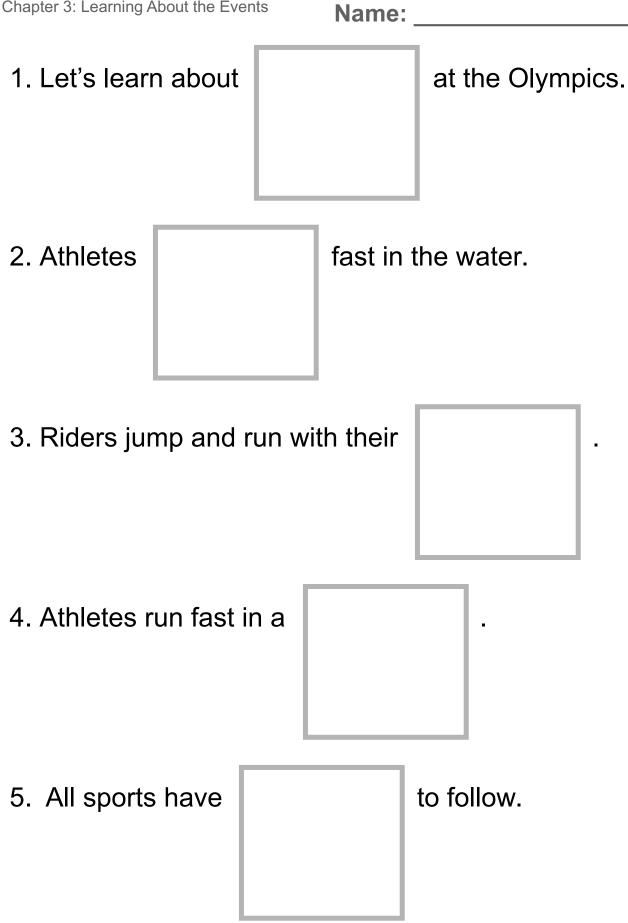
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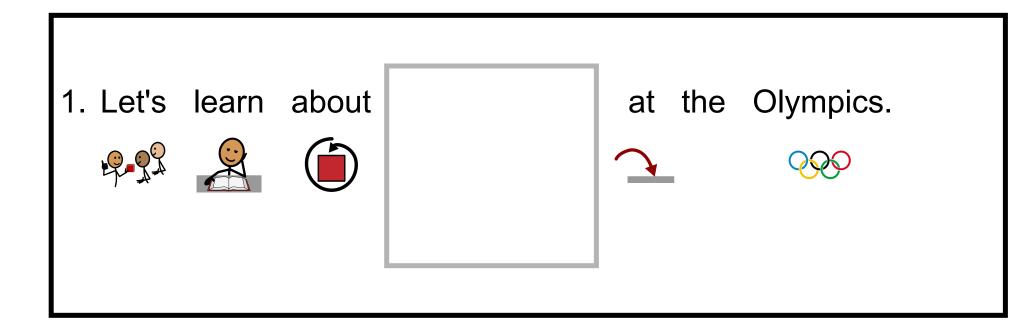


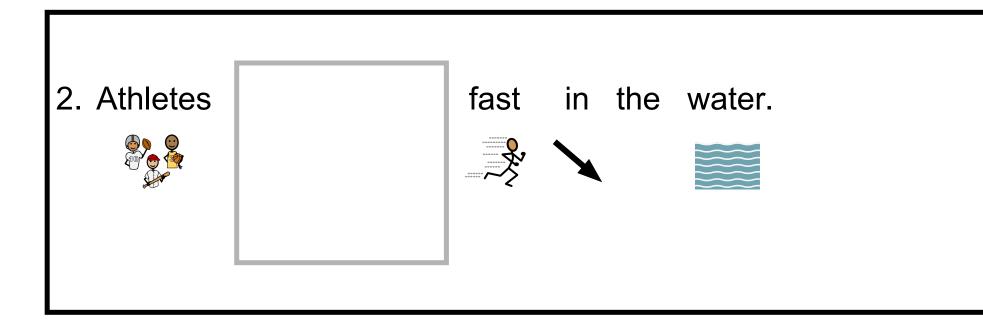


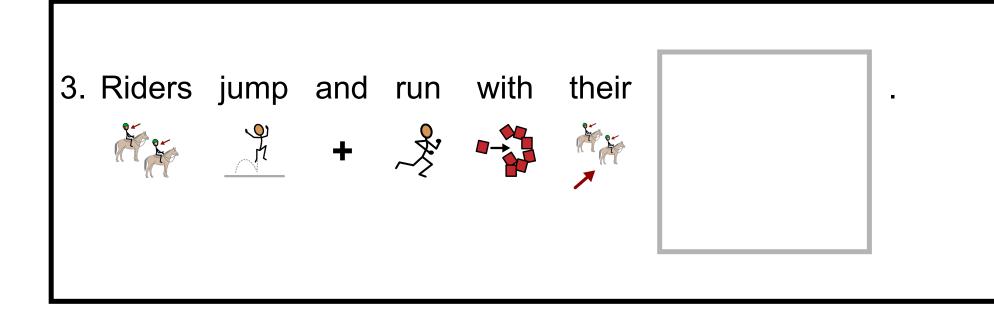


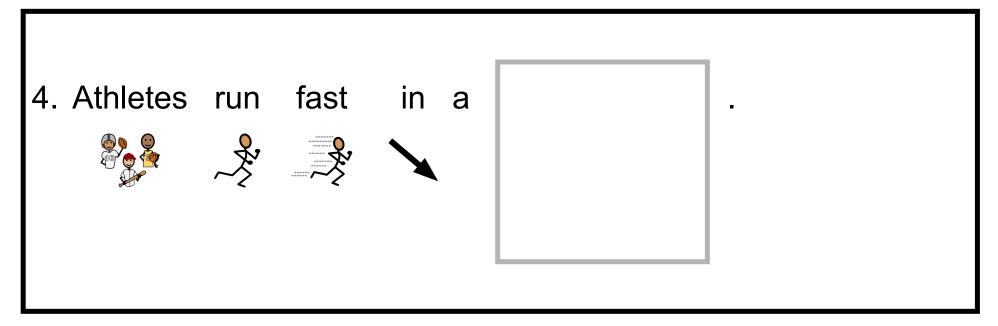


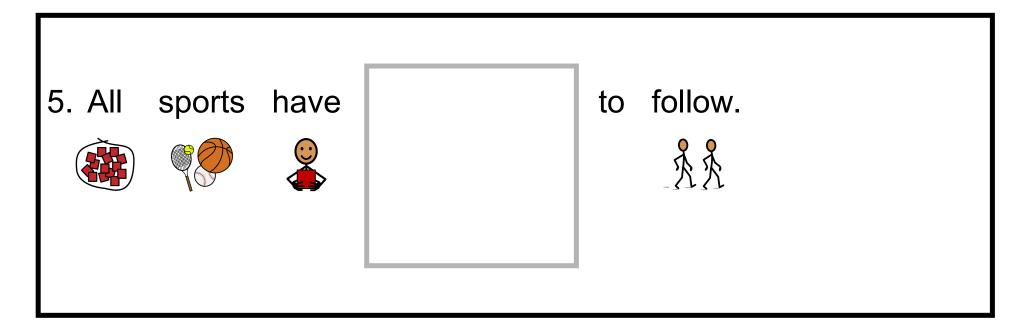
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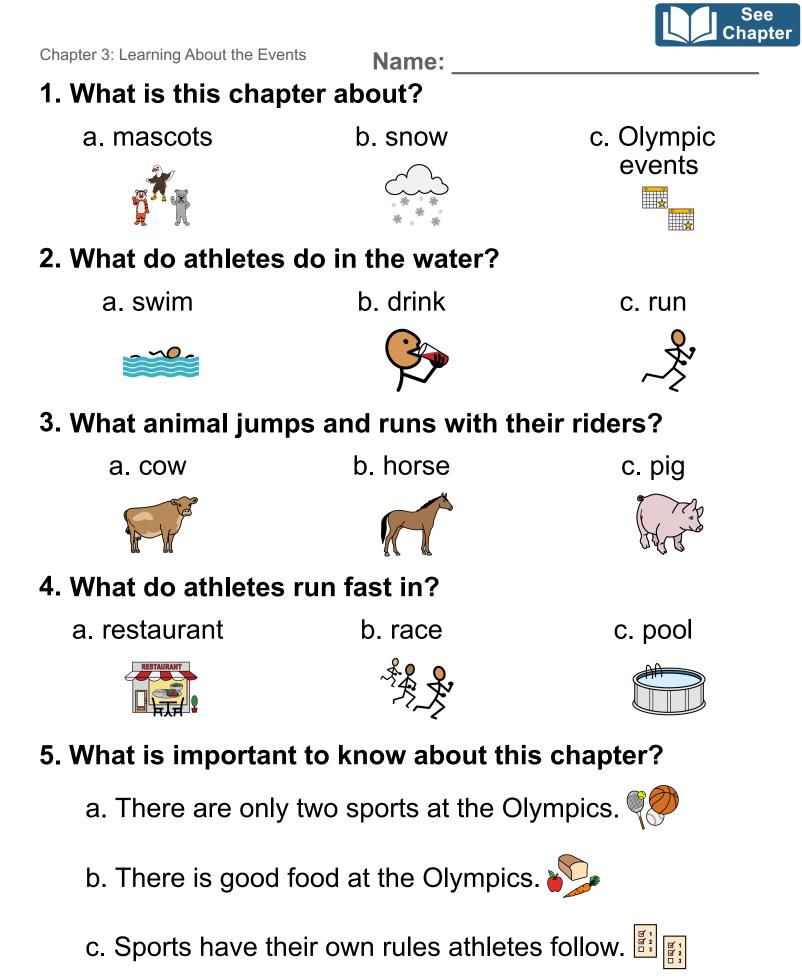








Chapter 3: Learning About the Events	Name:	See Chapter
1. What is this chapter about?		
a. mascots	b. snow	c. Olympic events
2. What do athletes do in the water?		
a. swim	b. drink	c. run
3. What animal jumps and runs with their riders?		
a. cow	b. horse	c. pig
4. What do athletes run fast in?		
a. restaurant	b. race	c. pool
5. What is important to know about this chapter?		
a. There are only two sports at the Olympics.		
b. There is good food at the Olympics.		
c. Sports have their own rules athletes follow.		

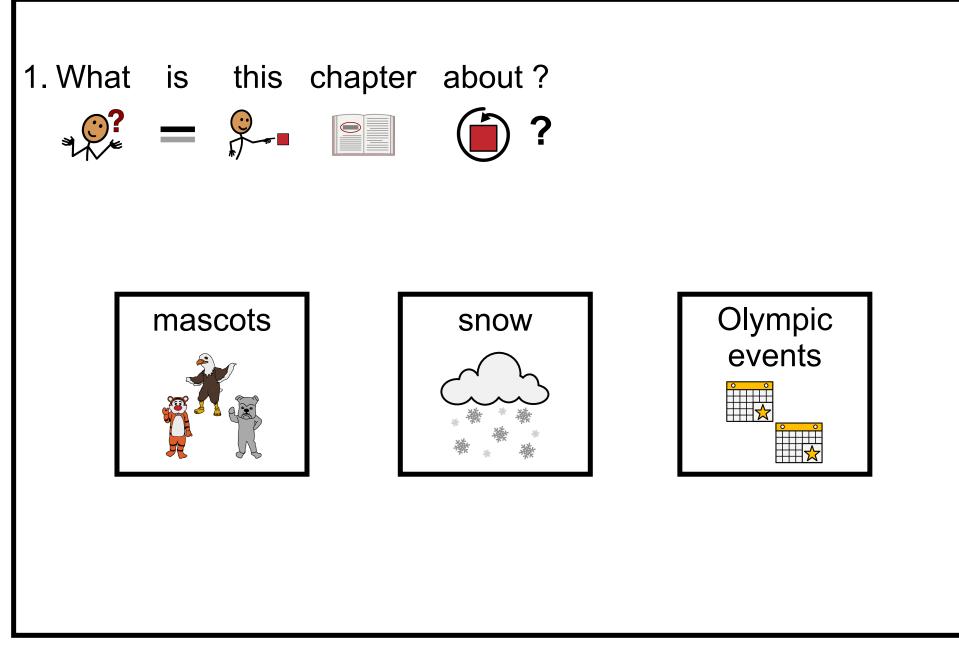


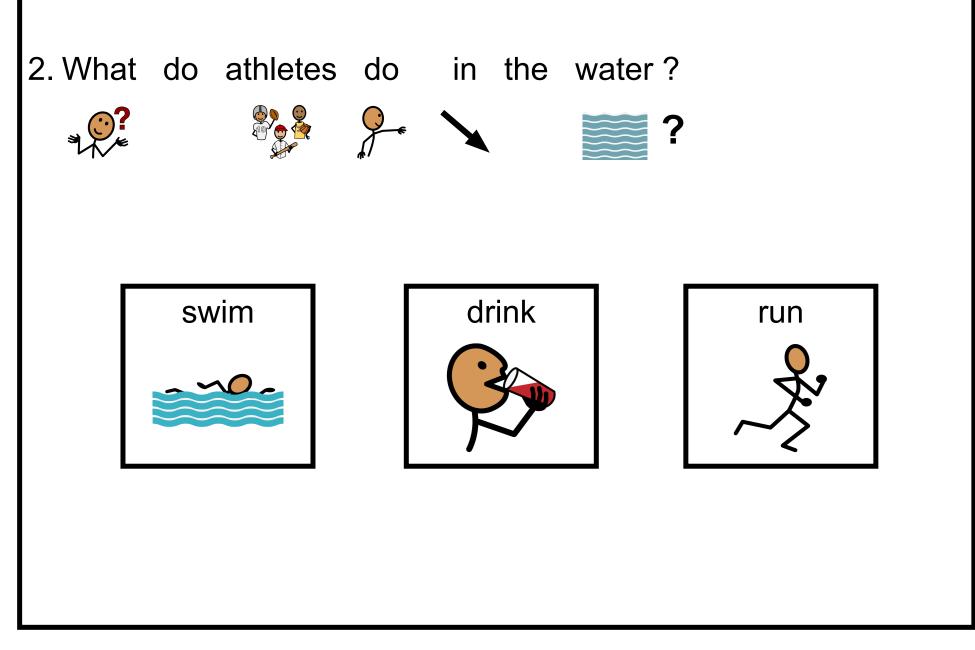
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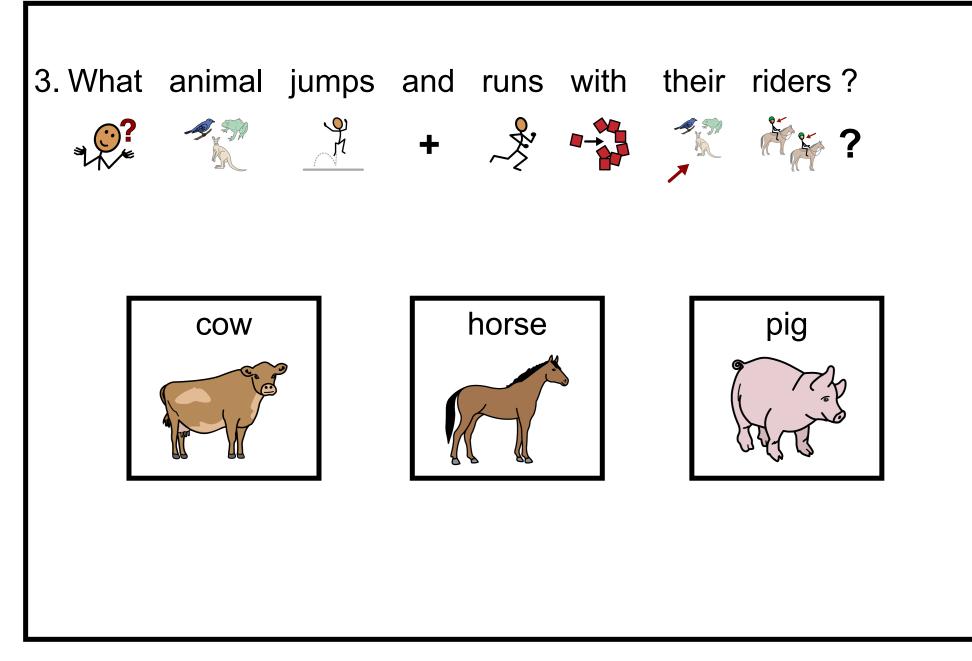
Lesson 7, Level 2

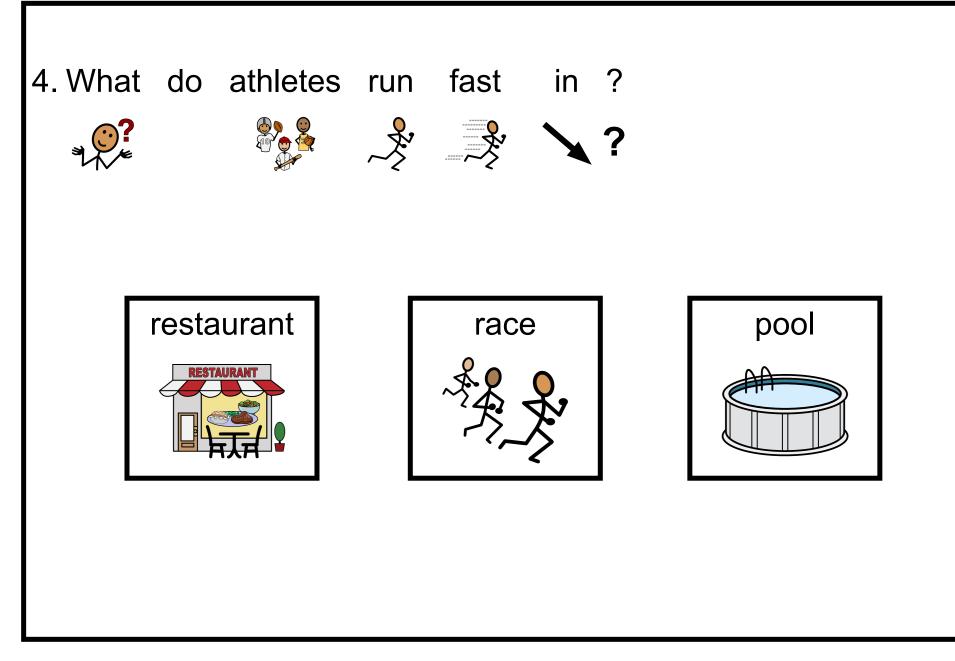


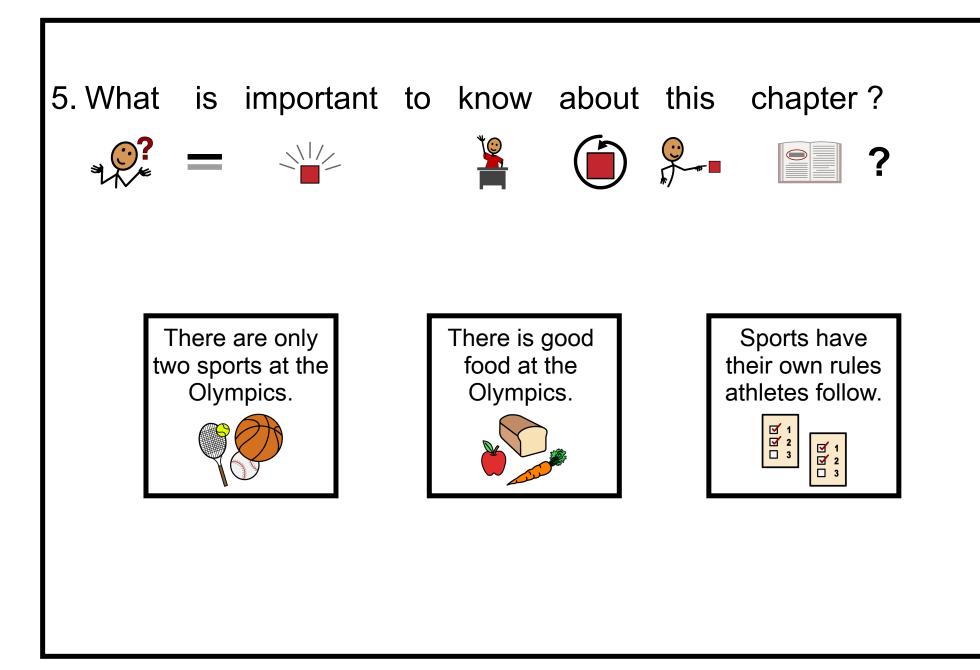














Name:

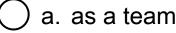
Use your chapter book to help you fill in the blank.

- 1. The \_\_\_\_\_ do flips and turns before diving into the water.
- 2. Water polo has two \_\_\_\_\_ throwing a ball into a goal in a pool.
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ has individuals or teams row a boat through a course.
- 4. In \_\_\_\_\_\_ events, the horse and the rider show how they can jump, move and run.
- 5. Some athletes a heavy metal ball.

Name:

Use your chapter book to help you choose the correct answer.

- 6. What event has an athlete jumping with a stick?
  - 🔵 a. pole vault
  - ) b. diving
  - ) c. badminton
- 7. How do gymnasts compete in the Olympics?



- ) b. as an individual
- ) c. both

#### 8. Where can volleyball be played?

- ) a. road
- ) b. grocery store
- ) c. beach

## 9. What does Keisha learn about gymnastics?

- ) a. Gymnasts can do things like flip and jump.
- ) b. Gymnasts must be able to swim fast.
- ) c. Gymnasts can compete indoors or on the beach.

## 10. Which statement could be true?

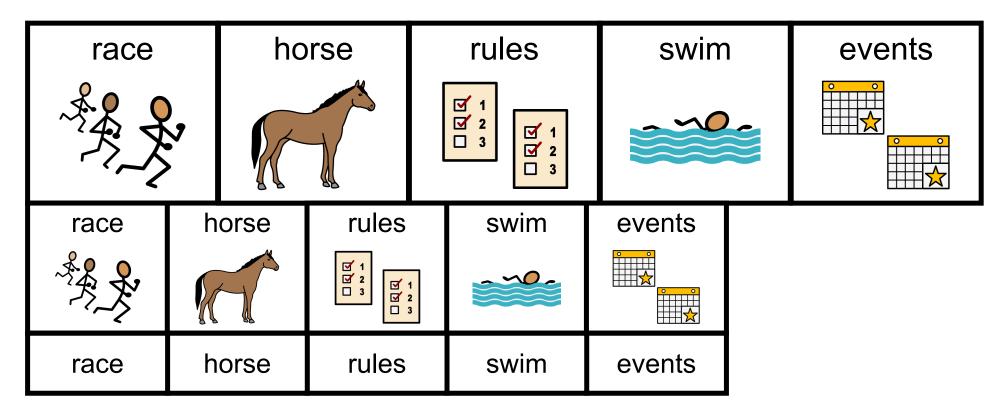
- ) a. Athletes can change the rules of their sport while playing.
- ) b. Athletes must follow the rules of their sport to win.
- ) c. There are no team sports in the Olympics.

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# Main Idea (What is this story about?)

