Standard Connection: ELA.W.PK4.1b ELA.SL.PK4.1a M.MD.PK4.2 PD.SHS.PK4.1 PD.FM.PK4.4 S.PS.PK4.4

Enduring Understanding(s):

• As individuals and as a group, family members use their senses to observe and interact with their environment.

Essential Question(s):

• How do you most effectively communicate your thoughts, feelings, and traditions?

Materials	Vocabulary	Books
 Oonga Boonga/Crybaby 2-3 toy waterwheels scoops, spoons, and/or ladles cups empty yogurt containers empty spray bottles smocks shallow trays or bins plastic gloves images of waterwheels (see Resources) paper clipboards writing utensils 	 waterwheel: a wheel made to rotate by direction of water faster: move quicker slower: not fast pour: to cause to flow in a stream spin: turn around and around turn: move around an axis/center scoop: to pick up quickly fill: to put into as much as can be held 	Onga Onga Onga Onga Onga Onga Onga Onga

Intro to Centers

Preparation: Set up materials

For children with sensory issues, provide plastic gloves. Set up a smaller amount of water in an individual shallow tray or bin. Provide a spoon or ladle to pour water.

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"In Oonga Boonga, Baby Louise cried so much that the author wrote, 'her tears ran like rivers to the sea'." In Crybaby, Baby just cried and cried so many tears. What do you notice?"	Show illustration.
"Today at Science, you can explore moving water with a waterwheel."	Show waterwheel.
"What do you think will happen if I pour water on the waterwheel?"	Children respond. Model.
"What did you notice?"	Children respond.
"How could I make the waterwheel spin faster? slower?"	Children respond. Model.
"Today at Science, there are materials for <i>scooping</i> and <i>pouring</i> water onto the <i>waterwheels</i> to make them <i>spin</i> ."	Show materials.



During Centers:

- Encourage children to experiment with making the waterwheels spin faster or slower. Show images of waterwheels and explain their uses (generating electricity, part of a larger machine, etc.).
- Encourage children to draw and label pictures of their observations of how water moves. Encourage children to use waterwheels to move objects in the water (a counting bear in a cup).

Guiding Questions During Centers:

- How can you pour the water to make the waterwheel spin faster/slower?
- What happens when you pour more/less water on the waterwheel?
- What do you hear when you pour the water (plop, splash, gurgle, etc.)?
- What does the water feel like if you pour it on your fingers or your hand?
- How is the moving water like Louise's tears?

Thinking and Feedback:

- Invite children to share their processes.
- Encourage children to describe the challenges they might have encountered.

Documentation:

• Collect samples of the children's work as well as photographs and/or video of their processes; use the documentation to launch a discussion during Thinking and Feedback.

Provocation:

Encourage children could paint waterwheels using watercolors at the Creative Arts.

Challenge children to consider work that a waterwheel could do in the classroom or at home?

Read Pancakes, Pancakes (Eric Carle) and The Little Red Hen (Paul Galdone) and notice illustrations of waterwheels.

Differentiation/Accommodation

For Intro to Centers, children with limited verbal skills can use a pre-programmed voice output device to answer questions about the story. (Keep in mind these will likely be closed-ended questions, as those are easiest to program into devices.) This can also be used to help students answer Guiding Questions. During Centers, provide a waterwheel that is designed to be operated by a one-button switch. Allow children with limited mobility to use the switch to operate the water- wheel. Discuss the movement of the wheel (fast/slow). Children can also work together, with one child moving the wheel with the switch while the other child catches water in a cup or puts in objects for the water to move.

