### SCHOOL LIBRARY WORKGROUP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kim Baldwin</td>
<td>Harrison County School District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruce Golden</td>
<td>Jackson Public School District (former)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bethany Berry</td>
<td>Madison County School District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayley Henderson</td>
<td>Starkville Oktibbeha Consolidated School District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leah Biedleman</td>
<td>Yazoo County School District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Otha Keys</td>
<td>Jones County School District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jennifer Dunkin</td>
<td>Harrison County School District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Deborah Lee</td>
<td>Mississippi State University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corbin Ellis</td>
<td>Yazoo County School District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angela Mullins</td>
<td>Simpson County School District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ashley Fortner</td>
<td>Oxford School District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amanda Osborne</td>
<td>Oxford School District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Meagon Touchstone</td>
<td>Harrison County School District</td>
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INTRODUCTION

This document provides guidance to help librarians integrate instruction into the Mississippi Department of Education College- and-Career Readiness Library Learning Standards. School librarians play a critical role in teaching information literacy skills to ensure students can acquire, evaluate, interpret, and apply the information that will be introduced throughout life. The librarians are no longer the “keeper of books” but are crucial in preparing students for life after graduation. School libraries are now where high-quality print and digital resources are used efficiently to teach reading comprehension, literature appreciation, and information literacy skills. For these skills to be effective, librarians and classroom teachers must work as a team to incorporate them into the College- and-Career Readiness Standards. The goal for the Lesson Plans for Libraries is to reinforce classroom curriculum content with relevant library resources.

HOW TO READ THE LESSON

Each lesson has several different elements: Grade Level, Summary/Overview, Collaboration, Pre/Post Assessments, Objectives, Tasks, and Resources. Each activity gives the librarian a foundation for teaching the skill or objective; however, the librarian can differentiate as needed for the students. The resource lists optional books or materials to be used with the activity, but any resource that supports the lesson can be used.

SCHOOL LIBRARIAN PROFESSIONAL GROWTH RUBRIC ALIGNMENT

I.1: Consults with teachers, administrators, and school library advocacy committee to create Student Learning Outcome and School Library Program SMART Goals to plan for and provide necessary resources, technology, and instructional services aligned with the Mississippi Library Learning Standards and supports the Mississippi CCR Standards.

I.2: Plans instruction and provides print and digital resources that meet the diversity of students’ backgrounds, cultures, skills, learning levels, language proficiencies, interests, and special needs by working with teachers, administrators, and the school library advocacy committee.

II.5: Collaboratively plans and teaches engaging inquiry-based informational and digital literacy lessons that incorporate multiple literacies and foster critical thinking as an integral part of the Mississippi Library Learning Standards and the Mississippi CCR Standards.
DIFFERENTIATION

The school library is a learning space for students and teachers to study, research, read, question, discover and connect to the global community. It is an information- and technology-rich learning environment that all students should have open access to high-quality diverse resources and technology. It is not possible to offer all these options to learners in an isolated classroom. The following elements provide some examples of how school librarians can differentiate library lessons.

CONTENT

• Ensure a variety of resource types are available to support content in all subject areas (e.g., fiction, nonfiction, periodicals, digital resources)
• Build a diverse collection that reflects and enhances the school demographics as well as connects to the global community
• Introduce students to a wide range of genres to expand their reading horizons
• Develop reading lists and pathfinders to support specific lessons and units
• Help students to be responsible users of information and ideas
• Provide high interest-low level books in accordance with units being studied or for literature appreciation

PROCESS

• Repeat/reword/rep叙事 directions as needed
• Break information into steps and monitor comprehension at small stages
• Reduce the number of concepts presented in one lesson or activity
• Use assessment tools and strategies that help ALL students grow
• Extend time as needed or reconsider requirements

PRODUCT

• Share authentic product exemplars (e.g., posters, video, presentations)
• Provide authentic venues for building and sharing expertise
• Help students extend sharing or take action beyond the school walls
LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

- Provide preferential seating in an area free of distractions
- Provide multiple spaces for individual small-group and whole-class learning
- Match resources to students whatever their skill level
- Create flexible open spaces
- Arrange quiet areas for study and relaxation
- Design virtual library spaces for study and support available 24/7

Differentiation accommodates all student needs, including students with low skill levels, English learners, limited background knowledge, and gifted learners. The following list provides specific examples of how school librarians can differentiate library lessons for specialized student needs.

- Analyze the demographics of your school population and their achievement levels to develop a well-rounded library collection
- Use elements of differentiation as a framework for developing SMART goals and budget proposals
- Share your student successes with the school community

COLLABORATIVE LESSON PLAN

Collaboration is an essential element that enhances student achievement and the school curriculum. The librarian and the grade/subject area teachers must work together to create a high-quality learning environment. The following is an example of a collaborative lesson plan and an explanation of how to collaborate with teachers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 1: LESSON INFORMATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title or Unit:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Grade Level:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Content Area:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Type of Instruction:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Individual Instruction</td>
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<td>Small Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whole Group</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Est. Time &amp; duration:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Content Topic:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Type of Schedule:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stand-alone Lesson</td>
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<td>Lesson in a Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Multiple Unit Lessons</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Overview:</strong> summary of the lesson</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Level of Collaboration:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Collaboration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coordination</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cooperation</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Learning Target:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th>Section 2: STANDARDS CONNECTION</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MS CCR Standards:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>MS School Library Learning Skills:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Essential Questions:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>* Connect w/ students (prior learning, accessible language)</td>
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<td>* Genuine inquiry (open-ended)</td>
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<td>* Encourage transfer across a range of learning experiences</td>
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<td><strong>Critical Concepts/Vocabulary:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Comments &amp; Notes:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th>Section 3: ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Performance Tasks:</strong> How will students demonstrate the desired understandings? By what criteria will performance be judged?</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Final Student Product:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Product Criteria:</strong> To be entered into a rubric, checklist, graphic organizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Evidence:</strong> What other evidence will show that students have understood? (prompts, observations, journal, library data)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Literature Connection:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Technology Integration:</strong> What level of integration serves the product criteria &amp; process/performance tasks?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Section 4: INSTRUCTION & LEARNING PLAN

#### Resources Students will Use:
- Books
- Reference
- Digital resources
- Audio/Visual materials
- Other (list):

#### Preparation:

#### Pre-Assessment:

#### Direct Instruction for Students:

#### Modeling & Guided Practice: How will students acquire the knowledge to practice the required skills? How will the formative assessment be used to give students feedback?

#### Independent Practice: How will they practice applying these skills? Give precise directions.

#### Post-Assessment: What did the students learn? How will we know?

#### Documents: Pathfinders, rubrics, checklists

#### Differentiation Strategies: How are we differentiating teaching and learning for all? How have we made provision for those learning in a language other than their native tongue? How have we considered those with special educational needs?

### Section 5: REFLECTIONS & EVALUATION

Complete evaluation: 1=poor; 2=below average; 3=average; 4=above average; 5=excellent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety of materials are available (as required by the topic)</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Materials span reading/viewing/listening levels of students</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental documents were easy to understand and helpful</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluate the success of overall lesson and activity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Comments & Notes:
## LEVELS OF COLLABORATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Planning</th>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Subtype</th>
<th>Examples</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>COLLABORATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Coplanning Required</td>
<td>Collaboration</td>
<td>Team Teaching</td>
<td>After collaborative planning, educators co-teach by assuming different roles during instruction.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coplanning occurs when equal partners work together to design instruction. Educators begin with the end in mind – students' performance of the learning objectives. During coplanning, educators co-design assessment instruments and align students' learning tasks with objectives and assessments.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Collaboration</td>
<td>Parallel Teaching</td>
<td>Each educator works with a portion of the class to teach the same or similar content using the same or different modalities. Groups may switch or reconvene as a whole class to share, debrief, or reflect.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The school librarian and the classroom teacher should schedule formal planning time to design a lesson or unit of instruction to achieve shared goals and specific student learning outcomes. They complement the lesson or unit using one or more co-teaching approaches. Collaborators co-monitor student progress and share responsibility for assessing and analyzing student learning outcomes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Coplanning</td>
<td>Station Teaching</td>
<td>One educator pre-teaches or re-teaches concepts to a small group while the other educator teaches a different lesson to the larger group.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Teaching</td>
<td>After determining curriculum content for multiple learning stations, each educator takes responsibility for facilitating one or more learning centers, while in other centers, students work independently.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COORDINATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Coplanning Required</td>
<td>Coordination</td>
<td>Team Teaching</td>
<td>The school librarian aligns library instruction with the topic or learning objectives the classroom teacher is addressing in the classroom. OR The school librarian may support classroom teachers by helping them implement a new strategy, tool, or resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(See above)</td>
<td>Coordination requires more communication than cooperation. It includes a shared mission and may include planning and can be supported over a longer time. Often the classroom teacher will take the lead in coordination activities and the school librarian will follow along in a supporting role.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A brief conversation about a lesson topic or objective.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COORDINATION</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A brief conversation about a lesson topic or objective.</td>
<td>Cooperation</td>
<td></td>
<td>The school librarian provides print, digital, or technical resources for students' and classroom teacher's use in the classroom or in the library. The school librarian is not involved in the instruction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compared with collaboration, cooperation tends to be more informal, short term, and often lacks a focused planning effort. The classroom teacher and school librarian may not have a shared mission, but rather provide supporting resources or materials to help student achievement.</td>
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</table>

**SCOPE AND SEQUENCE**

Due to collaboration between school librarians and classroom teachers, the *Lesson Plans for Libraries* does not address a specific scope and sequence of each skill. Each skill should be covered at some point during the school year. There are skills such as **Library Conduct** that will need to be addressed at the beginning of the school year. Other skills such as **Literature Appreciation** can be repeated several times throughout the year in collaboration with classroom content. The following instructional framework gives the librarians an example of how to plan library lessons according to classroom curriculum, school library programs, and reading foundational skills.

**INSTRUCTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>LIBRARY LEARNING STANDARDS</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| **August**  | **LIB.I.L.1.1-2; LIB.LU.2.1-2**  
Reinforce the media center and its sections, the librarian, book care, expectations
|             | **LIB.LU.2.3**  
Introduce/Reinforce book selection procedure |
| **September** | **Literature Appreciation** and **What Do Statues Represent?** lesson plans |
|             | **LIB.IL.1.4-5**  
Introduce call numbers and the Dewey Decimal System |
|             | **LIB.LU.2.3**  
Continue to book selection procedure |
|             | **RED.LV.1.1-2; RED.LA.2.4; RED.LA.2.8-9**  
Engage students through story time, including folktales, and to promote **The Magnolia Book Awards** and **Hispanic Heritage Month** |
|             | **RES.PR.2.1; RES.PR.2.4; RES.PR.2.6**  
Teach Dictionary/Thesaurus skills to support classroom instruction |
| **October** | **Playground Designer** lesson plan |
|             | **LIB.IL.1.3**  
Introduce online catalog |
|             | **LIB.II.1.4-5**  
Continue to introduce all numbers and the Dewey Decimal System |
|             | **LIB.LU.2.3**  
Continue to introduce book selection procedure |
### Lesson Plans for School Libraries

- **November**
  - **LIB.IL.1.1; LIB.LU.2.1-2**
    - Reinforce proper library behavior
  - **LIB.IL.1.4-5**
    - Continue to introduce all numbers and the Dewey Decimal System
  - **LIB.IL.1.3; LIB.IL.1.6**
    - Continue to introduce online catalog elements (e.g., type of material, publication, location, call number)
  - **LIB.LU.2.3**
    - Reinforce book selection procedure
  - **RED.LV.1.1-2; RED.LA.2.4; RED.LA.2.8-9**
    - Continue to engage through story time to promote The Magnolia Book Awards, Read for the Record Book, and Native American Heritage Month
  - **RED.LV.1.3; RED.LA.2.4-5; RED.LA.2.10**
    - Focus on topical information to celebrate Native American Heritage Month
  - **RED.LA.2.2**
    - Discuss series and authors
  - **RED.LA.2.11**
    - Introduce reading programs

- **December**
  - **LIB.IL.1.3; LIB.IL.1.6**
    - Continue to introduce online catalog elements (e.g., type of material, publication, location, call number)
  - **LIB.IL.1.4-5**
    - Continue to introduce all numbers and the Dewey Decimal System
  - **RED.LV.1.1-2; RED.LA.2.4; RED.LA.2.8-9**
    - Continue to engage through story time to promote The Magnolia Book Awards and celebrate different holidays
  - **RED.LA.2.2**
    - Discuss series and authors
### January

**How Animals Meet their Needs** lesson plan
- **LIB.IL.1.3; LIB.IL.1.6**
  Continue to introduce online catalog elements (e.g., type of material, publication, location, call number)
- **LIB.IL.1.4-5**
  Continue to introduce all numbers and the Dewey Decimal System
- **RED.LV.1.1-2; RED.LA.2.4; RED.LA.2.8-9**
  Continue to engage through story time to promote [The Magnolia Book Awards](#)
- **RED.LA.2.2**
  Reinforcement of skills learned to date, including titles, authors, and illustrators
- **RES.PR.2.1; RES.PR.2.4; RES.PR.2.6**
  Teach print encyclopedia skills to support classroom instruction

### February

**States of Matter** lesson plan
- **LIB.IL.1.3; LIB.IL.1.6**
  Continue to introduce online catalog elements (e.g., type of material, publication, location, call number)
- **LIB.IL.1.4-5**
  Continue to introduce all numbers and the Dewey Decimal System
- **RED.LV.1.1-2; RED.LA.2.4; RED.LA.2.8-9**
  Continue to engage through story time to promote [The Magnolia Book Awards](#) and [African American History Month](#)
- **RED.LA.2.2**
  Reinforcement of skills learned to date, including titles, authors, and illustrators
- **RES.PR.2.3; RES.EV.3.1-5; RES.CO.4.1**
  Teach primary and secondary sources to support [African American History Month](#)

### March

**Finding Innovative Solutions** lesson plan
- **LIB.IL.1.3; LIB.IL.1.6**
  Continue to introduce online catalog elements (e.g., type of material, publication, location, call number)
- **LIB.IL.1.4-5**
  Continue to introduce all numbers and the Dewey Decimal System
- **RED.LV.1.1-2; RED.LA.2.4; RED.LA.2.8-9**
  Continue to engage through story time to celebrate [Women's History Month](#) and [National Nutrition Month](#)
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LITERATURE APPRECIATION

Libba: The Magnificent Musical Life of Elizabeth Cotten by Laura Veirs
Award Winner

SUMMARY

Elizabeth Cotten was only a little girl when she picked up a guitar for the first time. It wasn't hers (it was her big brother's), and it wasn't strung right for her (she was left-handed). But she flipped that guitar upside down and backward and taught herself how to play it anyway. By age eleven, she'd written "Freight Train," one of the most famous folk songs of the twentieth century. And by the end of her life, people everywhere--from the sunny beaches of California to the rolling hills of England--knew her music. This lyrical, loving picture book from popular singer-songwriter Laura Veirs and debut illustrator Tatyana Fazlalizadeh tells the story of the determined, gifted, daring Elizabeth Cotten--one of the most celebrated American folk musicians of all time.

COLLABORATION

- These lessons should be collaboratively planned with the grade level teacher(s) and librarian.
- It should take no longer than four class visits to complete the lessons.

PRE-ASSESSMENT

Students will recall the difference between fiction and nonfiction books and review the parts of the book.
CURRICULUM CONNECTIONS

**MSCCRS Library**

**LIB.IL.1.4** Define call number, why it is used and where it is found.

**LIB.IL.1.5** Locate books by using Dewey Decimal Classification System or other classification systems such as genre or Library of Congress.

**LIB.LV.1.2** Become an active listener/viewer by making connections, identifying story elements, and/or indicating author's purpose.

**RED.LA.2.2** Select books on subjects that are on the student's academic/interest levels and explore particular authors, illustrators, series, genres, and diverse perspectives.

**RED.LA.2.8** Establish reading behaviors for lifelong learning and growth by demonstrating resiliency, perseverance, and stamina when reading a variety of texts.

**RED.LA.2.11** Encourage other students to read through book reviews and book talks while respecting others' reading choices.

**DIG.CO.1.1** Use appropriate language when communicating with others while participating in and advocating for safe and ethical communication. (Optional)

**DIG.CO.1.3** Collaborate as members of a social and intellectual community while practicing accuracy and considering bias when sharing learned information. (Optional)

**DIG.CI.2.3** Engage in positive, safe, ethical and legal digital citizenship responsibilities.
**RI.2.5** Describe the overall structure of a story, including describing how the beginning introduces the story and the ending concludes the action.

**RF.2.3** Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.

**RF.2.4** Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.

**SL.2.1a** Follow agreed-upon rules for discussion (e.g., gaining the floor in respectful ways, listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion).

**SL.2.2** Recount or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media.

**SL.2.4** Tell a story or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking audibly in coherent sentences.

**SL.2.6** Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarification.

**IC.1A.2** Work respectfully and responsibly with others online.

**IC.1A.3** Keep login information private and log off of devices appropriately.
LESSON 1  INTRODUCTION (Library)

Objective
● Identify parts of a book: spine, publisher, and call number.

Materials
● Online review game site or slideshow presentation
● Poster or handout of the parts of a book

Duration
● 1 class period (includes time for students to check out books if necessary)

TASKS
1. Describe the parts of the book – spine, publisher, and call number.

2. Model how to play the interactive quiz game so that students understand how to be respectful while having fun with the game.

3. Play the game where students will select the correct answer after the part of the book has been shown.

4. Teach this lesson using either a slideshow presentation or an online review game site (e.g., Kahoot, FlipQuiz, or Quizizz).
PARTS OF A BOOK

Diagram

- Back Cover
- Spine
- Call Number
- Going to the Library
- Author & Illustrator
- Front Cover
- Title
- Title Page
- Publisher
Lesson Plans for School Libraries

Lesson 2: Classification (Library)

Objective

- Locate books in the nonfiction section by using Dewey Decimal classification.
- Select non-fiction books on subjects that are on the student’s Lexile and Interest Levels.

Materials

- Collection of nonfiction books
- Computer with Internet access
- Projector/screen
- Shelf makers

Duration

- 1 class period (includes time for students to check out books if necessary)

Tasks

1. Encourage students to talk about topics that they are interested in (e.g., sports, music, art, etc.).

2. Explain that these subjects are grouped according to a call number.

3. Model how to find books from the nonfiction section. Refresh students on that call numbers are located on the book’s spine.

4. Model how to log onto AR BookFinder or Find a Book and the importance of keeping login information safe.

5. Model how to use AR BookFinder or Find a Book.

6. Allow students to select a book in the area of his/her interest with the assistance.

Lesson Extension

- Incorporate books that support grade-appropriate social studies or science topics (e.g., Libba: The Magnificent Musical Life of Elizabeth Cotten by Laura Veirs (2018) to connect to MS CCRS SS CR.2.1 - CR.2.3)

- Create a ready reference collection of all fiction and nonfiction books throughout the year for teachers to use.
LESSON 3  RETELLING (Classroom)

**Objective**
- Concentrate on what students hear and draw the ending of a selected story.

**Materials**
- Art supplies
- High-interest stories

**Duration**
- 1 class period (includes time for students to check out books if necessary)
- Add another visit for lesson extension

**TASKS**
1. Read a high-interest story (e.g., *The Breaking News* by Sarah Lynne Reul, 2018, or *The Day You Begin* by Jacqueline Woodson, 2018).
2. Discuss how the ending of the story could change.
3. Put students into smaller groups for them to draw new endings to the story.

**LESSON EXTENSION**
- The librarian can extend the lesson by incorporating robotics with a story map or coding platforms to create alternate endings.
- Students can create story retelling maps and program robots to take alternate endings or code characters to tell the alternate ending.
LESSON 4 SHARING (Library)

Objective

- Describe interesting books that students have read so that others may be encouraged to read.

Materials

- Book recommendation cards

Duration

- 1 class period (includes time for students to check out books if necessary)
- Add time for students to share their recommendations if applicable

TASKS

1. Discuss the importance of book reviews or recommendations.


3. Create a place where students share their recommendations (e.g., bulletin board or decorative box).

4. Model how students can add final recommendations to the school library automated system.

POST-ASSESSMENT

Give students to share their recommendations throughout the year to encourage other students to read.
BOOK RECOMMENDATION CARD

Title of Book _____________________________________________

Author _________________________________________________

Recommendation by _______________________________________

Summary of Book

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

My favorite part was:

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

This book had parts that were: (circle all that apply)

Funny     Supernatural
Sad       Unexpected
Exciting    Interesting
Scary     Ridiculous

I am recommending this book because ______________________________________

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
Print Resources

*Between the Lines: How Ernie Barnes Went from the Football Field to the Art Gallery* by Sandra Neil Wallace
Discover the remarkable true story of NFL star Ernie Barnes—a boy who followed his dreams and became one of the most influential artists of his generation—with this beautiful and fascinating nonfiction picture book illustrated by four-time Caldecott Honor recipient Bryan Collier.

*The Breaking News* by Sarah Lynne Reul
When devastating news rattles a young girl's community, her usually attentive parents and neighbors are suddenly exhausted and distracted. At school, her teacher tells the class to look for the helpers—the people working to make things better in big and small ways. She wants more than anything to help in a BIG way, but maybe she can start with a tiny act of kindness instead . . . and then another, and another. Small things can compound, after all, to make a world of difference.

*The Day You Begin* by Jacqueline Woodson
Other students laugh when Rigoberto, an immigrant from Venezuela, introduces himself, but later, he meets Angelina and discovers that he is not the only one who feels like an outsider. There will be times when you walk into a room, and no one is quite like you. There are many reasons to feel different. Maybe it's how you look or talk, or where you're from; perhaps it's what you eat, or something just as random. It's not easy to take those first steps into a place where nobody knows you yet, but somehow you do it.

Digital Resources

- **AR Bookfinder** find books by AR or Lexile levels, topic, title, or award winners
- **Find a Book** build custom reading lists chosen based on subject and reading levels
- **Novelist** book-finding tools for librarians and readers
WHAT DO STATUES REPRESENT?

*Her Right Foot* by David Eggers


*Award Winner*

**SUMMARY**

Did you know that the Statue of Liberty was not always green? It's true! Lady Liberty was originally brown, but her copper covering weathered over time and changed color. Dave Eggers, the author of *Her Right Foot,* informs the reader about the statue in a conversational manner. Engaging illustrations will also intrigue readers. Shadows peeking from under shapes make figures appear to be floating above the page. The end of the story asks readers to think about what the Statue of Liberty represents. They'll realize Lady Liberty is so much more than a statue. This lesson guides students to create a statue that represents classroom values.

**COLLABORATION**

- These lessons should be collaboratively planned with the grade level teacher(s), librarian, and art teacher.

- The activities can be split into more days if necessary or introduced in the library and finished in the classroom or during art special. It should take no longer than four days to complete the lessons.

**PRE-ASSESSMENT**

Students will write about what the Statue of Liberty means to them. This should be completed individually as a quick write in the class before visiting the library.
# Curriculum Connections

**MSCCRS Library**

- **RED.LV.1.1-3** Listening and Viewing Standard
  - Demonstrate reading for meaning by finding the main purpose and supporting details while evaluating evidence, drawing conclusions, and/or forming opinions.
- **RED.LA.2.5** Read to understand history, current events, and personal decisions.
- **RED.LA.2.6** Apply reading strategies across the content areas.
- **RES.ID.1.1** Follow an inquiry-based process to seek knowledge on a topic for personal interests or for a learning goal.
- **RES.ID.1.2** Apply prior knowledge to new learning and continue to ask “I Wonder” questions to the new information.

**MSCCRS English**

- **RL.2.1-10** Reading Informational Text Strand
  - Participate in shared research and writing projects.
  - Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 2 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.
- **SL.2.1** Recount or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media.
- **SL.2.2** Ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to clarify comprehension, gather additional information, or deepen understanding of a topic or issue.
- **SL.2.6** Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarification.
- **L.2.6** Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, using adjectives and adverbs to describe.
MSCCRS Visual Arts

VA: Re8.1.2 Interpret intent and meaning in artistic work.
VA: Cr1.2.2 Generate and conceptualize artistic ideas and work.
VA: Cr2.1.2 Organize and develop artistic ideas and work.
VA: Cr3.1.2 Refine and complete artistic work.
VA: Pr5.1.2 Develop and refine artistic techniques and work for presentation.
VA: Cn11.1.2 Relate artistic ideas and works with societal, cultural, and historical context to deepen understanding.

MSCCRS Social Studies

CR.2.1 Illustrate the role of unity and diversity within the community.
C.2.2 Describe and explain how traditions and customs contribute to unity and diversity.
CR.2.3 Explain the role of cooperation and compromise within the community.

MSCCRS Computer Science

CS.1A.1 Select and operate appropriate software to perform a variety of tasks and recognize that users have different needs and preferences for the technology they use.
DA.1A.2 Collect and present the same data in various visual formats.
**LESSON 1  INTRODUCTION (Library)**

**Objective**

- Students will consider what the Statue of Liberty represents while reading *Her Right Foot* by Dave Eggers.

**Materials**

- Markers, sticky notes, and pencils
- Tracking Our Thinking anchor chart

**Duration**

- 1 class period (includes time for students to check out books if necessary)

**TASKS**

1. Introduce the lesson by showing the students pictures of the Statue of Liberty and asking them about their background knowledge of the landmark.

2. Use the Tracking Our Thinking anchor chart to record responses to questions that are asked before, during, and after reading *Her Right Foot* by Dave Eggers, 2017:
   a. “Read the title and look at the illustration. What questions do you have?”
   b. “What did you learn about how they built the statue?”
   c. “What is the author trying to tell us?”

3. Ask the whole group to think about what the Statue of Liberty represents. Ask learners to define the word *immigrants*.

4. Ask, “Should Americans continue to welcome immigrants?” and have students write their answers on a sticky note. Then have students place the sticky notes on the anchor chart.

5. Ask students to volunteer their answers and continue the activity while prompting and modeling what it sounds like to disagree respectfully.

6. **Table Activity:** Introduce the terms diversity, unity, customs, and traditions by having them use a dictionary to complete a Frayer model.

7. Students can check out books while completing one of the table activities.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I Wonder...</th>
<th>I Learned...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Why is the book about her right foot?</td>
<td>French people wanted to build a statue for America as a gift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why did the French give America such a big gift? Who paid for the Statue</td>
<td>The Statue of Liberty is holding a book with the year American declared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Liberty?</td>
<td>independence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why did they use copper?</td>
<td>Her crown represents the seven seas and the seven continents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How did they decide to symbolize the seven seas and the seven continents?</td>
<td>The torch lights the way to liberty and freedom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are immigrants?</td>
<td>The Statue of Liberty is always working to welcome people from around the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What does the word <em>symbol</em> mean?</td>
<td>world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why was she chained?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do you think America should continue to welcome immigrants?

Write one to three ideas on a sticky note and place it on the chart.
LESSON 2  VALUES (Classroom)

Objective

- Students will work together to design a statue for their classroom.

Materials

- Our Class Values visual map (print or digital)
- Poster paper, crayons, markers, and pencils

Duration

- 1 class period

TASKS

1. Ask the whole group to discuss what they have learned about the Statue of Liberty during the library introduction. Reinforce the new vocabulary words (e.g., customs, traditions, diversity, unity, immigrants).

2. Ask students if the discussion changed their initial opinion of allowing immigrants into America.

3. Explain that students will work in groups to design a statue that represents their classroom values. Have the students brainstorm ideas and record them on a visual map.

4. Direct students to work together to design a statue. The group will discuss ideas and begin to sketch the statue.

5. Ask students to draw their final design on poster paper and give the statue a title.
OUR CLASS VALUES
LESSON 3  VALUES (Classroom)

Objective

- Learners will explain the different aspects of their statues and explain why their statue should be considered to represent their class.

Materials

- Scrap paper, markers, and pencils
- Statue posters (print or digital)

Duration

- 1 class period

TASKS

1. Ask each group to present their poster and explain how it connects to the classroom values.

2. Ask students to individually vote for their favorite poster, and teachers will tally votes. The winning poster will be displayed in the classroom.

“The after all the Statue of Liberty is an immigrant, too. And this why she’s moving.”
- David Eggers, Her Right Foot
# Lesson 4: STEAM (Art)

## Objective
- Learners will work together as a team to build the classroom statue.

## Materials
- Markers and pencils
- Scratch paper
- Stations: Playdough station, LEGO station, aluminum foil station, recycled materials station with glue, tape, and scissors

## Duration
- 2 class periods—one 50 to 60-minute lesson for building statues and a shorter lesson for reflection. The reflection can be done in the classroom.

## Tasks
1. Explain that small groups will get to create a statue based on all the different ideas they heard over the past few days. Students can write or sketch their ideas using scratch paper, markers, and pencils.
2. Have the art teacher to explain the different stations. Assign students to stations by pulling assigned group numbers from a jar.
3. Have groups work on their statue until complete.

## Post-Assessment
Each group will compare and contrast their statue with the Statue of Liberty in terms of materials, design elements, and represented values.
Print Resources

**Statue of Liberty by K.A. Robertson - 974 ROB**
In the *Statue of Liberty*, readers will explore the location and meaning of the colossal copper statue that stands tall on Liberty Island in New York Harbor. This 16-page book uses colorful images and informative text to introduce Lady Liberty, and it also explains why she is recognized as such an important symbol of freedom in the United States. Using language that early readers can understand, these colorful pages capture a child’s attention while offering an in-depth look into some of America’s most prized symbols.

**Statue of Liberty by Susan Rose Simms - 974 SIM**
This book introduces readers to the Statue of Liberty as a symbol to welcome in all people. Readers learn about the history of the Statue of Liberty and what it represents. Vivid photographs and easy-to-read text aid comprehension for early readers. Features include a table of contents, an infographic, fun facts, Making Connections questions, a glossary, and an index. QR Codes in the book give readers access to book-specific resources to further their learning. They are aligned correlated to state standards.

Non-Print Resources

- **National Geographic** [kids.nationalgeographic.com/explore/monuments/statue-of-liberty](http://kids.nationalgeographic.com/explore/monuments/statue-of-liberty)
  Short article with facts and “The New Colossus” poem written by Emma Lazarus

- **National Park Service** [www.nps.gov/stli/learn/education/index.htm](http://www.nps.gov/stli/learn/education/index.htm)
  Site includes multiple lesson plans and live videos of the statue

- **YouTube Video** [www.youtube.com/watch?v=ghKYLvIiICM](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ghKYLvIiICM)
  13 Facts about the *Statue of Liberty* by Educational Videos by Mocomi with links to interactive articles and additional educational videos.

MAGNOLIA Resources

- **Britannica School** videos, magazine articles, and biographies

- **Explora** videos, magazine articles, and encyclopedia entries
NEW HOLIDAY

Celebrating U.S. Holidays by Charlotte Taylor
Madigan, M. Project-Based Learning for Elementary Grades. ALA Editions, 2022.

SUMMARY

Students who enjoy watching colorful fireworks explode on the Fourth of July may wonder why Americans come together to celebrate certain national holidays each year. This book will keep young readers engaged as they learn about the rich history and significant people behind the holidays Americans celebrate today.

COLLABORATION

- These lessons should be collaboratively planned with the grade level teacher(s), librarian, and art teacher.
- It should take no longer than five class periods to complete the lessons.

PRE-ASSESSMENT

Students will discuss their favorite holidays either as a whole group using an anchor chart or in small groups using Padlet. Extend the discussion by explaining the following scenario:

The president wants to add more holidays and is interested in organizing a committee to research and propose a new holiday. The committee should include the ideas of celebration, suggested dates, and a name. How can the committee create a new holiday?
### CURRICULUM CONNECTIONS

| MSCCRS Library | RED.LV.1.1-3 Listening and Viewing Standard  
RED.LA.2.6 Read to understand history, current events, and personal decisions.  
RES.ID.1.1 Follow an inquiry-based process to seek knowledge on a topic for personal interests or for a learning goal.  
RES.ID.1.2 Apply prior knowledge to new learning and continue to ask “I Wonder” questions to the new information.  
DIG.CO.1.1-4 Collaboration and Communication Standard  
DIG.PR.3.1-3 Presentation Standard |
| --- | --- |
| MSCCRS English | RL.2.1-10 Reading Informational Text Strand  
W.2.7 Participate in shared research and writing projects.  
SL.2.1 Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 2 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.  
SL.2.2 Recount or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media.  
SL.2.6 Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarification.  
L.2.6 Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, using adjectives and adverbs to describe. |
| MSCCRS Social Studies | CR.2.1 Illustrate the role of unity and diversity within the community.  
C.2.2 Describe and explain how traditions and customs contribute to unity and diversity.  
CR.2.3 Explain the role of cooperation and compromise within the community. |
| MSCCRS Visual Arts | VA: Re8.1.2 Interpret intent and meaning in artistic work.  
VA: Cr2.1.2 Organize and develop artistic ideas and work.  
VA: Pr5.1.2 Develop and refine artistic techniques and work for presentation.  
VA: Cn11.1.2 Relate artistic ideas and works with societal, cultural, and historical context to deepen understanding. |
LESSON 1  INTRODUCTION (Classroom)

Objective

- Students will discuss different types of holidays.

Materials

- Celebrating U.S. History
- New Holiday Learner Directions
- Markers, sticky notes, and pencils
- Paper

Duration

- 1 class period

TASKS

1. Introduce the project with one of the suggested entry events or one of your own.
2. Distribute the New Holiday Learner Directions and read the scenario in the pre-assessment.
3. Create student groups and let the groups meet to discuss the project.

NAME

HOLIDAY

- Read the pre-assessment scenario and answer question
- Think about the holidays the students know and what they have in common
- Brainstorm ideas for a new holiday
  - Think of a special person, group, or event that should be honored
  - What are some ways to celebrate this holiday?
- Write or draw ideas and discuss them with your group
- Choose one idea or combine ideas
- Complete the New Holiday Planning document to record information
- Complete the New Holiday Presentation sheet
  - Remember that you need to explain why your holiday should be chosen
- Present your project
new holiday
LEARNER DIRECTIONS

NAME
__________________________

HOLIDAY
__________________________

• Read the pre-assessment scenario and driving question.

• Think about the holidays the students know and what they have in common.

• Brainstorm ideas for a new holiday.
  ◦ Think of a special person, group, or event that should be honored.
  ◦ What are some ways to celebrate this holiday?

• Write or draw ideas and discuss these ideas within your group.

• Choose one idea or combine ideas.

• Complete the New Holiday Planning document to record information.

• Complete the New Holiday Presentation sheet.
  ◦ Remember that you will need to explain why your holiday should be chosen.

• Present your project.
LESSON 2 EXPLORATION (Library)

Objective

- Students will discuss holidays that celebrated by their families and communities.

Duration

- 1 class period per story type (includes time for students to check out books if necessary)

Materials

- New Holiday Learner Directions
- Anchor Chart
- Holiday Slideshow
- Markers, sticky notes, and pencils

TASKS

1. Redistribute the New Holiday Learner Directions.

2. Create and display an anchor chart during subsequent lessons for learners to refer to and reflect upon.

3. Display and discuss a list of U.S. federal holidays with images. Ask learners to think about similarities among the holidays.

4. Ask learners to add other holidays, perhaps ones celebrated by their families, to the list.
## Lesson Plans for School Libraries

### Lesson 3: Planning (Library)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ● Students will complete the planning sheet to create a new holiday. | ● New Holiday Learner Directions  
● New Holiday Planning Sheet  
● Paper and pencil |

### Duration

● 1 class period per story type (includes time for students to check out books if necessary)

### Tasks

1. Display the holiday list from the previous lesson and hand back the New Holiday Learner Directions.

2. Ask learners to brainstorm ideas individually before sharing them with their groups. Provide blank paper from them to write notes.

3. When each group agrees on a plan, give them a New Holiday Planning Sheet to complete.
# new holiday PLANNING SHEET

**NAME**

**HOLIDAY**

| List some special people, groups, or events that deserve to be honored with a holiday. |

| Where would this holiday be celebrated? | What are some special ways to celebrate? |

| When would this holiday be celebrated? |
Lesson Plans for School Libraries

Lesson 4: Creation (Art)

Objective

- Students will work together as a team to create posters or greeting cards for their new holidays.

Materials

- Markers and pencils
- Poster paper
- Construction paper
- Other decorating materials
- New Holiday Presentation Sheet

Duration

- 2 class periods – one for creating posters or greeting cards and another one for presentation and reflection. The reflection can be done in the classroom.

Tasks

1. Return all papers and notes.
2. Distribute the New Holiday Presentation Sheet for each group to complete.
3. Groups will create posters or greeting cards for their holidays.

Post-assessment

Have groups present their projects, clearly explaining why their holiday should be chosen.
new holiday
PRESENTATION SHEET

NAME

HOLIDAY

Who or what does your holiday honor?

How is your holiday celebrated?

Why should your idea be chosen as the new holiday by the committee?
Print Resources

**Celebrations Around the World by Katy Halford – 394 HAL**
Embark on an exciting journey through the most interesting and important festivals, celebrations, and holidays enjoyed by people around the world. Stunning original illustrations and fascinating facts will inspire and inform children about cultures and religions from the countries of the world.

**Let’s Celebrate! Special Days Around the World by Kate DePalma – 394 DEP**
Celebrations and festivals are highlighted through rhyming text and soothing, soft, colored illustrations that depict families around the world partaking in each celebration, festival, or special day.

**What Do You Celebrate? Holidays and Festivals Around the World by Whitney Stewart – 394 STE**
From Brazilian carnival and Chinese New Year to France’s Bastille Day and our very own Fourth of July, *What Do You Celebrate?* presents special occasions where people dance, dress up, eat yummy foods, and enjoy other fun traditions that have been passed down from generation to generation.

**MAGNOLIA Resources**
- **Britannica** includes facts and images about different holidays
- **Explora** includes videos, magazine articles, and encyclopedia entries
HOW ANIMALS MEET THEIR NEEDS

Welcome Home, Bear: A Book of Animal Habitats by Il Sung Na

SUMMARY

Bear is tired of waking up every morning in the same green forest, so he decides to search for a new place. He visits the birds in the trees, a mole underground, a camel in the hot desert sand, puffins in the cold arctic snow only to realize his own home is the perfect place for him, after all. Welcome Home, Bear, offers rich illustrations, bright colors, and a simple, spare text wrapped up in a beautiful, kid-friendly package. Readers meet animals in their habitats around the world--and return with Bear to the one place he is truly happy.

COLLABORATION

- These lessons should be collaboratively planned with the grade level teacher and school librarian.
- The activities can be split into more days if necessary or can be introduced in the library and finished in the classroom. It should take no longer than five days to complete the lessons.

PRE-ASSESSMENT

Ask students to tell what things animals can do to help them stay safe. Students can complete this task using Padlet or divide into groups and have a silent conversation using poster paper.
CURRICULUM CONNECTIONS

MSCCRS Library

**RED.LV.1.1-3** Listening and Viewing Standard

**RED.LA.2.5** Demonstrate reading for meaning by finding the main purpose and supporting details while evaluating evidence, drawing conclusions, and/or forming opinions.

**RED.LA.2.10** Apply reading strategies across the content areas.

**RED.PA.3.3** Utilize informational text elements to find specific information within the text and demonstrate a better understanding of informational text.

**RES.ID.1.1** Follow an inquiry-based process to seek knowledge on a topic for personal interests or for a learning goal.

**RES.ID.1.2** Apply prior knowledge to new learning and continue to ask “I Wonder” questions to the new information.

**RES.EV.3.1-4** Evaluate, Analyze and Organize Standard

**RES.CO.4.1** Discuss and apply intellectual property, copyright, plagiarism, and fair use guidelines.

**RED.PR.2.1-3** Print and Digital Resources Standard

**DIG.CO.1.1-4** Collaboration and Communication Standard

MSCCRS English

**RI.2.5** Know and use various text features (e.g., captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.

**W.2.7** Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., read a number of books on a single topic to produce a report; record science observations).

**W.2.8** Recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.

MSCCRS Science

**L.2.3B** Students will demonstrate an understanding of the interdependence of living things.

**L.2.4** Students will demonstrate an understanding of the ways animals adapt to their environment in order to survive.
| CS.1A.1 | Select and operate appropriate software to perform a variety of tasks and recognize that users have different needs and preferences for the technology they use. |
| NI.1A.1 | Explain what passwords are and why we use them. |
| NI.1A.2 | Students should understand that computers connect them to people, places, and things around the world. |
| DA.1A.1 | Store, copy, search, retrieve, modify, and delete information using a computing device and define the information stored as data. |
| DA.1A.2 | Collect and present the same data in various visual formats. |
| DA.1A.3 | Identify and describe patterns in data visualization, such as charts or graphs, to make predictions. |
| AP.1A.6 | Give attribution when using the ideas and creation of other while developing programs. |
LESSON 1  INTRODUCTION (Library)

Objective
- Students will explore animal surroundings by making a model of it.
- Students will recognize that animals are found living in places where their needs are met.
- Students will describe and name ways animals can stay safe.

Materials
- Art supplies
- Pictures of polar bears
- *A Polar Bear’s World* by Katie Gillespie

Duration
- 1 class period (includes time for students to check out books if necessary)

TASKS
1. Review the needs of living things. Ask children how animals get these needs met (e.g., food, air, water, shelter).

2. Use pictures of the polar bear in the Arctic, tell children that polar bears live in the Arctic. Show children where the Arctic is on the globe. Ask:
   - What can you tell about the Arctic from the picture? (cold, snowy, icy, no trees)
   - Where do you think a polar bear gets food? (Let children speculate. Accept all reasonable answers.)

3. Read *A Polar Bear’s World* by Katie Gillespie, 2018. Ask:
   - Where do you think a polar bear gets food? (They get their food from the ocean and on land.)
   - What do they eat? (They eat seals, fish, birds, and reindeer meat.)

4. Divide students into small groups to make a model of where a polar bear lives, using various art supplies.
LESSON 2 HABITATS (Classroom)

Objective

- Students will explore animal surroundings by making a model of it.
- Students will recognize that animals are found living in places where their needs are met.
- Students will describe and name ways animals can stay safe.

Materials

- Bottle of water
- Leaves
- Pictures of different animals in natural habitats
- Welcome Home, Bear: A Book of Animal Habitats by Il Sung Ha

Duration

- 1 class period

TASKS


2. Use pictures with the desert (with lizard), grassland (with horse), and the forest (with owl). Show the succulent plant. Break off a small leaf and show children how water is stored in the leaves. (Repeat with different animals and habitats.) Ask:
   - How does a lizard get food and shelter in the desert? (Possible answer: It eats plants or insects; it finds refuge under rocks or the sand.)
   - Where do land animals live? (desert, grassland, forest)

3. Use pictures with the oceans, ponds, and streams (with animals). Ask:
   - Where do water animals live? (oceans, streams, and ponds)
   - What do these animals get from where they live? (food and shelter)

4. Ask questions about each animal seen in each picture as above for the desert, grassland, and forest animals.
LESSON 3  EXPERIMENT (Classroom)

Objective

- Students will explore animal surroundings by making a model of it.
- Students will recognize that animals are found living in places where their needs are met.
- Students will describe and name ways animals can stay safe.

Materials

- Coffee experiment supplies
- Pictures of polar bears and arctic foxes
- *A Polar Bear’s World* by Katie Gillespie

Duration

- 1 class period + plus prep time

TASKS

1. Use a picture with an arctic fox in winter and summer. Ask:

   - Do you see the fox in the snow? (Yes, but it is hard to see it.)

   - What makes it hard to see? (the color of his fur)

2. Ask the class to brainstorm how polar bears stay warm in the Arctic?

3. Set up the experiment to show the students how this happens.

   - Pour one cup of strong black coffee (that has cooled to room temperature) into each of the two jars. Put clear plastic wrap around one jar. Put both jars in the sun for an hour or more. Use a food thermometer to check the temperature of the coffee in each jar.

   - Which is warmer? (the jar with the clear plastic wrap)

   - Can you explain why? (White reflects sunlight and the heat that comes from it. The clear soaks up light and warmth from the sun.)

4. Poll the class to see if they know the polar bear’s secret. Discuss how the polar bears are not white because if they were, they could not stay warm in their Arctic habitat.

5. Have students write and illustrate comparing polar bears to the coffee experiment.
Lesson Plans for School Libraries

Lesson 4: Research (Library)

Objective

- Students will explore animal surroundings by making a model of it.
- Students will recognize that animals are found living in places where their needs are met.
- Students will describe and name ways animals can stay safe.

Materials

- Computers with Internet access to MAGNOLIA
- Encyclopedias (print and digital)
- List of animals
- Graphic organizer (print or digital)

Duration

- 1 class period (includes time for students to check out books if necessary)

Tasks

1. Give each student an animal to research.
2. Have students formulate questions about animals in winter, spring, summer, and fall and research to find the answers.
3. Model how to log onto MAGNOLIA and the importance of keeping login information safe.
4. Model how to use a print encyclopedia and Britannica to find specific information about the animal’s surroundings.
5. Explain how to use an index in the encyclopedia to find the right volume (book) that contains a particular animal.
6. Ask students to summarize their findings and share out with the class.

Post-assessment

Students will work in pairs to play “Animals of the World: An Internet Scavenger Hunt” from Educationworld.com.
animals habitats

RESEARCH NOTES

NAME

ANIMAL

Here are three facts that surprised me:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Here’s a fact I already knew about the topic:</th>
<th>Additional information of interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Now that I’ve done the research, this is what I’ll never forget:
Print Resources

*How Deep in the Ocean?* by Monika Davies – 578 DAV
Journey to the depths of the ocean and meet the animals that live at different levels of the sea. Comparisons to familiar objects give perspective and illustrated rulers show numeric distances of each depth range.

*What Lives in Antarctica?* by Oona Garrder-Juntti – 591 GAR
This book includes an overview of Antarctica as well as a map showing where it is located. Beautiful, rich, oversized photos enhance the pages and basic information and an additional factoid about the specific animals living in Antarctica.

Non-Print Resources

- **A-Z Animals** [a-z-animals.com/reference/habitats/](http://a-z-animals.com/reference/habitats/)
  Site includes short articles with glossary terms
- **National Geographic** [kids.nationalgeographic.com/explore/nature/habitats/](http://kids.nationalgeographic.com/explore/nature/habitats/)
  Site includes short articles and photos about different habitats

MAGNOLIA Resources

- **Britannica School** videos, magazine articles, and biographies
- **Explora** includes videos, magazine articles, and encyclopedia entries
PLAYGROUND DESIGNER

Tangled by Anne Miranda
Madigan, M. Project-Based Learning for Elementary Grades. ALA Editions, 2022.

SUMMARY

When the neighborhood shapes go climbing on the park jungle gym the last thing they expect is a tangle. First the circle, next the triangle and then the square. One by one soon all sixteen shapes are trapped. They push and pull and tumble and cry for help. Who will save them? One special shape can set the others free. Can you guess which one it is? This charming story makes learning the names of sixteen shapes as easy as a day in the park.

COLLABORATION

- These lessons should be collaboratively planned with the grade level teacher(s), librarian, and art teacher.
- It should take no longer than five class periods to complete the lessons.

PRE-ASSESSMENT

Students will discuss their favorite piece of playground equipment either as a whole group using an anchor chart or in small groups using Padlet. Extend the discussion by explaining the following scenario:

The school wants to build a new playground that’s both fun and educational. The designs should include shapes and simple machines. Each small group will be asked to create a model of the new playground and present ideas to the school board. How can the groups design a new playground that includes different shapes and simple machines?
### CURRICULUM CONNECTIONS

| MSCCRS Library | LIB.LV.1.2 Become an active listener/viewer by making connections, identifying story elements, and/or indicating author’s purpose. |
| MSCCRS Library | LIB.LV.1.3 Read, listen to, view and integrate information to build background knowledge across all subject areas. |
| MSCCRS Library | LIB.LA.2.4 Identify various elements of literacy or informational text. |
| MSCCRS Library | LIB.PB.3.2 Identify parts of a book: table of contents, index, preface, glossary, and bibliography. |
| MSCCRS Library | RES.EV.3.1-5 Evaluate, Analyze, and Organize Standard |
| MSCCRS Library | RES.CO.4.1-3 Copyright and Fair Use Standard |
| MSCCRS Library | DIG.CI.2.1-4 Digital Citizenship Standard |
| MSCCRS Library | DIG.PR.3.1-3 Presentation Standard |

| MSCCRS Math | 3.G.1 Understand that shapes in different categories (e.g., rhombuses, rectangles, circles, and others) may share attributes (e.g., having four sides), and that the shared attributes can define a larger category (e.g., quadrilaterals). Recognize rhombuses, rectangles, and squares as examples of quadrilaterals, and draw examples of quadrilaterals that do not belong to any of these subcategories. |
| MSCCRS Math | 3.G.2 Partition shapes into parts with equal areas. Express the area of each part as a unit fraction of the whole. |

| MSCCRS Science | P.3.6 Students will demonstrate an understanding of magnets and the effects of pushes, pulls, and friction on the motion of objects. |

| MSCCRS Visual Arts | VA: Re8.1.2 Interpret intent and meaning in artistic work. |
| MSCCRS Visual Arts | VA: Cr2.1.2 Organize and develop artistic ideas and work. |
| MSCCRS Visual Arts | VA: Pr5.1.2 Develop and refine artistic techniques and work for presentation. |
| MSCCRS Visual Arts | VA: Cn11.1.2 Relate artistic ideas and works with societal, cultural, and historical context to deepen understanding. |

*Lesson Plans for School Libraries*
LESSON 1  INTRODUCTION (Library)

Objective

- Identify shapes and simple machines.

Materials

- Design Squad video
- Playground Designer Learner Directions
- Anchor chart
- Vocabulary words

Duration

- 1 class period

TASKS


2. Create small groups for lessons 2 – 3.

3. Distribute the Playground Designer Learner Directions and read the pre-assessment scenario to the group.

4. If time allows, create a Need-to-Know chart on large paper for the whole groups, with learners generating the content. Display the chart during subsequent lessons for learners to refer to and reflect upon.

VOCABULARY WORDS

1. Simple machines (lever, pulley, inclined plane, wedge, wheel and axel, screw)

2. Landscape architect

3. School board
playground designer

LEARNER DIRECTIONS

NAME

PLAYGROUND NAME

• Read the pre-assessment scenario and driving question.

• Think about playgrounds.
  ○ What kind of equipment do they have?
  ○ How could include different shapes and simple machines in a playground?

• Sketch ideas on a separate sheet of paper before sharing them with the group.

• Complete the Playground Designer Planning Sheet.

• The group should draw a detailed plan of the playground with everyone’s equipment.
LESSON 2  FIELD TRIP (Classroom)

Objective

- Identify shapes and simple machines on school playground.

Materials

- Clipboards
- Paper and pencils
- Playground Designer Learner Directions
- Anchor chart

Duration

- 2 class periods

TASKS

1. Take learners on a short field trip to the school playground armed with clipboards and paper. Ask them to look at the equipment and record shapes and simple machines they see.

2. Create a sheet with images of basic shapes and simple machines for learners who need more support.

3. Hand back the Playground Designer Learner Directions.

4. Review shapes and simple machines. Create a chart, beforehand or during this lesson, for learners to reference during the project.

5. Have groups meet briefly to share initial ideas.

6. Direct learners to think about the project before the next lesson, observing shapes and simple machines around them and getting ideas.
LESSON 3  CREATION (Classroom)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Create playground using Playground Designer Planning Sheet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Playground Designer Planning Sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Markers, crayons, pencils</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● 2 class periods (1 period for creation and 1 for presentation)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TASKS**

1. Distribute a Playground Designer Planning Sheet to each learner and direct them to sketch one or two ideas on a separate sheet of paper before sharing these with their group.

2. Each learner with design their own piece of equipment, but it must fit with their partners’ designs. A playground needs variety, so all learners can’t make the same kind of equipment. Remind them to consider this restriction in their plans.

3. Distribute a large sheet of paper for each group to draw and label their playground designs.

4. Direct groups to name their playgrounds.

**POST-ASSESSMENT**

Groups present their playground designs to classmates or a wider audience, pointing out where shapes and simple machines have been included.
**playground designer**

**PLANNING SHEET**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>Playground Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**What type of equipment will you make?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What shapes will you include?</th>
<th>What simple machines will you include?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Draw a picture of your design below and label the shapes and simple machines. Show where your model will join other pieces of equipment.**
**Print Resources**

*Inclined Planes Ramp It Up: Simple Machines for Kids*

*by Andi Diehn – 600 DIE*

A ramp is another word for an inclined plane, and an inclined plane is one of six simple machines that are designed to make work easier. Lifting, pulling, pushing—all these tasks are more efficient when you use a simple machine.

*Just Like Rube Goldberg: The Incredible True Story of the Man Behind the Machines* by Sarah Aronson – 741 ARO

Discover how Rube Goldberg followed his dreams to become an award-winning cartoonist, inventor, and even an adjective in the dictionary in this inspiring and funny biographical picture book.

*Award Winner*

*Keep it Simple, Rapunzel! The Fairy-tale Physics of Simple Machines* by Thomas Troupe – 621 TRO

Escaping from a tall tower using one's hair is so fairy-tale old school. This STEM-smart Rapunzel uses the brain beneath her hair to educate her prince (and readers) on the ways the science of simple machines can save the day.

**MAGNOLIA Resources**

- Britannica School videos, magazine articles, and biographies
- Explora includes videos, magazine articles, and encyclopedia entries
The role of First Lady has been defined differently by each woman who's held it, but all of them left an impact on our nation as a partner of the commander in chief. Incisive poetry by Marilyn Singer and energetic art by Nancy Carpenter provides a fascinating glimpse into the lives of women—from Martha Washington to Eleanor Roosevelt to Lady Bird Johnson—who variously embraced the position and shied away from it, craved the spotlight and fiercely guarded their privacy, took controversial stands and championed for the status quo. Detailed back matter includes short biographies, quotations, and more.

**COLLABORATION**

- These lessons should be collaboratively planned with the grade level teacher(s) and librarian.
- It should take no longer than eight class periods to complete the lessons.

**PRE-ASSESSMENT**

Students will discuss the difference between folk tales, fairytales, and poems while giving examples of each. This can be done as a whole group using an anchor chart or in small groups using Padlet.
### CURRICULUM CONNECTIONS

#### MSCCRS

**Library**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LIB.LV.1.2</td>
<td>Become an active listener/viewer by making connections, identifying story elements, and/or indicating author’s purpose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIB.LV.1.3</td>
<td>Read, listen to, view and integrate information to build background knowledge across all subject areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIB.LA.2.4</td>
<td>Identify various elements of literacy or informational text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIB.PB.3.2</td>
<td>Identify parts of a book: table of contents, index, preface, glossary, and bibliography.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RES.EV.3.1-5</td>
<td>Evaluate, Analyze, and Organize Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RES.CO.4.1-3</td>
<td>Copyright and Fair Use Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIG.CI.2.1-4</td>
<td>Digital Citizenship Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIG.PR.3.1-3</td>
<td>Presentation Standard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### MSCCRS

**English**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RL.3.5</td>
<td>Refer to parts of stories, dramas, and poems when writing or speaking about a text, using terms such as chapter, scene, and stanza; describe how each successive part builds on earlier sections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RL.3.2</td>
<td>Recount stories, including fables, folktales, and myths from diverse cultures; determine the central message, lesson, or moral and explain how it is conveyed through key details in the text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RL.3.3</td>
<td>Describe characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, or feelings) and explain how their actions contribute to the sequence of events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RL.3.5</td>
<td>Refer to parts of stories, dramas, and poems when writing or speaking about a text, using terms such as chapter, scene, and stanza; describe how each successive part builds on earlier sections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RL.3.6</td>
<td>Distinguish their own point of view from that of the narrator or those of the characters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MSCCRS
Computer Science

**NI.1B.2** Discuss real-world cybersecurity problems and how personal information can be protected.

**DA.1B.3** Store, copy, search, retrieve, modify, and delete information using a computing device and define the information stored as data.

**AP.1B.7** Observe intellectual property rights and give appropriate attribution when creating or remixing programs.

**IC.1B.4** Use public domain or creative commons media and refrain from copying or using material created by others without permission.
LESSON 1  INTRODUCTION (Library)

Objective

- Identify parts of a book: table of contents, preface, glossary, and copyright date.

Materials

- Poster or handout of the parts of a book
- Rubric/Guidelines

Duration

- 1 class period (includes time for students to check out books if necessary)

TASKS

1. Explain that students will create a book containing all the different parts, two poems, and either a folk tale or a fairytale.

2. Model where to find the different parts of a book: table of contents, preface, glossary, and copyright date.

3. Model what a completed book will look like to students and explain the timeline of the project.

4. Allow students to choose which platform they would like to create the book: paper/pencil or digital.

5. Model how to use Scribble Press, StoryBuddy, Book Creator, or Picture Book. Include directions on what information should and should not be shared when logging into the digital platform.
# LESSON 2  LITERATURE APPRECIATION (Library)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Identify types of books - folk tales, fairy tales, and poems.</td>
<td>● Collection of books</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● 1 class period per story type (includes time for students to check out books if necessary)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## TASKS
1. Read a book or story that matches each literature (folk tales, fairytales, poetry).
2. Discuss the elements of each type of literature and how the chosen book or story matches those elements.
LESSON 3 CREATION (English)

Objective

- Students will create a book of unique folk tales, fairytales, and poetry.

Materials

- Art supplies
- Computers or tablets with access to digital book creators
- Rubric/Guidelines

Duration

- 4 class periods

TASKS

1. Break students into small groups to write and illustrate a unique folk tale or fairy tale, and two poems.

2. Model how to find and save images to illustrate the digital books.

3. Model how to add appropriate citations to give attributions when using images not from the creative commons or platform’s library.

4. Combine the stories and poems into a book with all necessary elements (e.g., title, author, illustrator, etc.).

5. If using a digital platform, students can create a rough draft using art supplies before digitally starting the story.

6. Share books through the school’s Learning Management System or the teacher’s website.

POST-ASSESSMENT

Students will complete a short writing assignment reflecting on what they learned about each type of literature and collaborating with their classmates.
Print Resources

Little Red Riding Hood Stories from Around the World by Jessica Gunderson – 398 GUN
Think there’s just one fairy tale with a girl who meets danger in disguise? Think again! Cultures all around the world have their own Little Red Riding Hood stories. Visit Germany, Italy, and Taiwan, and find out who’s sick grandmother is a tiger, and who is saved not by a kind hunter but by a talking river.

Johnny Appleseed by Janeen R Adil – 634 ADI
A brief biography of John Chapman, also known as Johnny Appleseed, who helped the development of the United States by planting thousands of apple trees throughout the Midwest.

Out of Wonder by Ekua Holmes – 811 HOL
Out of gratitude for the poet’s art form, Newbery Award-winning author and poet Kwame Alexander, along with Chris Colderley and Marjory Wentworth, present original poems that pay homage to twenty famed poets who have made the authors’ hearts sing and their minds wonder. Stunning mixed-media images by Ekua Holmes, winner of a Caldecott Honor and a John Steptoe New Talent Illustrator Award, complete the celebration and invite the reader to listen, wonder, and perhaps even pick up a pen.

Award Winner

Digital Resources

- AR Bookfinder find books by AR or Lexile levels, topic, title, or award winners
- Find a Book build custom reading lists chosen based on subject and reading levels
- Novelist book-finding tools for librarians and readers
FINDING INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS

**Farmer Will Allen and the Growing Table** by Jacqueline Briggs Martin

*Award Winner*

**SUMMARY**

What does it mean to be innovative? If you are Farmer Will Allen, innovation means seeing possibilities and making them happen. Will Allen is no ordinary farmer. A former basketball star, he's as tall as his truck, and he can hold a cabbage--or a basketball--in one hand. But what is most special about Farmer Will is that he can see what others can't see. When he looked at an abandoned city lot in Milwaukee, he saw a huge table, big enough to feed the whole world. Allen's dream was to show people how to grow good food in small places. No space, no problem. Poor soil, there's a solution. Need help, found it. Farmer Will is a genius in solving problems. In the book *Farmer Will Allen and the Growing Table*, students will learn how he was able to accomplish his dream. Colorful illustrations will captivate readers as they learn the process of urban gardening. Students will be inspired to learn more about gardening after reading this important book about urban farming.

**COLLABORATION**

- These lessons should be collaboratively planned with the grade level teacher(s) and the librarian.

- The activities can be split into more days if necessary. The lesson will be introduced in the library and finished in the classroom during the science block.

**PRE-ASSESSMENT**

Students will write about what is an innovator and why they are important. This should be completed individually as a quick writing exercise in the class before visiting the library.
CURRICULUM CONNECTIONS

MSCCRS Library

**RED.LV.1.1-3** Listening and Viewing Standard

**RED.LA.2.5** Demonstrate reading for meaning by finding the main purpose and supporting details while evaluating evidence, drawing conclusions, and/or forming opinions.

**RED.LA.2.6** Read to understand history, current events, and personal decisions.

**RED.LA.2.10** Apply reading strategies across the content areas.

**RES.ID.1.1** Follow an inquiry-based process to seek knowledge on a topic for personal interests or for a learning goal.

**RES.ID.1.2** Apply prior knowledge to new learning and continue to ask “I Wonder” questions to the new information.

**RES.EV.3.1-5** Evaluate, Analyze, and Organize Standard

**DIG.CO.1.1-4** Collaboration and Communication Standard

**DIG.PR.3.1-3** Presentation Standard

MSCCRS English

**RL.3.1-10** Reading Informational Text Strand

**W.3.2** Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.

**W.3.7** Conduct short research projects that build knowledge about a topic.

**SL.3.1** Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 3 topics and texts, building on other’s ideas and expressing their own clearly.

**SL.3.2** Determine the main ideas and supporting details of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.

**SL.3.3** Ask and answer questions about information from a speaker, offering appropriate elaboration and detail.

**SL.3.6** Speak in complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarification.

**L.3.6** Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate conversational, general academic, and domain-specific words and phrases, including those that signal spatial and temporal relationships.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSCCRS Science</th>
<th>E.3.10 Students will demonstrate an understanding that all materials, energy, and fuels that humans use are derived from natural sources.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E.3.10.2 Obtain and communicate information to exemplify how humans attain, use, and protect renewable and nonrenewable Earth resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSCCRS Computer Science</td>
<td>DA.1B.1 Organize and present collected data visually to highlight relationships and support a claim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DA.1B.2 Use data to highlight or propose cause-and-effect relationships, predict outcomes, or communicate an idea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IC.1B.3 Seek diverse perspectives for the purpose of improving computational artifacts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LESSON 1  **INTRODUCTION** (Library)

**Objective**

- Students will investigate vermicomposting before starting the science experiment.

**Materials**

- Articles about vermicomposting and urban farming from *Explora* (MAGNOLIA)
- Frayer model (print or digital)
- How is Farmer Will Allen an Innovator anchor chart
- Markers, sticky notes, and pencils

**Duration**

- 1 class period

**TASKS**

1. Introduce the lesson by defining the word *innovator* as a person who introduces new methods, ideas, or products and ask the whole group to name an innovative person.

2. Use the How is Farmer Will Allen an Innovator anchor chart to help students record the different ways that Farmer Will Allen is innovative.

3. Ask the following questions while reading the *Farmer Will Allen and the Growing Table* by Jacqueline Briggs Martin, 2013:
   
   a. What did you learn about Farmer Will Allen?
   b. What is important to Farmer Will Allen, and how do you know?
   c. What problem did Farmer Will Allen face, and how did he solve it?
   d. What did you learn about red wigglers?
   e. Why is sharing knowledge important?
   f. What is Farmer Will Allen's message?

4. Have articles about vermicomposting and urban farming and a blank Frayer model chart available at each table. Students will read the article and complete the Frayer models as a group. Frayer models will be returned to the classroom for further use in the lesson.
How is Will Allen an Innovator?

- He sees things differently.
- He finds solutions to problems.
- He makes a difference.
- He asks for help.
- He shares his knowledge.
**Lesson 2 Creation (Science)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Students will be challenged to design and build a vermicomposting container.</td>
<td>● Markers, pencils, poster paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Materials to make indoor worm bins (see below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● We Do We Notice anchor chart (print or digital)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duration</strong></td>
<td><strong>INDOOR WORM BIN MATERIALS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● 2 class periods</td>
<td>● Red wiggler worms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Plastic containers with lids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Food Scraps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Drill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Safety goggles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tasks – Day 1**

1. Ask students to reflect on what they learned from the articles read during library. Each group will quickly explain the information listed on the Frayer model chart.

2. Introduce the lesson by asking students to remind you of what makes Farmer Will Allen innovative. Ask students what skills they need to be innovative.

3. Explain that students will work in groups to design an innovative vermicomposting bin for the classroom.

4. Have students use tablets or computers to search for examples of indoor worm composting bins. Ask learners what they notice about the bins, and record answers on the What Do We Notice? anchor chart.

5. Distribute poster paper and have groups design their innovative worm bin as well as list the needed materials.

**Tasks – Day 2**

1. Ask students to present each group's worm bin design and explain how it is innovative.

2. Have each group will begin building vermicomposting bins. Teachers will guide and help with the use of tools.

3. Assess students’ work by listening to conversations and monitoring behavior.
LESSON 3 PRESENTATION (English)

Objective
- Students will explain how to maintain the vermicomposting bins and ask for feedback.

Materials
- Paper, markers, pencils, and crayons
- Questions Students May Have anchor chart (print or digital)

Duration
- 1 class period

TASKS
1. Discuss what students learned while making their vermicomposting bins. Explain that another grade of science classes will be touring their classroom, and the students will share what a vermicomposting bin is and how to maintain it.

2. Ask, “What questions can we anticipate from students about the vermicomposting bins?” Write responses on the Questions Students May Have anchor chart.

3. Explain that students will practice demonstrating the purpose of their bins and how to take care of them.

4. Monitor demonstrations to assess learning and speaking and listening skills.
# Lesson 4 Reflection (Science)

## Objective
- Students will maintain their vermicomposting bins and make necessary adjustments.

## Materials
- Markers and pencils
- Vermicomposting Presentations anchor chart (print or digital)

## Duration
- 1 class period +

## Tasks
1. Ask students to reflect on their demonstrations - use open-ended questions to help students gauge their presentations.
2. Have students discuss their demonstrations, have students get into their groups to discuss any changes that need to be made to their vermicomposting bin.
3. Monitor group discussions to assess collaboration and communication skills.
4. Ask students to continue to monitor the vermicomposting bins throughout the school year and make any necessary adjustments.

## Post-Assessment
Students will complete a short writing assignment reflecting on what they learned about the importance of innovators like Farmer Will Allen, urban farming, or vermicomposting.

“Will you grow vegetables for your family, your neighbors, on your porch, or roof, or yard?”
- Jacqueline Briggs Martin, Farmer Will Allen and the Growing Table
Print Resources

**Urban Farming by Rebecca Rissman - 635 RIS**
Urban Farming helps readers trace the history of farming in urban areas, understand why we do it, explore the science behind it, and discuss controversies from an objective viewpoint. The title will engage readers on the topic and weigh the pros and cons as they make their own food decisions. Aligned to state standards.

**Worms Eat My Garbage by Mary Appelhof - 639 APP**
Includes bibliographical references and index. Presents a guide to building and maintaining a home composting system, focusing on the benefit of using worms, and covers choosing a location, worm bedding, types of worms, the proper types of garbage, and other related topics.

Non-Print Resources

- **Kids Growing Strong** [kids-growingstrong.org/vermicomposting](http://kids-growingstrong.org/vermicomposting)
  Website includes instructions, infographics, and a digital learning game for students

- **National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences**
  [kids.niehs.nih.gov/topics/reduce/vermicomposting/index.htm](http://kids.niehs.nih.gov/topics/reduce/vermicomposting/index.htm)
  Website includes fun facts and a digital learning game for students

- **Vermicomposting: How Worms Can Reduce Our Waste**
  Matthew Ross details the steps we can take to vermicompost at home

MAGNOLIA Resources

- **Britannica School** videos, magazine articles, and biographies

- **Explora** videos, magazine articles, and encyclopedia entries
STATES OF MATTER

From Wax to Crayons by Cari Meister

SUMMARY

How does wax turn into a colorful crayon? Do you know how all your favorite things are made? With clear process explanations and charming illustrations, these books answer the question: who made my stuff? Simple text and colorful illustrations walk readers through the steps of how crayons are made—from mining oil and heating it to get wax to the finished product in the crayon box. This illustrated narrative nonfiction book includes a map showing oil fields and crayon factories, a glossary, and further resources. Students will explore states of matter by creating melted crayon art while investigating the melting point concept.

COLLABORATION

- These lessons should be collaboratively planned with the grade level teacher(s), librarian, and art teacher.
- The activities can be split into more days if necessary or introduced in the library and finished in the classroom or art special. It should take no longer than four days to complete the lessons.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- How do liquids and solids differ?
- How does matter change state?
Everything around us is composed of matter. Matter is made up of particles called atoms, which can join to form molecules. Particles are always moving. There are three states of matter: solid, liquid, and gas.

Solids are substances that keep their shape. Liquids are substances that flow; they have no definite shape but will flow to the lowest possible point such as the bottom of a container. Gases are substances that fill a space and flow to match the shape of the space. A gas in a bottle will fill the bottle. A gas in a bottle with no lid will escape the bottle and disperse into the air.

Most substances can change from one state of matter to another based on the conditions. For example, water can be liquid (water), a solid (ice), or gas (water vapor). A change from one state of matter to other results from a change in either temperature or pressure.

**CURRICULUM CONNECTIONS**

**MSCCRS Library**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RED.LV.1.1-3</strong></td>
<td>Listening and Viewing Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RED.LA.2.5</strong></td>
<td>Demonstrate reading for meaning by finding the main purpose and supporting details while evaluating evidence, drawing conclusions, and/or forming opinions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RED.LA.2.10</strong></td>
<td>Apply reading strategies across the content areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RES.ID.1.1</strong></td>
<td>Follow an inquiry-based process to seek knowledge on a topic for personal interests or for a learning goal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RES.ID.1.2</strong></td>
<td>Apply prior knowledge to new learning and continue to ask “I Wonder” questions to the new information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIG.CO.1.1-4</strong></td>
<td>Collaboration and Communication Standard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MSCCRS Science**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>P.3.5</strong></td>
<td>Students will demonstrate an understanding of the physical properties of matter to explain why matter can change states between a solid, liquid, or gas dependent upon the addition or removal of heat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P.3.5.1</strong></td>
<td>Plan and conduct scientific investigations to determine how changes in heat (i.e., an increase or decrease) change matter from one state to another (e.g., melting, freezing, condensing, boiling, or evaporating).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### MSCCRS Visual Art

| VA: Cr2.2.3a | Demonstrate an understanding of the safe and proficient use of materials, tools, and equipment for a variety of artistic processes. |
| VA: Cn10.1.3 | Synthesize and relate knowledge and personal experiences to make art. |

### MSCCRS Computer Science

| DA.1B.1  | Organize and present collected data visually to highlight relationships and support a claim. |
| DA.1B.2  | Use data to highlight or propose cause-and-effect relationships, predict outcomes, or communicate an idea. |
| DA.1B.3  | Store, copy, search, retrieve, modify, and delete information using a computing device and define the information stored as data. |
## LESSON 1  INTRODUCTION (Library)

**Objective**

- Students will explore the states of matter by creating melted crayon art while investigating melting points.

**Materials**

- Cardboard
- Crayons
- *From Wax to Crayons* by Cari Meister
- Hairdryer
- Hot glue gun

**Duration**

- 1 class period (includes time for students to check out books if necessary)

### TASKS

1. Explain that together, the class will explore the three different states of matter.

2. Use EBSCO Explora on MAGNOLIA to find articles for students to read: “Making Crayons” from *Scholastic News* or “How are Crayons Made” from *Science Spin*.

3. Have students read articles about how crayons are made before starting the experiment.

4. Show students crayons glued to cardboard. Ask students what will need to be done to melt the crayon.

5. Show students the hairdryer and explain that hot hair comes out of the dryer.

6. Ask students to observe as you heat the crayon with the dryer. Be sure to point the dryer downward so the wax will melt downward.

7. Ask students what is happening. After some wax has melted, turn off the dryer. Ask students to observe what happens when the heat is removed.

8. Introduce the idea of a melting point and explain that it is the temperature at which an object changes from a solid to a liquid.
**LESSON 2** CREATE (Classroom)

### Objective
- Students will explore the states of matter by creating melted crayon art while investigating melting points.

### Materials
- Microwave (hot plate)
- Peeled, broken crayons
- Silicone molds
- Thermometer
- Toothpicks

### Duration
- 1 class period

### Tasks
1. Explain that today students will use heat to melt crayons and then allow the crayons to reharden into solids.

2. Provide crayon pieces and silicone molds to students and allow them to fill the molds about three-quarters full.

3. Place the molds in the microwave for two minutes, pausing every thirty seconds to stir with a toothpick.

4. Discuss safety and explain that students should not use the microwave at home without parental permission or supervision. Allow students to observe how the crayons change as they melt.

5. During this process, ask students to measure the crayons’ temperature and record it on the board or chart. At what temperature were the crayons liquid? That is the melting point of crayons.

6. Let the crayons cool, then remove from the mold.

### Assessment
After the crayons have cooled, allow students to use them to draw pictures that depict what they learned about the states of matter.
LESSON 3 TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION (Classroom)

Objective

- Students will use a spreadsheet application to collect data and graph different states of matter and phase changes through time, using a line and bubble graph.

Materials

- Computer
- Spreadsheet program

Duration

- 1 class period

TASKS

1. Create a spreadsheet and add the following column headings to cells A1 through D1, respectively: “State,” “Phase,” “Time,” and “Temperature.”

2. Enter in cells F1 through F3, enter “Solid,” “Liquid,” and “Gas,” respectively. In cells G1 through G3, enter “1,” “2,” and “3,” respectively.

3. Enter in cells I1 through L1, the following headings, respectively: “Volume Water mL,” “Volume Water with Crayon mL,” “Calculated Volume of Crayon mL,” and “Volume of Melted Crayon mL.” You may also want to place this information on a second sheet.
**Lesson 4: Exploration (Classroom)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ● Students will use a spreadsheet application to collect data and graph different states of matter and phase changes through time, using a line and bubble graph. | ● Computer  
● Recorder  
● Spreadsheet program  
● Timekeeper |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● 1 class period</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tasks**

1. During step 6 in the Create portion of the activity, display the prepared spreadsheet on the board.
2. Demonstrate how students will be using “1,” “2,” and “3” to represent the states of matter: solid, liquid, and gas.
3. Designate a student to be the timekeeper and another student to be the recorder.
4. Have the timekeeper say “Record” every thirty seconds while melting the crayons in step 5. At this point, the recorder will record crayon phase in the spreadsheet represented by a number.
5. During this time, have the Recorder record the temperature of the crayons.
6. While the crayons are cooling in step 6, demonstrate how to make a graph of these data points by selecting the Phase and Time columns and then clicking the Insert Chart button.
7. Choose Line Chart and then remove Time from the items listed under Series.
8. Ask students where a phase change occurred on the graph.
9. Ask students what was needed to make the phase change.
10. When graphing the temperature, select columns B-D and choose Bubble Chart.
11. Ask students what the bubbles are showing and where they think the phase change occurred in the graph.
Print Resources

Crayola Creators by Lee Slater – 920 SLA
In this engaging biography, readers will learn about the creators of Crayola, cousins Edwin Binney and C. Harold Smith. Follow their story from childhood, their early work at Edwin's father's Peekskill Chemical Works, and the its evolution into the Binney & Smith Company. Binney and Smith create a wax pencil, slate pencils, and dustless chalk, culminating in the Crayola’s intervention. Learn how Crayola are made, who came up with the name, and other Binney & Smith Company products.

Crayon Man by Natascha Biebow – 921 BIE
What child doesn’t love to hold a crayon in their hands? But children didn’t always have such magical boxes of crayons. Before Edwin Binney set out to change things, children couldn’t even draw in color. With experimentation and a special knack for listening, Edwin Binney and his dynamic team at Crayola created one of the world’s most enduring, best-loved childhood toys - empowering children to dream in COLOR!

Award Winner

Matter by Peter D. Riley – 530 RIL
Everything is made of matter. In this book, readers will learn to recognize the three states of matter, how to measure matter, and how temperature changes matter’s forms. An introductory lesson on how matter travels in the water cycle invites readers to examine the broader impact of these essential elementary science concepts and how they affect Earth’s weather. Activities and questions are included to bring these concepts to life in a relatable and tangible way.

Properties of Matter by Rebecca E. Hirsch – 530 HIR
Presents experiments, problems, and research on the different properties of matter. Using the narrative voice of a student attending a science camp, this book delves into the properties of matter while engaging the readers in the scientific inquiry.