ESAL 0370 Reading Lab Lesson Plan - Hour 6

Class Description

Intermediate level, virtual classroom- 5-6 students

Terminal Objective

Students will be able to…

- State the topic and main idea(s) of a reading.

Enabling Objectives

- Form ideas, find clues, and analyze how they are related to the topic.
- Use a "graphic organizer" to find the main idea.
- A warm-up game will help Ss apply their knowledge of topics.
- Assessment of students' pronunciation with the vocabulary of the day.

Materials & Equipment

- Presentation
- Quizlet
- https://quizlet.com/514598565/match

 Homework sheet

https://quizlet.com/514688344/test **(MAYBE)**

Procedures/Activity	What is the TEACHER doing?	What are the STUDENTS doing?
Warm-Up	- Show an image of a giant panda. - Overview of today's lesson	
Mini-activity - Quizlet **(3 min)**	- Ken explains how to play Quizlet w/ examples (through screen-sharing), and invites students to participate.	- Ss listen and prepare to play the mini-game.
Topic **(2 min)**	- Ken briefly explains **Topics**.	- Ss listen.
Vocabulary + Pronunciation **(5-10min)**	- Ken explains the vocabulary found in the reading of the day to help students understand the meanings of words before they encounter them in the reading. Ken practices pronunciation with the Ss. to help prepare them for reading aloud. - Ken asks if Ss. require more practice before moving on. - Ken plays sneezing panda video	- Ss listen and repeat - Ss practice more if required. - Ss watch.

Reading of the day	- Reading Giant Pandas pg. 154	
	- Ken reads the **first** paragraph out loud.	- Ss. listen and read along.
1st paragraph + Tips to find Topic and Main Idea (15 min)	- Ken asks for any questions related to what was just read.	- Ss. asks questions if needed.
	- Ken explains a system of steps to find topics of paragraphs	- Ss. listen or take notes.
	- Ken uses the techniques covered to extract the information needed to determine the topic for the first paragraph.	- Ss. observe what the teacher is doing.
	- Ken turns the multi-user board on and asks Ss. to place their cursor over what topic in the multiple-choice this paragraph belongs to. T. asks Ss. reasons for their answers.	- Ss. place their cursors over their guesses, and explain their reasoning.
	- Sam introduces **Main Idea**, contrasts with Topic, and shows tips to gather details.	- Ss. listen.
	- Sam clarifies by giving the Main Idea for the first paragraph. Ss will need to find the supporting details.	- Ss. find the supporting details.
	- Sam shows what it would look like on the infographic. **Sam asks for questions.**	- Ss. ask questions if needed.
2nd & 3rd paragraph (20 min)	- Sam or Ken throws Ss' names on a piece of paper in a hat and pulls out each name one by one. The order in which the Ss' names are pulled is the order they're going to read.	- Ss. watch.
	- Sam asks Ss. to take turns reading a sentence each for paragraphs 2 and 3.	- Ss. read.

	- Sam asks Ss. for any questions related to what was just read. - Sam will separate Ss into two groups using the hat again. Each group will work on one of the paragraphs, and apply the tips for finding the **Topic**. Once the Topic is found, focus on finding the **Main idea**. There is no multiple choice option. Sam will nominate a student in each group to share their answers with the other group at the end of the activity. Meanwhile, Ken gets the breakout rooms ready. Both Ts. supervise a group. - Sam goes over the answers with the Ss.	- Ss. work to find the topic and general meaning by using the multi-user board together. - Assigned Ss. share their answers with the rest of the class.
Filler Activity **(just in case)**	- Skribbl time!	- Ss. play skribbl
Exit Ticket **(5 min)**	- Sam shows a slide that asks, "what have you learned about pandas?"	- Ss. answer before leaving.

Evaluation/Assessment

Homework
Add the new vocabulary to their journal.

READING

Giant Pandas

1. Giant Pandas used to live in large areas of China, but they are now close to **extinction**. In the past, they were spread throughout the forests of southern and eastern China. Each panda needed a large area of forest - and large amounts of bamboo - but there was enough forest and bamboo for tens of thousands of giant pandas. However, in the 20th century, people moved into the forests and cut down the bamboo. By the 1990s, scientists **estimated** that there were only about 1,000 wild pandas left. Fortunately, the Chinese government decided to try to save them. It created several panda **reserves**, where the pandas and their forests were protected. Thanks to these reserves, panda populations are slowly growing and there are now from 1,500 to 2,000 in the wild. Pandas are still on the international list of **endangered** species, but scientists now hope it may be possible to save them.

Topic:_____
Main idea:_____

2. For the first year of their lives, giant panda cubs **depend** completely on their mothers. At birth, the babies are very small - about 140 grams. They are also completely helpless. For several weeks, their eyes are closed. For at least the first three months, their legs are not strong enough for walking. When they are this small, they can easily be killed by other animals if they are not protected by the mother. At around six months, the young pandas start eating little bits of bamboo, but milk from their mothers is their main food until they are over nine months old. This milk is very rich, and the little pandas grow quickly. By the time they are a year old, they weigh at least 25 kilograms.

Topic:_____
Main idea:_____

3. Scientists report that panda mothers care for their babies in some of the same ways that human mothers do. For one thing, panda mothers keep their babies very clean. They do not give the little pandas baths, of course. Instead, they use their tongues to lick the babies clean. Any smell might attract **predators** that could attack and try to kill the baby. Like human mothers who hold their babies in their arms, mother pandas often hold their babies in their front paws. And just like humans, panda mothers rock their babies back and forth when they cry. Finally, as with humans, young pandas stay with their mothers for their early years. But their childhood ends much sooner than with human children. After about two years, mother pandas usually become **pregnant** with another baby and chase away the young pandas. Now they must become **independent** and live on their own.

Topic:_____

Main idea:_____