Unit 2/Week 2

Title: Wings for the King

Suggested Time: 5 days (45 minutes per day)

Common Core ELA Standards: RL.5.1, RL.5.2, RL.5.3; RF.5.3, RF.5.4; W.5.2, W.5.4, W.5.9; SL.5.1, SL.5.6; L.5.1, L.5.2, L.5.4

Teacher Instructions

*Refer to the Introduction for further details.*

**Before Teaching**

1. Read the Big Ideas and Key Understandings and the Synopsis. Please do **not** read this to the students. This is a description for teachers, about the big ideas and key understanding that students should take away **after** completing this task.

Big Ideas and Key Understandings

Books give us access to knowledge, adventure, and fun. Our imagination can take us many places.

Synopsis

The king wants to fly to distant lands and see the world. His loyal subjects bring him wings and other flying inventions. The king learns that only the gift of books satisfies his search for knowledge.

1. Read entire main selection text, keeping in mind the Big Ideas and Key Understandings.
2. Re-read the main selection text while noting the stopping points for the Text Dependent Questions and teaching Vocabulary.

**During Teaching**

1. Students read the entire main selection text independently.
2. Teacher reads the main selection text aloud with students following along.(Depending on how complex the text is and the amount of support needed by students, the teacher may choose to reverse the order of steps 1 and 2.)
3. Students and teacher re-read the text while stopping to respond to and discuss the questions and returning to the text. A variety of methods can be used to structure the reading and discussion (i.e.: whole class discussion, think-pair-share, independent written response, group work, etc.)

Text Dependent Questions

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| **Text Dependent Questions** | **Answers** |
| At the beginning of the story, the king and queen are sitting on the throne. What are they doing? (Pg. 268) | The queen is crocheting and the king restlessly changes his position three or four times. |
| Why does it depress the king to look out the window? (Pg. 268) | Because everything out there has something to do. |
| On page 269, the queen asks the king, “’What do you want with a sparrow?’” What was the king’s response? | Not the whole bird, just the wings. His lovely feathery wings. I want to travel to distant lands. I want to fly. |
| On page 270, the page presents a loyal subject to the king. What does the word subject mean? How does the subject enter the room? | Subject is a person under the power, control or influence of another. Tina Applegate enters carrying large wings. She trips over them as she bows. |
| Reread page 271. The king says, “Even if they’re solid gold, they are worthless to me if they do not fly. Using your context clues, what does the word worthless mean? | Worthless means having no value |
| When asked if her wings fly, Tina says, “’Your Marjesty, do they fly? Do fish swim? Do lions roar? Do elephants have trunks?” Why does she ask these questions? | She is exaggerating by asking questions which the answer to is, “Of course!” So, just like fish can swim, lions can roar, and elephants have trunks, her wings will fly. She thinks it is a silly question. |
| Why does the king say he feels lighter after putting on Tina’s wings? (Pg. 271) | He wants to believe that they are going to work, so he tricks himself into thinking he already feels lighter on his feet. In reality, his weight on the ground has not changed. |
| How did the Heli-Cap-Ter work when the King tested it? (Pg. 275) | The Heli-Cap-Ter went up, up up. But the king went down, down, down. |
| What does Issac Summerville present to the king? Why did he feel the books were the best wings of all? (Pgs. 276-277) | He told the king, “’Books are wings to the land of knowledge. They are also wings to the land of fun.’” |
| Describe the king’s reaction to Issac’s books. (Pg. 276) | The king doesn’t know what they are at first. He thinks they’re magical and will literally take him places. He also doesn’t understand that things in books can be made up and only found in your imagination like Alice’s Wonderland. |
| Reread page 278. The king and queen realize that with books around they will never be bored again. What do they mean by this? | Even though the books are just objects, they represent the ability for the king and queen to fly to distant and exotic lands, to experience things they never before thought of, and to (metaphorically) leave their thrones without ever having to leave the room. |
| How does the king’s attitude change from the beginning of the story to the end of the story? (Pg. 278) | In the beginning of the story, the king is bored and impatient. He is tired of “sitting around” and wants to travel and see new things. He tells the queen he needs more adventure in his life. He is also impatient to make these changes. This is seen by the way he talks to the page. By the end of the story, the king is excited about the new adventures these books hold for him. He is no longer bored, but rather very happy and content. |

Vocabulary

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|  | **KEY WORDS ESSENTIAL TO UNDERSTANDING** | **WORDS WORTH KNOWING**  General teaching suggestions are provided in the Introduction |
| **TEACHER PROVIDES DEFINITION**  not enough contextual clues provided in the text | Page 268 - restlessly  Page 269 - sire  Page 270 - fine, imported  Page 272 - imposter | Page 268 - crochet  Page 270 - fanfare, off-key  Page 271 - reproachfully  Page 272 - askew, admiringly  Page 273 - propeller, ingenius, beloved  Page 278 - scoundrel |
| **STUDENTS FIGURE OUT THE MEANING**  sufficient context clues are provided in the text | Page 268 - depress  Page 269 - distant  Page 270 - subject  Page 271 - worthless  Page 274 - guarantee  Page 277 - permit | Page 269 - sparrow, fetch  Page 272 - dungeon  Page 273 - invention |

Culminating Task

* Re-Read, Think, Discuss, Write

1. Using specific details and direct quotes from the text, explain how Isaac Summerville satisfies the king’s desire to travel to distant lands.
2. During the play, the king’s attitude changes several times. Using at least three examples from the text, show when and why changes take place. Be sure to include what words and phrases help to signify these changes.

Additional Activity

* The author uses stage directions to show character’s movements, as well as their emotions and intentions. With a partner, rewrite a portion of the play using different stage directions in order to change the audience’s perception of a character. Your portion should include dialogue from at least two characters. For example, could the king be portrayed as less impatient or impulsive due to stage directions? Could the page be seen as more dignified?

Answers will vary.

Note to Teacher

* This is a good opportunity to incorporate Science into the reading. Have students research and discuss the Wright Brothers and their impact on air travel.

Supports for English Language Learners (ELLs)

to use with Basal Alignment Project Lessons

When teaching any lesson, it is important to make sure you are including supports to help all students. We have prepared some examples of different types of supports that you can use in conjunction with our Basal Alignment Project Lessons to help support your ELLs. They are grouped by when they would best fit in a lesson. While these supports reflect research in how to support ELLs, these activities can help ALL students engage more deeply with these lessons. Note that some strategies should be used at multiple points within a lesson; we’ll point these out. It is also important to understand that these scaffolds represent options for teachers to select based on students’ needs; it is not the intention that teachers should do *all* of these things at every lesson.

**Before the reading:**

* Read passages, sing songs, watch videos, view photographs, discuss topics (e.g., using the [four corners strategy](http://www.theteachertoolkit.com/index.php/tool/four-corners)), or research topics that help provide context for what your students will be reading. This is especially true if the setting (e.g., 18th Century England) or topic (e.g., boats) is one that is unfamiliar to the students.
* Provide instruction, using multiple modalities, on selected vocabulary words that are *central to understanding the text*. When looking at the lesson plan, you should note the Tier 2 words, particularly those words with high conceptual complexity (i.e., they are difficult to visualize, learn from context clues, or are abstract), and consider introducing them ahead of reading. For more information on selecting such words, go [here](https://achievethecore.org/page/3167/selecting-and-using-academic-vocabulary-in-instruction). **You should plan to continue to reinforce these words, and additional vocabulary, in the context of reading and working with the text. (See additional activities in the During Reading and After Reading sections.)**

**Examples of Activities:**

* Provide students with the definition of the words and then have students work together to create [Frayer models](http://www.theteachertoolkit.com/index.php/tool/frayer-model) or other kinds of word maps for the words.
* When a word contains a prefix or suffix that has been introduced before, highlight how the word part can be used to help determine word meaning.
* Keep a word wall or word bank where these new words can be added and that students can access later.
* Have students create visual glossaries for whenever they encounter new words. Then have your students add these words to their visual glossaries.
* Create pictures using the word. These can even be added to your word wall!
* Create lists of synonyms and antonyms for the word.
* Have students practice using the words in conversation. For newcomers, consider providing them with [sentence frames](https://achievethecore.org/page/3159/ell-supports-for-writing-and-discussion) to ensure they can participate in the conversation.
  + Practice spelling the words using different spelling practice strategies and decoding strategies. Students could take turns spelling with a partner.
* Use graphic organizers to help introduce content.

**Examples of Activities:**

* Have students fill in a [KWL chart](http://www.nea.org/tools/k-w-l-know-want-to-know-learned.html) about what they will be reading about.
* Have students research setting or topic using a pre-approved website and fill in a chart about it. You could even have students work in groups where each group is assigned part of the topic.
* Have students fill in a bubble map where they write down anything that they find interesting about the topic while watching a video or reading a short passage about the topic. Then students can discuss why they picked the information.

**During reading:**

* Read the text aloud first so that ELLs can hear the passage read by a fluent reader before working with the text themselves.
* Allow ELLs to collaborate in their home languages to process content before participating in whole class discussions in English. Consider giving them the discussion questions to look over in advance (perhaps during the first read) and having them work with a partner to prepare.
* Encourage students to create sketch-notes or to storyboard the passage when they are reading it individually or with a partner. This will help show if they understand what they are reading as they are reading it.
* Ask questions related to the who, what, when, why, and how of the passage. For students that may need a little more help, provide them with [sentence stems](https://achievethecore.org/page/3159/ell-supports-for-writing-and-discussion).
* Continue to draw attention to and discuss the words that you introduced before the reading.

**Examples of Activities:**

* Have students include the example from the text in their glossary that they created.
* Create or find pictures that represent how the word was used in the passage.
* Practice creating sentences using the word in the way it was using in the passage.
* Have students discuss the author’s word choice.
* Use graphic organizers to help organize content and thinking.

**Examples of Activities:**

* Have students fill in a chart to keep track of their 5ws while they read to help them summarize later and figure out the central idea of a passage.
* It may again be beneficial to have somewhere for students to store new words that they encounter while reading the text. Students could use a chart to keep track of these new words and their meanings as they read.
* If you had students fill in a KWL, have them fill in the “L” section as they read the passage.
* Utilize any illustrations or text features that come with the story or passage to better understand the reading.
* Compare/contrast the passage with what the illustrations convey about the passage. Have students consider if the illustrations look the way they visualized the passage in their own minds or if the passage matches their predictions based on the illustrations.
* Identify any text features such as captions and discuss how they contribute to meaning.

**After reading:**

* Present directions for any post-reading assignments orally and visually; repeat often; and ask English Language Learners to rephrase.
* Allow ELLs to use English language that is still under development. Students should not be scored lower because of incorrect spelling or grammar (unless the goal of the assignment is to assess spelling or grammar skills specifically). When grading, be sure to focus on scoring your students only for the objective(s) that were shared with students.
* Scaffold questions for discussions so that questioning sequences include a mix of factual and inferential questions and a mix of shorter and more extended responses. Questions should build on each other and toward inferential and higher-order-thinking questions. There are not many factual questions already listed in the lesson instructions, so you will need to build some in as you see fit. More information on this strategy can be found [here](https://achievethecore.org/aligned/creating-sequencing-text-dependent-questions-support-english-language-learners/).
* Reinforce new vocabulary using multiple modalities

**Examples of activities:**

* Using the words that you had students work with before reading, have students write sentences in reference to the passage that you just finished reading.
* Require students to include the words introduced before reading in the culminating writing task.
* For newcomers, print out pictures that represent the words that you focused on and have students match the words to the pictures.
* Based on different features of the words, have the students sort them into different categories and explain their choices. For example, the students could sort the words by prefixes, suffixes, connotation, etc.
* After reading the passage, continue to examine important sentences (1–2) in the text that contribute to the overall meaning of the text. Guide students to break apart these sentences, analyze different elements, and determine meaning. More information on how to do this, including models of sentence deconstruction, can be found [here](https://achievethecore.org/page/3160/juicy-sentence-protocol).
* Provide differentiated scaffolds for writing assignments based on students’ English language proficiency levels.

**Examples of Activities:**

* For all students, go over the prompt in detail, making sure to break down what the prompt means before having the students get to work. Then have the students explain the directions back to you.
* Have students create an evidence tracking chart during reading, then direct them to look back over their evidence chart and work with a group to see if their evidence matches what the rest of the class wrote down. If some of the chart does not match, students should have a discussion about why.
* For students who need more support, model the proper writing format for your students and provide them with a properly formatted example for reference.
* For newcomers, you may consider creating sentence or paragraph frames to help them to write out their ideas.
* To further discussion about the passage, have students create their own who, what, when, where, why, and how questions related to the passage to ask each other and have students pair up and practice asking each other the questions. If available, pair students of the same home language to support the use of language still under development.