

Christina Lucciantonio and Corrine Boudreau

# USING OUTDOOR EDUCATION TO ENHANCE LITERACY & NUMERACY

A COLLABORATIVE LEARNING COMMUNITIES PROJECT SPONSORED BY THE ONTARIO ENGLISH CATHOLIC TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

CREATED BY C&C INSPIRATIONS-SPECIFICALLY CORRINE BOUDREAU
& CHRISTINA LUCCIANTONIO
JUNE 2010

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 3) Acknowledgements & Rationale
- 4) Adopt a Tree #1 pictures
- 5) Adopt a Tree #1 pictures
- 6) Adopt a Tree #1
- 7) Adopt a Tree #1 continued
- 8) 2-Dimensional Shapes in the Neighbourhood
- 9) 2-Dimensional Shapes continued
- 10) Patterning
- 11) Patterning continued
- 12) Transformations
- 13) Transformations continued
- 14) Measuring Temperature
- 15) Measuring Temperature continued
- 16) Measurement of Distance
- 17) Measurement of Distance continued
- 18) Falling Leaves
- 19) Falling Leaves continued
- 20) Adopt a Tree #2 pictures
- 21) Adopt a Tree #2 pictures
- 22) Adopt a Tree #2
- 23) Adopt a Tree #2 continued

- 24) Grocery Adventure
- 25) Grocery Adventure continued
- 26) Searching For Footprints
- 27) Searching For Footprints continued
- 28) Building a Cooler
- 29) Building a Cooler continued
- 30) Adopt a Tree #3 pictures
- 31) Adopt a Tree #3 pictures
- 32) Adopt a Tree #3
- 33) Adopt a Tree #3
- 34) Garbage Collection
- 35) Garbage Collection continued
- 36) Garbage Adventure
- 37) Garbage Adventure continued
- 38) Planting Flowers
- 39) Planting Flowers continued
- 40) Procedure for Planting
- 41) Procedure continued:
- 42) Adopt a Tree #4 pictures
- 43) Adopt a Tree #4 pictures
- 44) Adopt a Tree #4
- 45) Adopt a Tree #4 continued

BLMs=black line masters

#### Acknowledgements and Rationale

We took on the task of creating outdoor activities to keep children in Grades 3 and 4 interested and engaged in completing numerous Literacy and Numeracy expectations.

Literacy—understanding and knowing how to use language well Numeracy—understanding and knowing how to use numbers well

"Research shows that students using the local environment as a comprehensive focus and framework for curricula have demonstrated -increased engagement with and enthusiasm for learning --

- --heightened proficiency in developing and applying language skills
- --greater sense of pride and ownership in accomplishments, with attendant reduction in discipline and classroom management issues
- --improved academic achievement
- --increase critical thinking skills including the ability to synthesize information, understand complex interrelationships and connections between individuals and communities and think strategically." Lieberman and Hoody -- State Education and Environment Roundtable (1998). Reconnecting Children Through Outdoor Education (2007) The Council of Outdoor Educators of Ontario.

"The children and nature movement is fuelled by this fundamental idea: the child in nature is an endangered species and the health of children and the health of the earth are inseparable." Richard Louv, <u>Last Child in the Woods</u>, 2008, Algonquin Books of Chapel Hill.

We thank Lyn Vause and Claire Laughlin for leading the Collaborative Learning Communities and for giving us this opportunity for professional growth and fun!

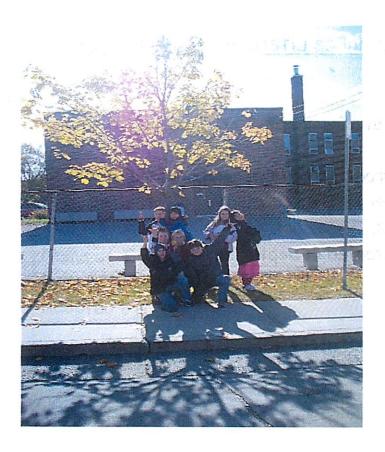
We also thank Lyn Vause and Linda Cameron for visiting us and offering many helpful and encouraging words.

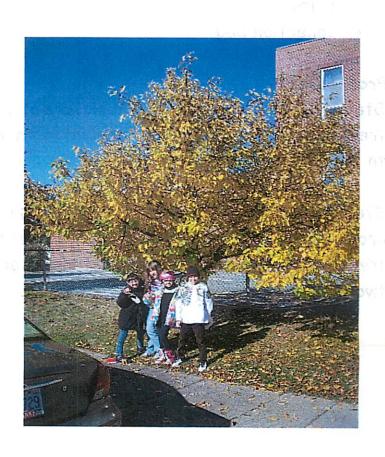
We thank OECTA for allowing us funds to aid in getting this project completed.

Thank you to C. Thompson for the fabulous cover graphic. Corrine and Christina (C&C Inspirations 2010)









and seed the special A

Title: Adopt a Tree #1

Month and Season: September/Late Summer

Overview: Students in your classroom will be asked to adopt a tree in the schoolyard, or just at the perimeter of the schoolyard, to conduct a variety of data gathering activities. These activities will be conducted once per season, so you must get started in September.

#### Materials Needed:

- Metre stick
- · Plastic threading string
- Ruler
- · Chart paper
- Markers
- Camera
- Scissors
- Collection Bag

#### Procedure:

Step 1: The teacher will take a picture of those students beside their tree as a visual log as well as conduct mathematical computations related to their adopted tree.

Step 2: Using a metre stick, the students measure one metre from the ground up. At this point the students measure the circumference of the tree using the plastic cord. The students are to cut the cord so that the two ends are touching but not overlapping.

Step 3: The students are asked to measure 12 leaves from their tree and record their lengths in millimeters.

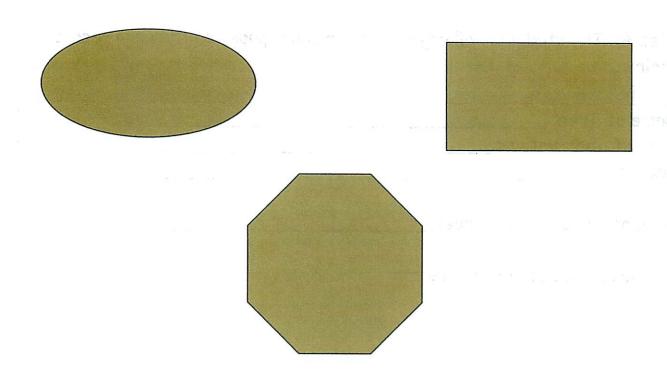
Step 4: The students will organize their chart paper so they can record their data.

Name of Tree:		
Date of observation	s:	
Adopted by:		
100 at 1		
Circumference of th	ne Tree:	
Measurements of th	e leaf length:	
1.	7.	
2.	8.	
3.	9.	
4.	10.	
5.	11.	27 A.
6.	12.	7 2 3
		1. 92

Step 5: Students make a brief presentation about the results of their investigation.

Save this data for future use for the next sessions.

Title: 2-Dimensional Shapes in the Neighbourhood



#### Expectations Covered:

Grade 3—identify and compare various polygons
Grade 3—collect and organize primary data and display in tables and graphs with appropriate titles and labels
Grade 4—identify and compare different types of quadrilaterals

Grade 4—collect and organize primary data and display in tables and graphs with appropriate titles and labels

Title: 2-Dimensional Shapes in the Neighbourhood

Month and Season: September/Late Summer

Mentor Text: The Greedy Triangle by Marilyn Burns

**Overview**: Students walk around the school neighbourhood looking for various 2-dimensional shapes.

#### Materials Needed:

tally chart & graph(included), clipboard, pencil, coloured pencils

**Procedure:**—in groups of 2 or 3, students go for a walk with the whole class and look around the neighbourhood, to find 2—dimensional shapes—collect data by filling in the tally chart—back in the classroom, use the graph to organize the collected data

## Title: Patterning



## Expectations Covered:

Grade 3—identify, extend and create a repeating pattern involving two attributes

Grade 4—identify, extend and create a repeating pattern involving two attributes

**Title**: Patterning

Month and Season: September—Late Summer

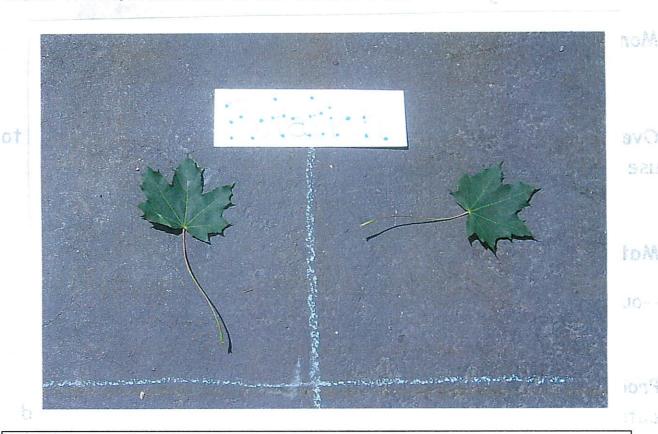
**Overview**: --the students will gather various items from outside to use for patterning

#### Materials Needed:

--outdoor items, like rocks, leaves, checklist for teacher

Procedure:--students gather outside and look for patterns outside—then each student collects various items that they find and makes a pattern with the item—the students walk around houses to describe and create growing and shrinking patterns with objects and num

#### Title: Transformations in the School Yard



#### Expectations Covered:

Grade 3: identify and describe the locations and movements of shapes and objects

Grade 4:identify and describe the locations of an object, using a grid map, and reflect 2-dimensional shapes

Title: Transformations in the School Yard

Month and Season: October/Early Autumn

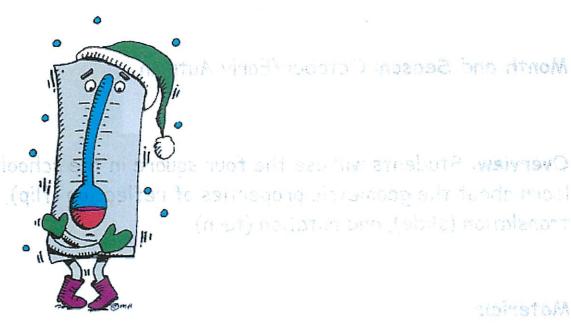
Overview: Students will use the four square in the schoolyard to learn about the geometric properties of reflection (flip), translation (slide), and rotation (turn).

#### Materials:

--four squares on the asphalt, chalk to make 4 squares if needed, objects from the classroom (examples-- a chair, a chalkboard brush, a box), camera to record, cards with names and pictures of flip (reflection), slide (translation) and turn (rotation)

Procedure: Remind the students about the properties of transformations in geometry. In groups of 4, have the students use the various objects to show how each can flip, slide and turn on the four square. Rotate through the groups to make sure they are on the right track. Using purposeful math talk, the students will be required to explain the transformations they created.

Title: Measuring Temperature



## Expectations Covered:

Grade 3—Collect and organize categorical data and display in a chart--measure and record the temperature using standard units

-four sugares on the aspholt, chalk to move 4 squares if needed

Grade 4—Collect and organize categorical data and display in a chart--measure and record the temperature using standard units, and elapsed time

C&C Inspirations 2010

Title: Transferredien:

Moterick

Title: Measuring Temperature

Month and Season: October—Early Autumn

**Overview**: Students will measure the temperature outside for ten school days to investigate fluctuation. They will also infer what clothing is needed for the changes in daily temperature.

#### Materials Needed:

--small thermometers for students, one large thermometer for teacher, 3 column chart, pencil

Procedure: Review the use of a thermometer using the large one to show the students how to utilize it. Students will go outside with a partner and measure the temperature. Try to do this at the same time everyday for 10 school days. Students will complete a 3 column chart with the information they have gathered on a daily basis. Students can infer what clothing is needed for the day and add it to the chart.

Title: Measurement of Distance (Meters & Kilometers)



Ovariable of the final end of modes and for expendenced and otherwisely. Furthern

# Expectations Covered:

Grade 3—estimate and measure distance in standard units

Grade 4—estimate and measure distance in standard units

Title: Measurement of Distance (Metres & Kilometres)

Month and Season: November-Autumn

Overview: -students go outside and determine the distance of a meter in children's footsteps

#### Materials Needed:

OLCS and for the C.D.

-- meter stick, piece of chalk, rolling meter wheel

Procedure:—each student walks at a normal pace, 4 or 5 steps, then measures with a meter stick to determine the length of his/her walking pace—inform the students that 1 kilometre =100 meters, how far will you have to walk to reach 1 kilometre?——students go on a walk, counting their steps, and stop when they feel they have reached 1 kilometre

Month and Beason November - Aurumn

meter in children's foutstabs

Materials Needed

Title: Falling Leaves—Where Do You Go?



#### Expectations Covered: Procedure: -cook thicker with at a natural

Grade 3—generate, gather and organize ideas and information to write for an intended purpose and audience and audience and audience

Grade 4-generate, gather and organize ideas and information to write for an intended purpose and audience

Title: Falling Leaves—Where Do You Go?

Month and Season: November/Autumn

Overview: Students will collect some leaves from outside and create a descriptive paragraph about where the leaves go.

#### Materials Needed:

--leaves, baggie, rubric for a descriptive paragraph, marker, chart paper

Procedure: --students can go outside and collect a few leaves each from the ground to use for their writing task --inside, have the students offer descriptive words, to be put on an anchor chart, about the leaves, how they would move, their colours, where they might go --students create a descriptive paragraph, on their own, about their leaves and can illustrate it.

of entropy of a real coding.

Title: Falling ... tower - where in

AAcomeyour more even being offen AA

Overnew Students will collect ofects will collect ofected a description of corests of

e and made in plant searce

made visit that it is and in the early

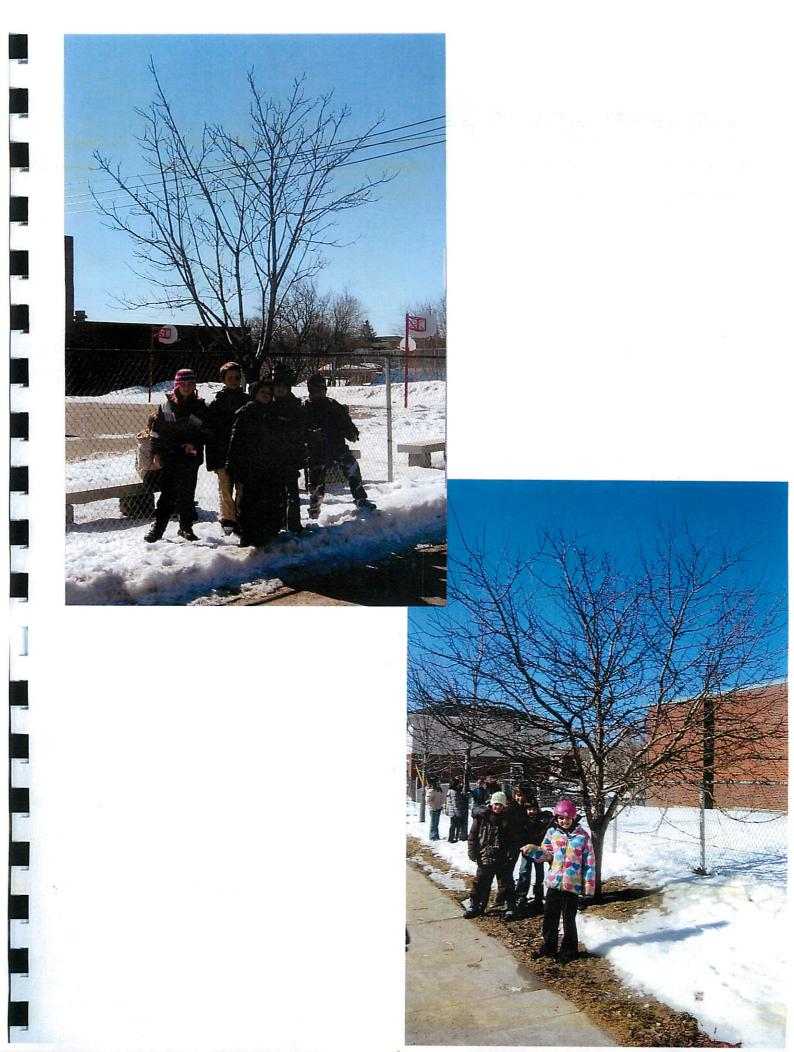
after more call that the and in a company

ulse more called the area and in a company

storage and the area and in the area.

CENT amountering of Dur





Title: Adopt a Tree #2

Month and Season: December/Late Autumn

Overview: Students in your classroom will be looking at the trees for a second time.

#### Materials Needed:

- Metre stick
- Plastic threading string
- Ruler
- Chart paper
- Markers
- Camera
- Scissors
- · Collection Bag

#### Procedure:

Step 1: The teacher will take a picture of those students beside their tree as a visual log as well as conduct mathematical computations related to their adopted tree.

Step 2: Using a metre stick, the students measure one metre from the ground up. At this point the students measure the circumference of the tree using the plastic cord. The students are to cut the cord so that the two ends are touching but not overlapping.

Step 3: The students are asked to measure 12 buds from their tree and record their lengths in millimeters.

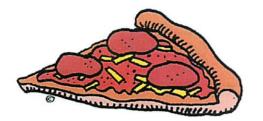
Step 4: The students will organize their chart paper so they can record their data.

Name of Tree	:	
Date of obser	vations:	
Adopted by:_		
Circumference	e of the Tree:	
Measurements	of the bud length:	
1.	7.	
2.	8.	
3.	9.	
4.	10.	
5.	11.	
6.	12.	W 4. 1

Step 5: Students make a brief presentation about the results of their investigation.

Save this data for future use for the next sessions.

Title: Grocery Adventure





## Expectations Covered:

Grade 3—estimate, count and represent the value of a collection of coins and bills with a maximum value of \$10 Grade 4—read and represent money amounts to \$100.

Title: Grocery Adventure

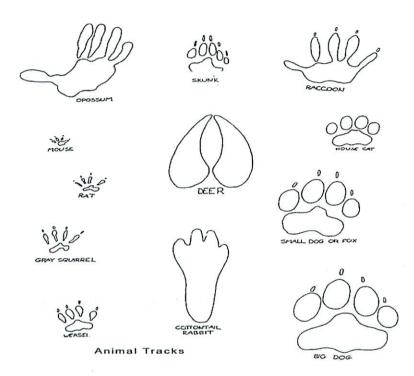
Month and Season: December/Late Autumn

**Overview:** The students will visit a neighbourhood grocery store or market to investigate food that comes from local sources.

Materials Needed: items on cards (provided),

**Procedure**:--teacher will set up a grocery store or market visit for the students—using the cards, students can do a scavenger hunt in the store, looking for specific items—also discuss with the manager where the foods come from—back in the classroom, the students can do a variety of math problems, using the cards with the cost on them

Title: Searching For Footprints



## Expectations Covered:

Grade 3/4; 3. create a variety of media texts for different purposes and audiences, using appropriate forms, conventions and techniques.

Title: Searching For Footprints

Month and Season: January/Early Winter

Overview: The students will go outside in their schoolyard or area around the school and look for animal tracks.

#### Materials:

--pictorial identification of footprints (included), paper and pencil to report findings

**Procedure**:--students will go outside with the teacher to investigate the animal prints in the schoolyard or area around the school—they can use the footprint identification chart to help keep track of prints—the students will then make a poster of the animal footprints they found and label them

Title: Building A Cooler



## Expectations Covered:

Math: Grade 3/4- estimate, measure, and record elapsed time

Language: Grade 3/4 -- generate, gather, and organize ideas and information to write for an intended purpose and audience;

Title: Building A Cooler

Month and Season: February/Winter

Mentor Text: Sadie and the Snowman by Allen Morgan

**Overview:** The students will construct a homemade cooler using recycled materials brought from home. This cooler will be made within the classroom during Math and Science blocks. The purpose of this experiment is to find out how long their cooler can keep cubes of ice in their original form.

Materials: --any recycled material the students bring from home will be acceptable--a time chart to record the progress of the melting-scientific method page

**Procedure**: The students will be provided with a Scientific Method page to record their experiment.

- 1) In small groups (3-5 students), the students will design and construct a cooler using any materials that they have brought from home. (boxes, sponges, Styrofoam, string, tape, cans, straw(hay), newspaper, plastic, packing material, bubble wrap, etc.)
- 2) Their cooler must be able to hold 10 ice cubes.
- 3) Their cooler must be able to open in order to check on the melting process at different intervals during the day.
- 4) The next school day, each group will be given 4 ice cubes to place inside their cooler.
- 5) The status of the ice cubes will be checked on hourly for the first 4 hours, then in half an hour intervals and the melting process will be recorded in their observations.
- 6) The cooler with the best insulation capability will be the one which kept the ice cubes in their frozen state the longest.
- 7) The students will gather for a debriefing session to discuss what worked and didn't work in their project. During this time, purposeful math and science talk is facilitated by the teacher.





Title: Adopt a Tree #3

Month and Season: March/Late Winter

**Overview:** Students in your classroom will be looking at the trees for the third time.

#### Materials Needed:

- Metre stick
- Plastic threading string
- Ruler
- Chart paper
- Markers
- Camera
- Scissors
- · Collection Bag

#### Procedure:

Step 1: The teacher will take a picture of those students beside their tree as a visual log as well as conduct mathematical computations related to their adopted tree.

Step 2: Using a metre stick, the students measure one metre from the ground up. At this point the students measure the circumference of the tree using the plastic cord. The students are to cut the cord so that the two ends are touching but not overlapping.

Step 3: The students are asked to measure 12 buds from their tree and record their lengths in millimeters.

Step 4: The students will organize their chart paper so they can record their data.

Name of Tree:		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Date of observations:			
Adopted by:			
Circumference of the Tre	e:		
Measurements of the bud	length:		
1.	7.		
2.	8.		C CHESTAN CO.
3.	9.		
4.	10.		
5.	11.		
6.	12.		
			*

Step 5: Students make a brief presentation about the results of their investigation.

Save this data for future use for the next sessions.

Title: Garbage Collection



#### Expectations Covered:

Grade 3-- estimate, measure, and record length, perimeter, area, mass, capacity, time and temperature, using standard units;--collect and organize categorical or discrete primary data and display the data using charts and graphs.

Grade 4-- estimate, measure and record length, perimeter, area, mass, capacity, volume and elapsed time, using a variety of strategies;--collect and organize categorical or discrete primary data and display the data using charts and graphs, including stem-and-leaf plots and double bar graphs;

Title: Garbage Collection

Month and Season: April/Early Spring

Mentor Text: Earth Day - Hooray! By Stuart J. Murphy

**Overview**: Students will collect, sort, weigh and graph the garbage that has been collected in the area which will be used for math activities.

#### Materials:

--gloves, garbage bags, hula hoops, scale, graph paper, sidewalk chalk, camera

Procedure: Have students work in small groups to complete the following activities.

- 1) Students will collect garbage in and around the schoolyard using gloves.
- 2) The students will weigh their collection of garbage using a scale. If the garbage cannot be weighed independently then have the students problem solve as to how they can determine the mass of the garbage. (have a student stand on the scale to determine his/her mass and then give that student the bag of garbage and record the new mass. Subtract the students weight from the total weight to determine the garbage weight).
- 3) In a designated area, the students will dump out their bag of garbage that will be sorted using a Venn diagram made by intersecting two hula hoops that have been placed on the ground.
- 4) The students in each group will decide the criteria for their sort.
- 5) Using gloves, the students will sort the garbage into one of the 4 sections of the Venn Diagram. (They can write their criteria in the sections using sidewalk chalk.)
- 6) Take a photograph of each group

Title: Garbage Adventure

### **Expectations Covered:**

Grade 3/4 -- generate, gather, and organize ideas and information to write for an intended purpose and audience; --draft and revise their writing, using a variety of informational, literacy and graphic forms and stylistic elements appropriate for the purpose and audience;

Title: Garbage Adventure

Month and Season: April/Early Spring

Overview: Students will choose a piece of garbage that was collected. They will mount it on a display page as inspiration for their written task.

#### Materials:

--Mounting pages (construction paper or card stock), piece of trash, writing paper, pencil, ZipLoc baggies, rubric, graphic organizer

Procedure: Choose a piece of trash for the assignment.

- --have the students mount their piece of trash on their mounting page. (the students place their garbage in a zip loc baggie to avoid decomposition within the classroom)
- --using the graphic organizer, have students fill in their ideas about their subject, focusing on the 5 question words-- students then write an narrative adventure story about their piece of trash--the students are encouraged to publish this adventure story into a book format for the classroom library.

Title: Planting Flowers in Planter Boxes



#### Expectations Covered:

Grade 3--estimate, measure, and record length, perimeter, area, mass, capacity, time and temperature, using standard units;-identify and describe the locations and movements of shapes and objects

Grade 4-- estimate, measure and record length, perimeter, area, mass, capacity, volume and elapsed time, using a variety of strategies-- identify and describe the location of an object, using a grid map, and reflect two-dimensional shapes.

Title: Planting Flowers in Planter Boxes

Month and Season: May/Spring

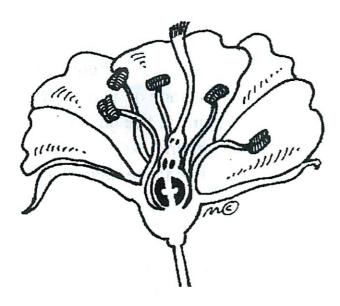
Mentor Text: City Green by D. DiSalvo-Ryan

Overview: If your school has planter boxes or a garden in your schoolyard, it would be a great opportunity to bring out a measuring tape and calculate the perimeter of the garden. Decide on a flower to plant in the garden. Read the instructions to determine how far apart the plants need to be from one another. Plot out a grid of the garden using the twine, prior to planting.

Materials: Measuring Tape, twine, tape or long dowels, flowers, garden tools, watering can and water, camera.

Procedure: --measure the length and width of the garden box and calculate the area of the planter box (grade 4) Or -- measure the length and the width and double it to find the perimeter of the planter box (grade 3). --measure along the top of the planter box, mark every 10 cm and attach a piece of twine to the planter box --run the twine to the bottom of the planter box and attach it --measure along the width of the planter-box, mark every 10cm running a piece of twine across the planter box, creating a grid for the planting area --using a garden trowel, have the students make one hole in each square --in each square, the students are to place one flower into each hole--cover with soil and water once the entire box has been planted--the class will now be responsible for their back yard garden centre and will have to water and weed their garden on a bi-weekly basis.

Title: Procedure for Planting Flowers



#### Expectations Covered:

Grade 3/4 -- generate, gather, and organize ideas and information to write for an intended purpose and audience; -- draft and revise their writing, using a variety of informational, literacy and graphic forms and stylistic elements appropriate for the purpose and audience;

Title: Procedure for Planting Flowers

Month and Season: May/Spring

Overview: The students will be writing a procedural text about how to plant a flower in a planter box or a peat pot.

#### Materials:

--planter or peat pots, small flowers or seeds, soil, watering can, water, procedure writing form

Procedure: --demonstrate for the students how to plant a flower or how to plant a seed --the students may follow the demonstrated procedure prior to their written assignment to ensure their understanding and ability to visualize this process







Title: Adopt a Tree #4

Month and Season: June/Late Spring

Overview: Students in your classroom will be looking at their tree for the

last time.

#### Materials Needed:

Metre stick

- · Plastic threading string
- Ruler
- Chart paper
- Markers
- Camera
- Scissors
- Collection Bag

#### Procedure:

Step 1: The teacher will take a picture of those students beside their tree as a visual log as well as conduct mathematical computations related to their adopted tree.

Step 2: Using a metre stick, the students measure one metre from the ground up. At this point the students measure the circumference of the tree using the plastic cord. The students are to cut the cord so that the two ends are touching but not overlapping.

Step 3: The students are asked to measure 12 leaves from their tree and record their lengths in millimeters.

Step 4: The students will organize their chart paper so they can record their data.

Name of Tree:		
Circumference of the Tre	e:	
Measurements of the leaf	length:	
1.	7.	
2.	8.	
3.	9.	
4.	10.	
5.	11.	
6.	12.	

Step 5: Students make a brief presentation about the results of their investigation.

Celebrate all of the trees and the growth achieved.

# 2-Dimensional Shapes in the Neighbourhood

Rectangle	Rhombus/Diamond
Square	Triangle
Circle	Hexagon
Pentagon	Octagon

## 2-Dimensional Shapes in the Neighbourhood

Number of Shapes									
	Rectangle	Rhombus	Square	Triangles	Circles	Hexagon	Pentagons	Octagons	
Types of Shapes									

## Checklist for Patterning Grade 3

	Students Name	Identify patterns using two attributes	Extending patterns using two attributes	Creating patterns using two attributes
1				
2		·		
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				1
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				1

Success Criteria

I - Independent

G - Guided

N - Not at all

### Checklist for Patterning Grade 4

	Students Name	Describe patterns using two attributes	Extending patterns using two attributes	Creating patterns using two attributes	Create growing and shrinking patterns with objects/numbers
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					•
18					
19					
20					
21		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
22					
23					
24					

Success Criteria

I - Independent

G - Guided

N - Not at all

### Transformations in the School Yard

Reflection (flip)	
Translation (slide)	
Rotation (turn)	

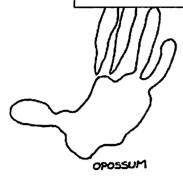
## Measuring Temperature

Day	Temperature	Clothing Needed

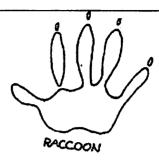
Falling Leaves Rubric (descriptive paragraph)

Level 4	-demonstrates a high degree of knowledge and understanding about the subject and sensory details	-demonstrates thinking with a high degree of effectiveness	-organizes, communicates and uses proper forms with a high degree of effectiveness	-transfers knowledge and makes connections with a high degree of ability
Level 3	-demonstrates considerable knowledge and understanding about the subject and sensory details	-demonstrates thinking with considerable effectiveness	-organizes, communicates and uses proper forms with considerable effectiveness	-transfers knowledge and makes connections with considerable ability
Level 2	-demonstrates some knowledge and understanding about the subject and sensory details	-demonstrates thinking with some effectiveness	-organizes, communicates and uses proper forms with some effectiveness	-transfers knowledge and makes connections with some ability
Level 1	-demonstrates limited knowledge and understanding about the subject and sensory details	-demonstrates thinking with limited effectiveness	-organizes, communicates and uses proper forms with limited effectiveness	-transfers knowledge and makes connections with. limited ability
	Knowledge & Understanding -identifies the subject being described -uses a variety of sensory details	Thinking -demonstrates the importance of the subject -writes as an observer	Communication -organizes information and communicates to inform the audience -uses proper spelling and grammar and vocabulary	Application -transfers knowledge and skills -shows ability to make connections

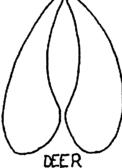
### BLM January/Early Winter **Animal Footprints**





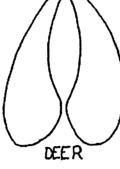
























**Animal Tracks** 

BLM February/Winter

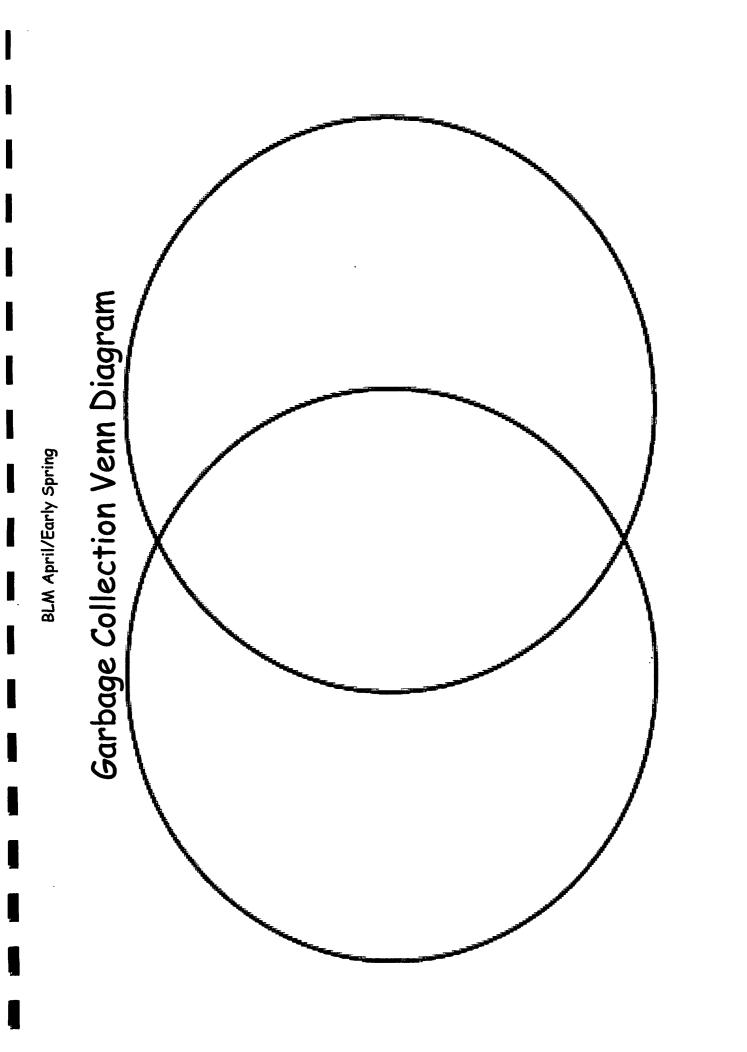
# Building A Cooler Time Chart

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·									
Time	State of Ice Cubes	Observations							
9:00am									
10:00am									
11:00am									
12:00 noon									
1:00pm									
1:30pm		·							
2:00pm									
2:30pm									
3:00pm									

BLM February/Winter

### Building A Cooler Scientific Method

Predictions:
Materials:
Procedure:
Observations:
Conclusions:



Garbage Adventure Rubric (narrative story)

<del></del>									ਰ			1								1					
Level 4	-demonstrates a high	degree of	knowledge	& understanding				-generates and	supports ideas with a	high degree of	effectiveness		-communicates and	uses proper spelling,	grammar and	vocabulary with a	high degree of	effectiveness		-makes connections	and relates to	experiences with a	high degree of	effectiveness	
Level 3	-demonstrates	considerable	knowledge	& understanding				-generates and	supports ideas with	considerable	effectiveness		-communicates and	uses proper spelling,	grammar and	vocabulary with	considerable	effectiveness		-makes connections	and relates to	experiences with	considerable	effectiveness	
Level 2	-demonstrates some	knowledge	& understanding					-generates and	supports ideas with	some effectiveness			-communicates and	uses proper spelling,	grammar and	vocabulary with some	effectiveness			-makes connections	and relates to	experiences with	some effectiveness		
Level 1	-demonstrates	limited knowledge	& understanding	'				-generates and	supports ideas with	limited effectiveness			-communicates and	uses proper spelling,	grammar and	vocabulary with	limited effectiveness			-makes connections	and relates to	experiences with	limited effectiveness	•	
	Knowledge &	Understanding	-includes beginning,	middle, end in sequence	-characters, setting,	problem, solution	-details relate to main idea	Thinking	-generates ideas that	are connected and	supports ideas with	geralls	Communication	-expresses and	organizes ideas	-communicates to	entertain	-uses proper spelling,	grammar and	Application	-demonstrates an	ability to make	connections & relate to	personal experiences	

#### BLM May/Spring

## Procedural Writing

Title:	
Materials Needed:	
Majeriais Needed.	
Duna na disuana	
Procedure: First,	
Second,	
Then,	
Next,	
Finally,	·
Conclusion:	:
Conclusion.	