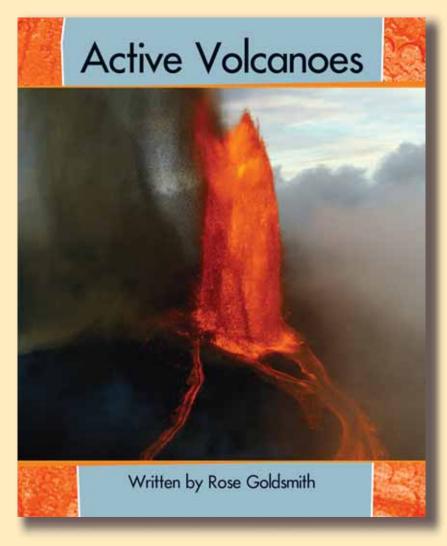




Level 23 Book h



Level	23	
Word Count	572	
Text Type	Information report	
High-Frequency	hard, hot	
Word/s Introduced		



We have designed these lesson plans so that you can have the plan in front of you as you teach, along with a copy of the book. Suggestions for teaching have been divided into questions and discussion that you may have with students before, during, and after they read. This is not an arbitrary division. You may prefer to explore the meaning and the language in more detail before students read. Your decisions will depend on the gap between students' current knowledge and the content, vocabulary, and language of the book they are about to read. The more information students have up front, the easier it will be for them to read the text. However, this does not mean that you should read the text to them first.

We have addressed four areas we think are important in developing good readers. As well as comprehension and decoding, we have addressed the issue of students being able to analyse and use texts they read. The symbols below guide you to the type of question or discussion.



This symbol relates to decoding (code breaker)



This symbol relates to use (text user)



This symbol relates to comprehension (meaning maker)



This symbol relates to critical analysis (text critic or analyser)

Read the title on the front cover and talk about the connection with the photograph.

Ask what the active volcano is doing, and what is coming out of the crater.

Ask students what they know about volcanoes and write the information in the K column of a KWL chart. Discuss what new information they want to learn about volcanoes, and write the responses in the W column.

Read the table of contents and make predictions about whether their questions will be answered in this book. Revise the use of the glossary and index with students.

Introduce the Comparison Chart BLM.

DURING READING

FTER READING

Ask students to read the introduction and then name the three types of volcanoes.

Pages 4–5 Discuss the labelled diagram of an active volcano with students. Ask students to read and find out how and when a volcano occurs.

Pages 6–13 Read, and then be prepared to discuss what comes out of a volcano.

Pages 14–15 Find out about two types of volcanoes.

Pages 16–17 How does hard lava build up to form a mountain?

Continue through the book setting students purposes to read, encouraging them to read for key facts.

Have students reread the book independently focusing on new information.

Bring the group together and ask if the questions asked before they read the book were now answered. Have them tell the group new information they have learned. Write the facts in the *L* column of the KWL chart.

Ask students to complete the Comparison Chart BLM.



Developing Specific Skills

Homophones – weak/week, blew/blue, heard/herd

Words with a short vowel sound before a single last consonant usually double the consonant before adding y - run/runny

If a word ends in sh add es - pushes

Some words ending in o add es for plural and some s – volcano/volcanoes



Compare text of two different types of volcanic eruptions.

Provide opportunities for extending knowledge by exploration of concepts and ideas.

Develop understanding of technical vocabulary.



VEALIZE MAKER

Create an interactive display by making a large mural of a cross-section of an active volcano. Write the labels on card for students and make cardboard arrows. Have students attach the arrow and word cards to the appropriate parts of the cross-section.

Ask students to compare three of the volcanoes in the book.

Have students research for more information about the volcanoes referred to, and add other active volcanoes to their database.

Set up and record liquid/solid experiments.

Ask students to pretend they are in the location of a volcano when it begins to erupt, and write about the experience.



EXT CRITIC

Have students consider what new information they may acquire by going beyond the book. Discuss where the extended information could be found and which key words and phrases would help further their research.

Ask students to discuss the point of view of people who live in the vicinity of an active volcano.

I. Some words become plural by adding es and some by adding s. Write the plural for the following words.

banjo tomato video photo domino cuckoo echo cargo hero torso

2. If a word ends in s, sh, ch, or x, add es to make it plural. If a word ends in f or fe, change f to v and add es.

Copy these words and make them plural.

stitch knife box thrush wife watch lunch

3. Write a sentence using three of these words.

23h Active Volcanoes	23h	Active	Vol	canoes
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Name

Comparison Chart Compare volcanoes that have had weak eruptions with the volcano that had a strong eruption.

Weak Eruptions 1.	Strong Eruption I.
2.	

I. Match the words on the left with the meanings on the right.

extinct like paste
erupt erupting or have erupted in historical times
dormant not having erupted in recorded history
active a destructive wave of highly compressed air
spreading outwards from an explosion
pasty forcefully eject lava, rocks, ash, or gas
blast temporarily inactive

2 .	Write	two	sentences,	with	each	one	using	two	of	the	word	S.
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Co. _______

D. ______

3. Draw a picture about one of the sentences.