Lesson Plan

Grade: fifth				Subject: english language arts			
Materials: haiku template, pencil, google slides and computer for				Technology Needed: computers - flipgrid			
teacher, projector, computer, flipgrid							
Instructional Strategies:				Guided Practices and Concrete Application:			
€	Direct instruction	€ Peer	€	Large group activity	€	Hands-on	
€	Guided practice	teaching/collaboration/	€	Independent activity	€	Technology	
€	Socratic Seminar	cooperative learning	€	Pairing/collaboration		integration	
€	Learning Centers	€ <mark>Visuals</mark> /Graphic	€	Simulations/Scenarios	€	Imitation/Repeat/	
€	Lecture	organizers	€	Other (list)		Mimic	
€	Technology integration	€ PBL		, ,			
€	Other (list)	€ Discussion/Debate	E>	xplain:			
		€ Modeling					
Standard(s)				Differentiation			
				Below Proficiency:			
5.RL.2 - Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details				Learners will be able to reference the examples that are			
in the text, including how characters in a story or drama respond to challenges or how the speaker in a poem reflects upon a topic.				presented on the board			
Cita	nenges of now the speaker in a	r poem renects upon a topic.		 Visuals of the poems presented 			
				A template provide for the stud	lents	with the set	
Objective(s)				syllables listed on the right of it			
				Turn and talk to generate their ideas for their topic with			
By the end of the lesson, students will create a Haiku poem and explain the theme of the poem to their peers using flipgrid.				a peer			
				Above Proficiency:			
Bloom's Taxonomy Cognitive Level: create			 Freedom and creativity to write about any topic they want 				
				Ability to write more then one	haiku		
			Explain their thinking of how the poem connects				
			together through the stanzas				
				together through the stanzas			
				Approaching/Emerging Proficiency	:		
			Template provided for guidance on the Haiku				
			Freedom and creativity to write about any topic they				
				want		actum, topic and,	
			Modalities/Learning Preferences:				
				Visual - visual template on how	to cr	eate a haiku and	
				how many lines should be in ea			
				Auditory - listen to the backgro			
				create them, and examples of t			
				 Verbal - writing their own haikt 		heing able to	
				explain it on flipgrid	. and	John Garie to	
				explain to on hipping			
	รroom Management- (groupir ง	ng(s), movement/transitions,		Behavior Expectations- (systems, strategies, procedures specific			
etc.	Attention getter		"	 the lesson, rules and expectations, et Students will not blurt out whe 		cher is talking	
		nold up amount of fingers)		Students will not bluit out whe	ii tea	CHELLIS COUNTING	
	○ (give iiie, i	ioia ap airioant of illigers)					

- Eyes and ears on me in three, two, one
- Back to your seats in five, ..., one
- Students will be seated at their desks already from morning meeting, if not give a countdown, "find your desks in 10, 9.."
- Students should have nothing on their desks
 - if they have something on their desks, then I will ask the students if their job is to be listening or to have materials out right now
- Teacher will use the "give me __" method to gain the student's attention back to start putting their things away
- After turn and talks, I will call the students back to me by saving, "eyes on me in 5,.. 1"
- Teacher will share out how many minutes the students have left so they can pace themselves through their writing process and creating their flipgrid
- When i need to get the students attention back, I will call out "class, class" for them to reply "yes, yes"
 - Repeat if needed
- Remind students that voices should be at level 0 if it starts getting loud - gives students time to think

- Students must have whole body listening (listening with their eyes and ears)
- Students must not lay their heads on the desk when teacher is talking
- Students must raise their hands when they want to answer a question
- Students will work independently when they working on building their Haiku
- During turn and talks, students must participate with their peers
- Students will work independently when they are working on their flipgrid
 - Students must use their computers properly and only be on flipgrid when they have their computers out. Failure to do so will get their computers taken away and the students written up with a fix it
- Students must be working, and if they have a question they may ask a neighbor for help or raise their hand so a teacher can help
- Students must pick a spot around the room that they know they can work well in and not get distracted when they are making their flipgrid
 - Students must have appropriate comments back to their peers if they choose to comment
- Students must come back to their seats and clean up when they are called in by the teacher

Minutes	Procedures					
	Set-up/Prep: • Have the google docs presentation made and ready					
	Have the students template worksheets ready for the students					
	Have examples of the Haiku poems made and ready					
	Share google slides presentation with Mrs. Hintz					
	Have the flipgrid posted and shared with the students					
	o "Directions on Flipgrid - "Read your poem so your class can listen to your creation! Once you are					
	done, explain the theme of the Haiku and why you chose that theme. Comment on at least one other's classmate's post."					
	Engage: (opening activity/ anticipatory Set – access prior learning / stimulate interest /generate questions, etc.)					
	Ask the learners if they know any other facts about Japan					
	Ask the learners if they have been to Japan or know anyone who has been there Use the google slides					
	presentation					
	Use presentation will go through Facts about the Japanese culture and some brief history as the attention					
	getter					
	 https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1-F3Tlv9BY-OW4XxXJdARQtTHY-Opx2wUOlQx4Slfc A/edit 					
	usp=sharing					
	"Ladies and gentleman, what is a Haiku?" "					
	"Have any of you ever written a Haiku before?"					
	Have the learners raise their hand if they have					
	"What are key elements to remember when you are writing a Haiku?"					
	Explain: (concepts, procedures, vocabulary, etc.)					
	Vocabulary - poets, Haiku, lines					
	Use the Haiku part of the presentation for the explaining the poem and how to create them					
	 https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1-F3Tlv9BY-OW4XxXJdARQtTHY-Opx2wUOlQx4SIfc_A/edit 					
	usp-sharing					

- Explain:
 - Haiku's are poems that originated from Japan
 - "What does originated mean?"
 - Created by a person named Masaoka Shiki in the 1890s! So they are not that old of poems
 - "Learners, how many lines do you think that a Haiku consists of? (3)
 - Haikus are known to be read fairly quickly about 6 seconds
 - Haikus typically don't have a direct meaning, the reader is supposed to find their own meaning
 - "Is there any other times that you can think of where you are supposed to find your own meaning and the creator doesn't directly state it?" (when observing pieces of artwork)
 - "Poets, in our google docs it stated that the structure of the Haiku is what? How do you think we can remember the number of syllables in each line?"
 - Use this saying for the students to remember the structure:
 - "I am fist with five

Then seven in the middle --

Five again to end."

- Write this saying up on the board for students to see and they can reference when they
 are creating their own haiku
- "What is challenging for you when you are creating a poem? Turn and talk with someone at your desk pod on something that is hard for you when you are creating your own poems?"
 - Give the students about 30 seconds to discuss
 - Use an attention getter to gain the students attention back
 - Have the students share out what they discussed by raising their hand
- "Something that is always hard for me when I am writing poems is coming up with something to
 write about. Most of the time I usually try to think of my interests. Now turn and talk with your
 partners on a theme you could write about for your poem."
 - Turn and talk for 30 seconds or so
- o "Learners, each take out your white boards and write down the structure a Haiku poem needs to be
 - "5 syllables,

7 syllables,

5syllables"

- Have students hold up their white boards for me to see their answers give the students about 15 seconds to write their answers on the white boards
- O During the Haiku Structure line this is where I am going to create my own Haiku poem
 - "Hannah drinks coffee

Sipping each early morning

The smell is so good

- "What are some questions that you are having about my poem? How many syllables are in the first line? Second? Third? Does this poem meet the requirements of a standard Haiku?"
- "Now poets, we are going to create a Haiku together. What should our topic be about?"
 - Have students share different ideas about the Haiku maybe 3 ideas
 - Have the students vote by raising their hand on the topic we should write on
 - Create the poem together as a class coming up with different lines
 - Reevaluate the poem together to see if we should change different words
- "Today ladies and gentlemen, you are all going to become authors of your own Haiku."

Explore: (independent, concrete practice/application with relevant learning task -connections from content to real-life experiences, reflective questions- probing or clarifying questions)

- "Poets, you are going to create an original Haiku. You get to decide what the theme is that you want to write about. Remember when I had you do the turn and talk to discuss different theme ideas to write about? You can choose one that you discussed with a peer or you can choose a new idea."
- "Remind me what the structure is that you are going to follow when writing your Haiku?"
- "Where should you look if you are struggling to remember how to write a Haiku? (the write board and the examples presented up on google docs) Is it okay to copy a Haiku from the internet?"
 - o Hand out the Haiku template structure worksheet

- "Poets, with this worksheet you have a space to write your name as the author, the date, and then three lines that all have numbers behind them. What do the numbers symbolize?" (make sure students are not confusing the numbers for number or words instead of number of syllables)
- "At the bottom of the page, you will see a big box. What do you think that box is for?"
 - Let the students choose if they want to create another Haiku or create a picture describe thing theme of the Haiku written above
- "When you are done creating your Haiku, you are going to log on to the flipgrid that I shared with you and
 answer the question on there. Once you are done with that, you must respond to at least 1 peer on your
 thoughts of their poem."
 - Directions on Flipgrid "Read your poem so your class can listen to your creation! Once you are done, explain the theme of the Haiku and why you chose that theme. Comment on at least one other's classmate's post."
- "Ladies and Gentlemen, are there any questions about the task at hand for you?"
 - Let the students work on creating their poems and flip grids for about 15 minutes.
- Call back the students with an attention getter

Review (wrap up and transition to next activity):

- "Poets, today you all created your own Haiku. What is something new you learned about them? Where did
 they originate from? Where do you think you would see or read a Haiku at besides school? What gave you
 difficulty when creating your Haiku?"
- "Thank you for all participating and creating Haiku's, you are all poets! Now, it's time to put our laptops away
 and get our our books and folders for social studies."

Formative Assessment: (linked to objectives)

Progress monitoring throughout lesson- clarifying questions, check-

in strategies, etc.

- Use the white boards for a formative assessment on the structure of the Haiku poem.
 - Reemphasize the structure of Haiku poems with the saying

Consideration for Back-up Plan:

- Build more haiku poems together as a class if they are still confused
- If they are confused on writing haiku poems, look some up as a class and talk about the themes of them
- Use haikus that were already wrote to discuss the themes for their fligrid and why they chose to present that Haiku

Summative Assessment (linked back to objectives)

End of lesson:

- Worksheet with the Haiku created on it
- Flipgrid explaining the theme of their haiku
- Grading:
 - Flipgrid must have a complete haiku written
 - Haiku must be original work by the student
 - Haiku must follow the 5, 7, 5 syllable pattern
 - Haiku should have at least one "sense" word within it
 - Flipgrid must explain the theme of their Haiku and why they chose to write that for their poem

If applicable- overall unit, chapter, concept, etc.:

Reflection (What went well? What did the students learn? How do you know? What changes would you make?):

I loved teaching this lesson! I know the students were engaged throughout the lesson because we had lots of class participation and discussion for the whole instructional and creative time during this teaching experience. I had never started a lesson out with a powerpoint/slideshow and in this case I like this idea way better than engaging the students with video because we were able to stop and discuss different cultural and geographical aspects of Japan. I also felt that the students were more engaged when writing their Haiku poems because they had the background knowledge of where it came from and more about them. I also like that this lesson was cross curricular because in the lesson we were able to talk about science topics like tectonic plates and volcanoes and then we were able to talk about social studies topics like monarchies and goods and services there. After the instruction part of the lesson, I modeled for the class how I came up with a Haiku and my thinking and how I could tell the amount of syllables in a word. I feel like I modeled this portion well because after I wrote mine, the class and I wrote one together and they were able to come up with lines/phrases easily. The students did turn and talks during this "we do" part of the lesson which helped the below proficient students see how to come up with ideas and lines for the poem itself. Another thing that I thought went well during this lesson was having the students talk with their peers on ideas of what to write about. I feel that part of creativity can be hard for some students and they sit there with no idea on what to write. This time the students all started working on their poem after I gave them the template and they all turned in their poem at the end of ELA time. If I were to do this lesson again, I probably would have the students make a Haiku in a small group during the we do section of the lesson after we did one as a class. I feel like this would give the students an extra step on really understanding what the expectation is, how to write a Haiku poem, and give them more ideas for when they're on their own. This would make the lesson better because I would have provided the students with an extra opportunity to practice. Overall I feel like this has been one of my best lessons and the students seemed to be really engaged because of how much they were contributing to the conversation and adding to discussion. I would definitely teach another poetry lesson in this fashion.