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Teach for Life

Early Childhood Focus (4-6 year olds)

Techniques

- Prior Knowledge
- Active Participation
- Question & Answer
- Feedback
- I Do, We Do, You Do
- Wait Time
- Demonstrating
- Visual Organizers
- Rote Learning
- Retelling
- Reflection
- Problem Solving
- Sentence Starters
- Hands On
- Direct Teaching
- Summarizing
- Practice
- Prediction
- Cues & Clues
- Cooperative Learning
- Group Response
- Temporary Support

Foundational Techniques

- Structure of a Lesson
- Introduction
- New Information
- Review

Subjects

Research

For Parents

Classroom Management

- Teacher-Student Relationship
- Teacher-Parent Relationship
- Daily Greeting and Send-off
- First Day of School
- Procedures
- Rules and Discipline
- The Working Classroom
- Being Prepared
- Celebrating and Showcasing Learning

Literacy

Phonological Awareness

Phonological Awareness is the awareness of all the sounds of a language. It is the ability to hear and distinguish sounds in spoken words.

- Hears and Uses Language
- Understands rules used in words, sentences and conversations within language

Phonics

Phonics shows the relationships between the letters of written language and the individual sounds.

- Letter and Sound Recognition
- Word/Sound Recognition
- Applies Phonics & Word Analysis Skills in Decoding Words
- Sounds out and reads single syllable words

Vocabulary

Vocabulary is the words that make up a language. Spoken vocabulary is the words used in speaking or recognized in listening. Reading vocabulary is the words recognized or used in print.

- Identify real-life connections between words and their use
- Understands the structure of language
- Understand that words carry meaning
- Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases
- Demonstrates independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when encountering an unknown term important to comprehension or expression

Comprehension

Comprehension is understanding what is heard or read. Reading comprehension combines the ability to read words, process them in context, and make sense of the sentence or paragraph.

- Listens for a variety of purposes
- Predicts before reading and adjust predictions as appropriate
- Understands the structure of stories & reading
- Makes connections between story events and personal experiences
- Uses illustrations/images and text to comprehend
- Compares and contrasts the adventures and experiences or characters in a familiar story
- Asks and answers questions about key details
- Begins to search for information on specific topics to seek out answers to questions or gain more information

Fluency

Fluency is the ability to read smoothly, quickly, accurately, with proper expression and without hesitation. Fluency provides automatic word recognition which aids reading comprehension.

- Recognizes some words without need for sounding them out
- Recognizes and understands words by sounding them out (decoding)
- Reads silently and aloud accurately, effortlessly and with expression
- Focus is on comprehension

Print Awareness & Conventions

Print awareness is understanding that written language carries meaning and is related to spoken language. Conventions are the rules of the written language so the writing can be read and understood.

- Letters
- Words
- Sentences
- Follows top-to-bottom left-to-right directionality
- Conventions

Science

Conducting Investigations

- Scientific Method - The scientific method is used to learn by observation, investigation, and measurement. There are five steps that are used to conduct science inquiry: Explore and observe, ask a question, make a prediction, design and do an experiment, and analyze the results to draw a conclusion.
- Measurement and Instruments-Explores and describes the world through the use of simple instruments and measurements.
- Tools and Technology

Earth - Space Science

- Earth Science/Nature - The study of the environment, the world and how the students interact and connect with the world.
- Astronomy - The study of the universe and the connection to the universe beyond the earth.

Life Science

- Life Science/Nature - The study of all living organisms including those in the plant and animal worlds. These broad areas can contain specialty areas such as zoology (animals), botany (plants), anatomy, health & nutrition, genetics, molecular biology, and biotechnology.
- Health - The study of the human body in the areas of physical, mental, emotional, and social health.

Physical Science

- Physical Science - The study of the natural non-living parts of the earth and the universe. Academic areas of study include physics, chemistry, earth science, geology, astronomy, and meteorology.
- Geology/Meteorology

Math

Counting & Cardinality

- Know number names and count sequence
- Count to tell the number of objects
- Compare numbers

Understands numbers, how to represent numbers, the relationships among numbers, and number systems. Understands operations and can compute and estimate fluently. This is also known as Counting and Cardinality

Measurement & Data

- Describe and compare measurable attributes
- Classify objects and count the number of objects in categories

Understands measurable attributes of objects and the units, systems, and processes of measurement.

Operations & Algebraic Thinking

- Data analysis
- Identify, describe and create patterns
- Use two or more digit numbers
- Solve equations
- Apply operations

Understands patterns, relations, and functions. Represent and analyze mathematical situations and structures using algebraic symbols. (e.g. Understand addition as putting together and adding to, and understand subtraction as taking apart and taking from.)

Geometry & Patterns

- Identify and describe shapes
- Analyze, compare, create, and compose shapes

Use of visualization, spatial reasoning and geometric modeling to solve problems.

Social Studies

Cultural Identity

- Individual Development and Cultural Identity - People and the way they work and live together.
- Different Cultures - Comparing and contrasting different cultures to gain an understanding and appreciation for people around the world.

Attitudes and behaviors of a social group or organization

Economics

- Production, Distribution and Consumption - How resources and global trade affect the economy of a culture
- Technology and Society - How technology influences beliefs, knowledge, and daily life in society.

Production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services and their management

Government

- Individuals, Groups, and Institutions - How society develops institutions to help meet the needs of the group and how those institutions change over time as individuals' needs change.
- Power, Authority, Governance - How groups and nations establish order, make group decisions for change, and to resolve conflict.
- Civic Practices and Ideas - The focus is on the rights and responsibilities of citizens of a country.

The act of governing

Geography

- People, Places and Environment: The relationship between people and the physical world.

Study of earth surfaces

History

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Recording and interpreting past events involving people

Arts

Creating

- Turning ideas in reality
- Making pleasing art
- Tells a story through the arts

Conceiving and developing new ideas and work in the arts

Responding

- Deepens the understanding of world cultures
- Expands the understanding of the past
- Shows how the arts relate to other content disciplines

Understanding and evaluating how the arts convey meaning

Presenting

- Personalizes the arts
- Shows how the arts have meaning to the viewer
- Critiques a work of art

Interpreting and sharing artistic work

Connecting

- Talks and writes about the arts
- Crafts a finished art work
- Performs or displays their art products
- Improves the quality of the arts

Relating artistic ideas and work with personal meaning and external context

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