

Student Teacher Candidate: Olivia Stone
 Lesson Subject(s)/Title: Flipped Classroom- Earth's Oceans
 Lesson Date(s): October 28, 2019
 Course & Grade(s): ECE 420- 3rd Grade

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q-up6zuCQQg> , KWL Chart, World Oceans worksheet, video watching worksheet

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS/ SUBSIDIARY QUESTIONS:

- What have we learned from oceans?
- What can oceans provide for us, as humans?
- What did we already know about oceans?

PURPOSE: The purpose of this lesson is for the students to gain a better understanding of oceans through research. The students will also improve upon their writing skills.

SPECIFIC LEARNING OBJECTIVES: (clear, observable)

- Students will be able to identify Earth's oceans and distinguishing facts about each one.
- Students will be able to integrate information from two different sources in order to write a paragraph about an ocean they would like to explore.

STANDARDS:

- PDESAS
 - 7.1.3.A- Identify how basic **geographic tools** are used to organize and interpret information about people, **places**, and **environment**.
 - 7.1.3.B- Identify and locate **places** and **regions** as defined by physical and **human features**.
 - 7.2.3.A- Identify the physical characteristics of **places** and **regions**.
 - CC.1.2.3.E- Use text features and search tools to locate and interpret information.
 - CC.1.2.3.G- Use information gained from text features to demonstrate understanding of a text.
 - CC.1.2.3.L- Read and comprehend literary non-fiction and informational text on grade level, reading independently and proficiently.
 - CC.1.4.3.A- Write informative/explanatory text to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.
 - CC.1.4.3.F- Demonstrate a grade-appropriate command of the conventions of standard English grammar, usage, capitalization, punctuation, and spelling.
 - CC.1.4.3.S- Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research, applying grade-level reading standards for literature and information texts.
 - CC.1.4.3.V- Conduct short research projects that build knowledge about a topic.

DIFFERENTIATION STRATEGIES:

- Support

Sensory Register	STM	LTM
Attention Recognition Perception	Focus Organization Rehearsal Visualization	Connections Elaborations Meaning

Facets of Understanding

1. Explanation
2. Interpretation
3. Application
4. Perspective
5. Empathy
6. Self-Knowledge

Multiple Intelligences

1. Linguistic [words]
2. Visual [pictures]
3. Mathematical [numbers & reasoning]
4. Kinesthetic [hands-on]
5. Musical [music]
6. Interpersonal [social]
7. Intrapersonal [self]
8. Naturalist [nature]

Multiple Exposures [4 x 2]

1. Dramatization
2. Visualization
3. Verbal

Complex Interactions

1. Discussion
2. Argumentation

Bloom's Taxonomy

1. Knowledge [Verbatim]
2. Comprehension [Own Words]
3. Application [Problem-Solving]
4. Analysis [Identify components]
5. Synthesis [Combine information]
6. Evaluation [Decisions]

Aspects of the Topic

1. Facts
2. Compare
3. Cause/Effect
4. Characteristics
5. Examples
6. Relationships

9 Effective Strategies

1. Similarities and Differences
2. Summarization and Note Taking
3. Reinforcing Effort and Providing Recognition
4. Homework and Practice
5. Nonlinguistic Representations
6. Cooperative Learning
7. Setting Objectives and Providing Feedback
8. Generating and Testing Hypotheses
9. Questions, Cues, and Advanced Organizers

- Assist students that need help getting started by having them tell you which ocean they want to explore and give you one fact about it.
- Assign complimentary academic partners, so that students needing extra support are paired with a more capable student.
- Provide sentence frames in paragraph format to struggling writers.
- Enrichment
 - Challenge students by asking them to integrate information from a third resource as they write their paragraph.

ANTICIPATORY SET:

- Fill out the “What I Know” and “What I Want to Know” sections of the KWL chart

INPUT/ ACQUIRE NEW KNOWLEDGE:

- Assign students to watch the video regarding oceans. Provide students a worksheet to fill out while they watch so that they are able to gain a better understanding.

APPLY/ DEEPEN NEW KNOWLEDGE:

- Pass out the World Oceans worksheet and read the first paragraph with students.
- Pause during reading to point out any important facts from the paragraph and write them into the “What I Learned” column of the KWL chart.
- Continue to model this process for the rest of the paragraphs.
- Pass out books that students can use for researching about the different oceans.
- Students should record what they’ve learned in the L column.

CLOSURE/ASSESSMENT:

- Present several true/false statements and ask them to raise one finger if the statement is true or two fingers if the statement is false.
 - The east coast of the United States borders the Pacific Ocean. (false)
 - There are four oceans on Earth. (false)
 - The Atlantic Ocean is getting bigger. (true)
 - The Southern Ocean has North America and Europe as its borders. (false)
- Read the students’ paragraphs to assess the students’ understanding of the ocean by details and facts they included. Also, assess their ability to integrate information from two different texts.

EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT OF STUDENTS:

- Tell students that they are going to write an opinion paragraph about an ocean that they’d like to explore. The students must integrate facts and details from both the World Oceans worksheet and their L column research. Remind students to include a topic sentence, detail sentences, and a concluding sentence.
- Hand out lined paper and have students get started.
- Instruct early finishers to complete page two of the World Oceans worksheet.

INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURES:

Time:

<p>The teacher will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distribute the KWL worksheet to students and instruct them to fill out the “What I Know” and “What I Want to Know” sections. 2. Assign students to watch the video regarding oceans and provide them 	<p>The students will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Receive the KWL worksheet and begin to fill out the instructed sections. 2. Watch the assigned video and fill out the worksheet as the video progresses.
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<p>with a worksheet to fill out as they watch.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Pass out the World Oceans worksheet and read the first paragraph to students. 4. Pass out resources that students can use to research the different oceans. 5. Instruct students that once they've finished their research, they should use all information found to fill out the "What I've Learned" section of the KWL. 6. Instruct students that they will be writing a paragraph on one of the oceans from the research they've completed. 7. Instruct early finishers to complete page two of the World Oceans worksheet. 8. Play the true/false game with ocean facts that have been listed amongst the "What I've Learned" columns. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Receive the World Oceans worksheet and follow along as the teacher reads. 4. Begin research on the different oceans. 5. Begin to fill out the "What I've Learned" section from the research they've completed. 6. Begin to write paragraphs on one of the oceans from their research. 7. Work on page two of the World Oceans worksheet, if finished early. 8. Play the true/false game with ocean facts that have been listed amongst the "What I've Learned" columns.
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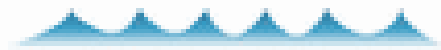
Name _____

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Directions: Fill in the blanks and answer questions as you watch the video about the Oceans of the World.

1. An ocean is a huge body of _____.
2. The world has ____ oceans.
3. What are the names of all of the oceans?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
4. The Arctic Ocean is by the _____ Pole.
5. The Arctic Ocean is the _____ ocean.
6. The Atlantic Ocean is _____ of the Arctic Ocean.
7. The _____ Ocean is the 2nd biggest ocean.
8. The Pacific Ocean is in between North America, South America, Asia, and _____.
9. The _____ Ocean is the biggest in the world.
10. The _____ Ocean is further south in between Africa, Asia, and Australia.
11. The Indian Ocean is an important place for species like the _____.
12. Each day millions of _____ barrels are shipped across the Indian Ocean.
13. The _____ Ocean is by the South Pole.
14. _____ have found a home in the Southern Ocean.
15. The Southern Ocean is by _____.

Ocean Vocabulary



Arctic

The Arctic Ocean is the smallest and shallowest ocean on earth, at only 5,427,000 square miles. It surrounds the North Pole. It has the lowest salinity due to heavy inflow of freshwater from rivers and streams. Because it's so close to the North Pole, the Arctic Ocean is covered by ice throughout most of the year.

Atlantic

The Atlantic Ocean is about 41,100,000 square miles. It's bounded by North and South America on the West and Europe and Africa to the east. For an ocean, the Atlantic is pretty shallow: on average, it's about 10,950 feet deep. The Atlantic Ocean has had a huge impact on human migration: during America's immigration boom in the 1800s and early 1900s, millions of immigrants made the dangerous journey across the Atlantic to start a new life in America.

Indian

The Indian Ocean covers about 28,350,000 square miles and makes up about 20% of the water on earth's surface. It's bounded by Asia, Africa, Australia and the Southern Ocean. It includes many seas, including the Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.

Pacific

The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest of all the world's oceans. It covers 64,186,000 square miles – that's more than 1/3 of the Earth's surface! All the continents on earth could fit into the area that the Pacific covers. The deepest part of the ocean, the Mariana Trench, is under the Pacific – it's as low as 36,198 feet below the surface in one spot. Pacific means calm, and the ocean was named so because it was calmer than the Atlantic.



Ocean Vocabulary



Southern

The Southern Ocean is the southernmost ocean on the planet. It covers about 7,848,000 square miles and surrounds Antarctica. However, there is disagreement about where the boundaries are since it's not surrounded by land. It's instead surrounded by other oceans: the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific. The Southern Ocean is home to a variety of wildlife, including many kinds of whales, squid, and seals.

Put the oceans in order from least to greatest square footage.

<i>Ocean</i>	<i>Square Footage</i>

Ocean Math

A *fathom* is a way to measure the depth of the ocean. If one fathom is equal to 6 feet...

1. how many fathoms deep is the Mariana Trench? _____ fathoms
2. how many fathoms deep is the Atlantic Ocean (on average)? _____ fathoms



Asking Questions: KWL Chart

Name: _____ Date: _____

Record what you know (K), want to know (W), and learned (L) about a topic. If you learn the answer to any of your questions, be sure to record them in the L section of the chart.

What I Know	What I Want to Know	What I Learned