

Instructional Features

TEAM is designed for use by ESL teachers and by general education teachers as a support for EBs/ELs in their academic classrooms. The student books are centered around common themes and topics for each grade level and reflect instructional design that asks students to be responsible for their own learning. Each unit has an academic standards focus, a reading strategy, a language focus, and a writing focus, as shown in the chart below:

| Unit/Lesson/Theme | Standards Focus | Reading Strategy | Language Focus | Writing Focus |
|--|--|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| UNIT 1: From Here to There | | | | |
| LESSON 1: The First Bicycles | Social Studies | Main Idea | Antonyms | Letter |
| LESSON 2: Up in the Air | Science Social Studies | Cause and Effect | Homophones | News Story |
| LESSON 3: On the Railroad | Language Arts Social Studies | Sequence | End Punctuation | Diary Entry |
| UNIT 2: In Outer Space | | | | |
| LESSON 4: Night and Day | Science | Compare and Contrast | Noun and Verb Agreement (<i>is</i> and <i>are</i>) | Descriptive Paragraph |
| LESSON 5: Blast Off! | Science Social Studies | Text Features | Contractions | Biography |
| LESSON 6: Pictures in the Stars | Language Arts Science Social Studies | Parts of a Story | Compound Words | Descriptive Paragraph |
| UNIT 3: Life in the Desert | | | | |
| LESSON 7: Desert Cacti | Science | Cause and Effect | Possessive Nouns | How-To Paragraph |
| LESSON 8: The Ships of the Desert | Science Social Studies | Details | Adjectives | Opinion |
| LESSON 9: Desert Living | Language Arts Social Studies | Story Structure | Past-Tense Verbs (add <i>-ed</i> or <i>-d</i>) | Personal Narrative |
| UNIT 4: Special Holidays | | | | |
| LESSON 10: Happy Birthday! | Social Studies | Inferences and Conclusions | Irregular Plural Nouns | Email |
| LESSON 11: A New Year | Social Studies | Author's Purpose | Proper Nouns | Descriptive Paragraph |
| LESSON 12: America's Birthday | Language Arts Social Studies | Characters | Pronouns | Story |

TITLE The Ships of the Desert

GENRE Informational Text

LESSON OBJECTIVES

- Read, discuss, and write about camels
- Recall important details
- Listen to a passage about kangaroo rats and participate in a discussion
- Recognize and use adjectives
- Write to express and support an opinion

Content Standards Connection

- The Language of Science
- The Language of Social Studies

ELPS Student Expectations

Reading

- Identify main ideas and details that support main ideas
- Determine meanings of words and phrases
- Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text
- Use information gained from illustrations and words to demonstrate understanding of the text
- Describe logical connections between particular sentences and paragraphs in a text
- Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words
- Know and use various text features to find key information in a text
- Read with accuracy and fluency to support comprehension

Speaking and Listening

- Follow instructions
- Sequence information
- Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text
- Participate in conversations
- Engage in collaborative discussions
- Determine main ideas and supporting details of information presented in diverse media and formats

Writing

- Write a paragraph stating and defending an opinion
- Use descriptive language
- Use adjectives to add details to sentences
- Write opinion pieces with a clearly stated opinion and reasons that support the opinion
- Strengthen writing by revising and editing

Grammar and English Conventions

- Demonstrate an understanding of word relationships
- Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing
- Determine and clarify the meanings of words and phrases

ACADEMIC LANGUAGE OF LESSON

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Tier 1 | carry, heavy, tiny, useful |
| Tier 2 | bounces, round, suited, support |
| Tier 3 | burrow, hump, opinion, pounds, week, weigh |



READING

TOTAL TIME: 90 Minutes

My Learning Goals: 5 Minutes

First Reading: 20 Minutes

Second Reading: 25 Minutes

Show What You Know: 20 Minutes

What Did You Learn?: 15 Minutes

Check My Goals: 5 Minutes

OBJECTIVE

- Use listening, speaking, and reading skills to read and understand a passage about camels

ACADEMIC LANGUAGE

Tier 1: carry, heavy, useful **Tier 2:** bounces, suited **Tier 3:** hump, pounds, week, weigh

GENRE Informational Text

MY LEARNING GOALS

Direct students' attention to My Learning Goals. Chorally read My Learning Goals. Explain to students that at the end of the lesson, they will determine if they have met these goals. If they have, they will put a check next to each goal.

WORK WITH THE PAGE

Explain that students will read an informational passage over four pages. Tell students that an informational text presents facts about the subject. Unlike stories, the information can be proven and is not made up.


Read the title of the passage aloud. Have volunteers tell what they think they will learn about in the passage.

Tell students you will read the full passage twice. The first time you will read it aloud. The second time you will read it as a class, or student volunteers will take turns reading the passage.

First Reading

As you read the four sections of the passage aloud the first time, instruct students to follow along in their books and to circle or underline any unfamiliar words. Tell them that when you are finished reading the passage the first time, you will discuss the unfamiliar words.

Circulate among students to identify words that have been circled or underlined. Discuss each of


 READING

Let's Read

MY LEARNING GOALS

I can

- read and understand a story.
- find details.


Sailing Over the Sand


A camel is an animal that is about as large as a horse. It can grow to be about 11 feet long. A camel is very heavy. It can weigh more than 2,000 pounds. This is heavier than most cars!

A camel has long legs. It also has a long neck and tail. It has thick fur that is either brown or tan. A camel has a long nose like a horse. But a camel's ears are smaller than a horse's ears.

A baby camel is called a calf. It is born with its eyes open. It weighs about 80 pounds when it is born. It can run soon after it is born.


Camels have a hump on their backs. One kind of camel has only one hump. Another kind of camel has two humps.


 Arabian camel


 Bactrian camel

✓

Highlight the sentence that tells what a baby camel is called.



How are camels and horses different?

A camel _____, and a horse _____.

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the word meanings and model sentences with the meanings. Alternatively, you can also ask student volunteers to tell the meanings and model sentences.

As you read, answer any questions that students may have.



WORK WITH THE PAGE

Explain to students that they should be active readers. Tell them they will now write about what they have read by using the reading skill of finding details highlighted in the Show What You Know activity.

You may decide to complete one detail together as a class. Or, instruct students to complete the activity independently, with a partner, or in small groups.

As students work, circulate to provide assistance.

Say: Look at the chart. Read the main idea of the story. Then write three details that support the main idea.

Answers will vary.

Have students share answers when they have completed the activity.

Let's Read

Show What You Know

Look at the main idea. Then fill in the details for the story.

Answers will vary.

Main Idea
Camels are useful desert animals.

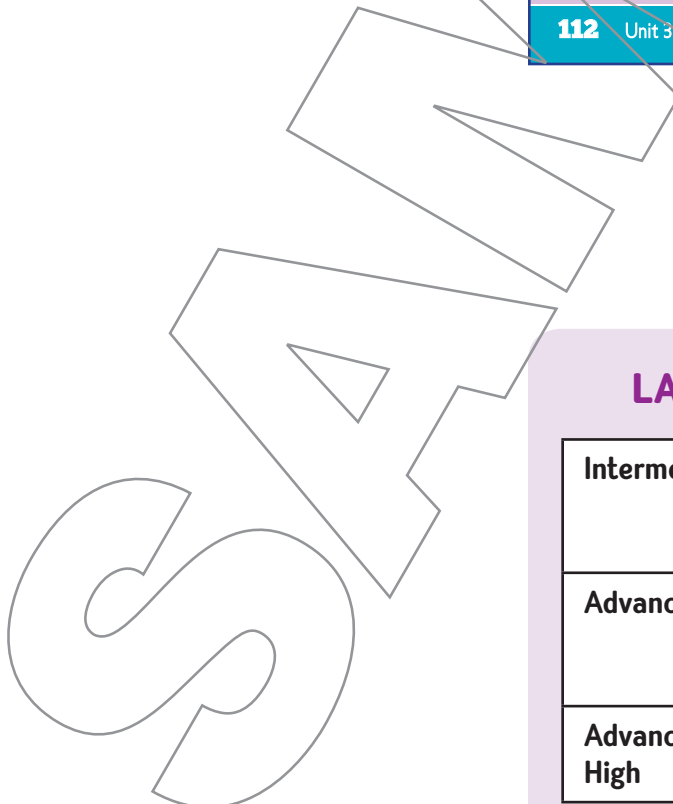
Detail
Camels have bodies that help them live in the desert.

Detail
People use camels to go places and to carry things.

Detail
Camels can live for weeks without water.

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LANGUAGE DIFFERENTIATION

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Intermediate | Encourage students to share answers orally if they struggle with the written language. |
| Advanced | Encourage students to add details from the passage, consulting the glossary as necessary. |
| Advanced High | Challenge students to write the answers in their own words. |



AUDIO SCRIPT

The kangaroo rat lives in the desert. It is a tiny animal. It has a large head and eyes. It has a small, round body and little ears. Its back legs are very big. Its tail is much longer than its body. Its fur is usually the color of the desert sand. Most people think the kangaroo rat is cute.

Kangaroo rats live in the hot, dry desert. Many kangaroo rats never drink a drop of water! Instead, they get small amounts of water from the seeds they eat. It is very hot in a desert. But, these little animals do not sweat. Their body holds in all the water it can.

The animals dig deep holes in the ground. These holes are called burrows. Kangaroo rats sleep in their burrows during the day. It is cooler in a burrow. Then they are awake at night.

The kangaroo rat has two pouches. A pouch is like a bag. The kangaroo rat has one on each side of its mouth. It carries seeds in these pouches. It likes to bring seeds back to its burrow.

