## Lesson Plan Template Lexi Selzler

Grade: 1st Grade Subject: Science - Penguins			
Materials:	Crisco, Ziploc baggies, duct tape, buckets, ice, water,	Technology Needed: active board & computer	
penguin color sheets, hypothesis/observation record sheet, spray			
bottle, towels.			
Instruction	al Strategies:	Guided Practices and Concrete Application:	
Direct	instruction		
	d practice cooperative learning	Large group activity	
	$\Box$ practice $\Box$ Cooperative learning	Independent activity Technology integration	
		Pairing/collaboration Imitation/Repeat/Mimic	
Learni	ng Centers	Simulations/Scenarios	
Lectur	e Discussion/Debate	Other (list)	
Techn	ology integration 🛛 Modeling	Explain:	
Other	(list)		
Ctondord/o		Differentiation	
Standard(S)			
NGSS: 1-LS1-1. Use materials to design a solution to a human		Below Proficiency:	
proble	em by mimicking how plants and/or animals use their	These students will be asked to write a few words to describe	
extern	al parts to help them survive, grow, and meet their needs.	what they learned from the experiment.	
		Above Proficiency:	
Objective(s	5)	These students will be asked to write a few sentences about what	
Students w	ill be able to identify protective characteristics of penguins	they observed from the experiment.	
through ex	perimentation with Crisco and ice water.	Approaching/Emerging Proficiency:	
Bloom's Ta	xonomy Cognitive Level:	These students will be able to successfully record their	
Identify – a	polving	observations from the experiment.	
Experiment	t with – applying	Modalities/Learning Preferences:	
		• Visual: I will show pictures of what we are going to do	
		before we do it	
		• Auditory: I will give the directions orally	
		<ul> <li>Kinesthetic participating in the eventiment</li> </ul>	
		• <b>Facture:</b> Writing observation down as a class.	
Classroom Management- (grouping(s), movement/transitions, etc.) Be		Behavior Expectations- (systems, strategies, procedures specific to	
Students will be at the carpet while I introduce the lesson and give the		the lesson, rules and expectations, etc.)	
directions. Students will then move to their tables to work on coloring		Students will be expected to participate in the experiment.	
their pengu	in with crayons until it is their turn to do the experiment.	Students will have work with voices off while waiting for their turn to	
		try the experiment.	
Minutes	Procedures		
0	Set-up/Prep:		
	<ul> <li>All materials will be set up before lesson (buckets with</li> </ul>	ice water, blubber gloves will be pre-made).	
	<ul> <li>I will have the following website up on the active board</li> </ul>	d (this is where I got the idea) so the students can see what we will be	
	doing as I explain it to them. <u>https://www.stevespang</u> l	erscience.com/lab/experiments/blubber-gloves/	
10	10 Engage: (opening activity/ anticipatory Set – access prior learning / stimulate interest /generate questions, etc.)		
	• I will have students gather at the carpet before beginn	ing the lesson.	
	<ul> <li>I will then review what we have learned about penguir</li> </ul>	os so far. "We are going to make a fact chart about what we already	
	know about penguins (I will write the three words on	the hoard "can" "have" and "are") Raise your hands and tell me	
	what you know penguins can do what penguins have	and what nenguing <i>are</i> "I will then give a quick example for a couple of	
	them "Penguins have backs" I will write down what the	hey say on the hoard under each category	
	If no ono brings in how nonguing have blukber as how	they have ally foothers I will not it on the heard "Teday we are taken	
	<ul> <li>In no one prings up now penguins nave blubber, or how to feel what it is the to be a gas.</li> </ul>	w they have only reachers, I will put it on the board. "Today we are going	
	to reel what it is like to be a penguin in icy cold water b	by experimenting with blubber gloves."	
	I will pull up the website with the experiment instruction	ons on it, and show the students the experiment video on the website. I	
	will skip past the part where he makes the blubber glo	ves, since I will have already gotten that part done.	
_			
6	Explain: (concepts, procedures, vocabulary, etc.)		
	<ul> <li>Vocabulary: blubber, insulation, protection, hypothesi</li> </ul>	s, observation	
	I will recap how we learned penguins are able to stay ways and the stay ways are able to stay ways and the stay ways are able to stay ways and the stay ways are able to st	warm in the cold weather and the icy water because of their oily feathers	
	and the blubber they have under their skins. (The students have already learned these facts, but I will revisit them to refresh		
	their memory) Blubber is a thick layer of fat under the	penguins skin which helps to insulate them from the cold. Penguins also	
	have oil on their feathers which allows the water to sli	de right off their backs when they are swimming, keeping the penguins	
	dry and warm.		
	<ul> <li>After showing the students the video. I will go through</li> </ul>	the sten-hy-sten nictures with the students, explaining each step we are	
	going to do and how it will show us what it foold like to	the second se	
	going to do and now it will show us what it reels like to	2 Why do you think so?"	
1	put our namus in the water with the blubber gloves on		

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	• After listening to their guesses, I will explain how they just formed a hypothesis. "A hypothesis is an idea about how something will work or how something will turn out, before you are able to actually try it out. When you go back to your table, I want you to write your hypothesis down in the "hypothesis" section on the paper that is on your desk. This is your record sheet for today. You will also be writing your observations down at the end of the activity. I want you to try to write three sentences to tell me what your hypothesis is, and why you think that is going to happen. Also at your desk you will find a piece of paper with two penguins on it. You will need to color the blank penguin with crayon very heavily. We will be using these penguins to show us how the water beads off of penguins' feathers, because crayons are oily, too."	
25	Explore: (independent, concreate practice/application with relevant learning task -connections from content to real-life	
	experiences, reflective questions- probing or clarifying questions)	
	<ul> <li>I will call one table (4-5 students at 4 tables) at a time to come up to the buckets of ice water.</li> <li>They will first put their bands in the ice water without any gloves on to feel how cold the water is. They will dry off their bands</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>They will first put their hands in the ice water without any gloves on to ree now cold the water is. They will dry on their hands</li> <li>with a towel after feeling the icy water. "Do you think it will feel different when you put your hand in the ice water with the blubber glove on?"</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Next they will place their hand inside of the blubber gloves (made out of baggies, Crisco, and tape), and place their hands back into the ice water.</li> </ul>	
	• I will ask the students the following questions: "What do you notice when you put your hand in without the glove versus with the glove?" "Do you think a penguin's blubber does a good job of keeping them warm?" "Tell me what you observed in this experiment."	
	• After the students are finished with the ice water experiment, I will instruct them to go back to their tables and write down their observations from trying out the blubber gloves on their record sheet. "Write down what you felt when you put the blubber glove on. Was it still really cold? Why do you think it ended up that way (not being cold)?"	
	• The penguin sheets the students are coloring with crayons will be another way to show the students how penguins are protected from the water. After each student has done the blubber gloves, I will travel around the room with the spray bottle, spraying each student's penguins. I will discuss with the students at each table how the crayon is like the oil on the penguin's feathers, and the water isn't soaking through the paper because the oil/crayon is protecting it. "Which penguin do you think would be able to swim in the cold water the longest? How does the oil on a penguin's feathers help them?"	
6	Review (wrap up and transition to next activity):	
	I will have all students go back to their desks.	
	<ul> <li>I will ask the students to share what they have learned from this experiment with the whole class. After a student shares something, I will ask all of the students to put their thumbs up if they noticed the same thing, to the side if they aren't sure, and thumbs down if they did not notice that same observation. (3-4 students will share)</li> </ul>	
	• Students will then clean up their areas and hand in their writing papers so they are ready for the next activity.	
Formative Progr your Writin paper Discu to the Pengr	Assessment: (linked to objectives, during learning)         ress monitoring throughout lesson (how can you document student's learning?)         ng hypothesis and observations down on a sheet of writing r.         ssing observations during review & thumbs up, down, and e side         uins are, have, can chart.    Summative Assessment (linked back to objectives, END of learning)          Summative Assessment (linked back to objectives, END of learning)             Summative Assessment (linked back to objectives, END of learning)             Image: the state of	
Reflection (What went well? What did the students learn? How do you know? What changes would you make?):		