

Lesson Plan by : **Laura Murphy, Arnone School**
Title : **Volcanoes**
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The Ten Important Sentences

- 1) Volcanoes are vents, or openings, in the Earth
- 2) They let heat from deep inside the Earth escape.
- 3) Volcanoes spout steam, ash, gases, and melted rock.
- 4) Earth has three layers: the crust, mantle, and the core.
- 5) Deep down, 3 to 25 miles, below the crust is a soft, hot layer (the mantle).
- 6) The mantle contains hot melted rock called magma.
- 7) In certain places, it pushes through the crust.
- 8) On Earth, most volcanoes lie on borders between tectonic plates.
- 9) These plates are pieces of Earth's crust that float, like rafts, on the mantle.
- 10) Where the plates rub together or pull apart, volcanoes form.

Fact & Opinion

Volcanoes can be loud and exciting.

In 1980, the ground shook in Washington State.

When magma comes out of a volcano, it is called lava.

A volcanic eruption can last hours, days, weeks, or years.

Hawaiian volcanoes erupt fairly quietly, without big explosions.

People say that Hawaiians named this lava `a`a because walking barefoot on the sharp pieces makes them shout "Ah, ah!"

Their work can be dangerous and flowing lava is not the only danger.

Ash can fill the sky, making noon look like night.

Children and adults climb the highest hill in town.

There they hope to be safe from mudslides.

But that is part of what makes their work so exciting.

Sequencing:

In 1980, the ground shook in Washington State.

Mount St. Helens rumbled.

Then.....bang! It erupted.

The side of the volcano exploded.

As a cloud of steam and ash rose, rocks, ash, and hot gases rushed down the volcano.

The blast knocked over trees as far as 6 miles away!

As the eruption continued, mudslides started.

The volcano's heat melted snow and ice, creating meltwater which mixed with ash and dirt, making mud.

The mud poured down the mountain burying houses, trucks, and streets.

A few insects, spiders, frogs, toads, and gophers survived because they were in burrows underground.

Vocabulary:

Demonstration

-erupt -melted

-layers

Dramatization

-spout

Exemplification

-melted

Illustration

-ash -magma -crust -core

-lava -volcanoes -mantle

Daily Objectives & Activities:

Day One:

Read **Volcanoes**. Students receive one of the most important sentences. Students are responsible for making a song or chant for their sentence and teaching it to the class. Then students make an illustration for their sentences and share it with the class. Each

group presents their chant and illustration. The class continues to repeat and recite these sentences.

Day Two:

Review ten most important sentences by chanting. Reread the selection focusing on facts and opinions. Review facts and opinions by marking each sentence of the graphic organizer with “F” for a fact or “O” for opinion. Class decides as a whole by singing either “It’s a fact, it’s a fact, it’s a real fact” or “It’s a feeling, thought, attitude”.

Day Three:

Reread pages 5 and 6 of **Volcanoes** which describes the eruption of Mount St. Helens. The class acts out the different steps of eruption. The sentences are then scrambled and given to students. The students are asked to sequence the different events of eruption. Finally, students are asked to illustrate the different events of the eruption showing each step.

Day Four:

Reread the entire story. While reading, the students listen for cause and effect. Sitting in a circle, students are asked to identify cause and effect sentences from the selection. The class records their sentences on chart paper. The sentences are then cut up and distributed. Students link elbows with the student who holds the sentences that “made their sentence happen”.

Day Five:

Students write a main idea sentences that answers these questions about volcanoes:

Are what?

Do what?

When?

Where?

Why?