

THE LEARNING WALL

I - O

The 3 – 5 ELA Concept Learning Bricks packet is organized alphabetically, with each concept explanation (concept, question, answer, gesture, and examples) listed first and the Concept Learning Brick visual listed behind the explanation. This section contains **21** Concept Learning Bricks from the I through O sections. Please refer to The Learning Wall Introduction and Explanation at www.PEPnonprofit.org for details on how to implement these items in your classroom.

Ii

idiom, illustrator, imagery, imperative, independent clause, index, inference, interrogative

Jj

Kk

Ll

lay – lie, legend, literal meaning

Mm

metaphor, month rule, myth

Nn

names of people rule, narrator, non-fiction, noun

Oo

onomatopoeia, opinion

Idiom

Question: What is an idiom?



Answer: An idiom is an expression that means something other than the literal meanings of its individual words. “That’s the icing on the cake.”

Gesture: Pretend to put frosting on a cake.

Examples: Write down each of the following idioms and see if your class can define what each one means: catch a cold, see eye to eye, under the weather, nose to the grindstone, on pins and needles, fly off the handle, toot your own horn, head in the sand, lay down the law, cat has your tongue, going bananas.



idiom

Illustrator

Question: What is an illustrator?



Answer: An illustrator draws the pictures in a book, story or poem.

Gesture: Use both hands and make a frame, as if you were an artist framing a scene to paint.

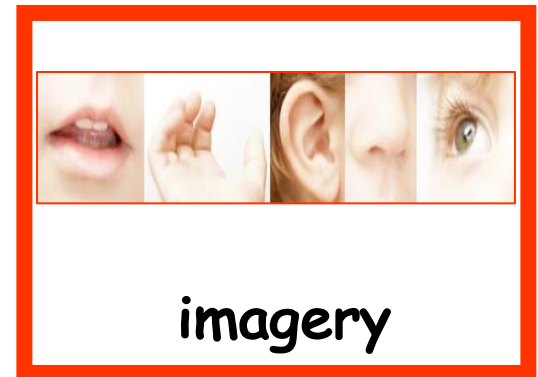
Examples: Show multiple picture books to your students and discuss the importance of pictures to the meaning of a story. Discuss the several works of art. Look for line, shapes, texture, and color in each work. Talk about the artist and the history of the piece of art.



illustrator

Imagery

Question: What is imagery?



Answer: Imagery is the ability to form mental images of things or events.

Gesture: Touch your mouth, hands, ears, nose, and eyes.

Examples: Provide an example by presenting a simple sentence, such as "The dog chased the cat up the tree." Ask students to close their eyes and visualize a mental picture of this scene. Model the *think-aloud approach* by verbalizing what you notice, see, hear, smell, taste (if possible) and feel in the picture in your mind. Give students the opportunity to share their mental pictures as well, encouraging differences in the various responses.



imagery

Imperative

Question: What is an imperative sentence?



Answer: An imperative sentence is a sentence in the form of a command and ends with a period.

Gesture: Make a military salute and then hold your fist (period) out in front of you as if motioning to stop.

Examples: Begin the by reviewing aloud the list of classroom rules. Most all classroom rules are imperative sentences: **Raise your hand before speaking. Be courteous to your classmates. Bring pencil and paper with you everyday.** Ask students to identify what type of sentence each rule is and then explain why it is an imperative sentence.

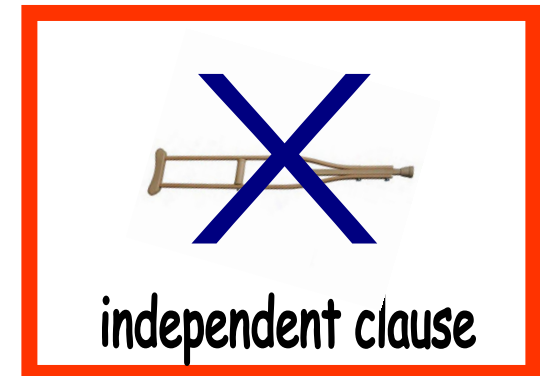
imperative



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Independent Clause

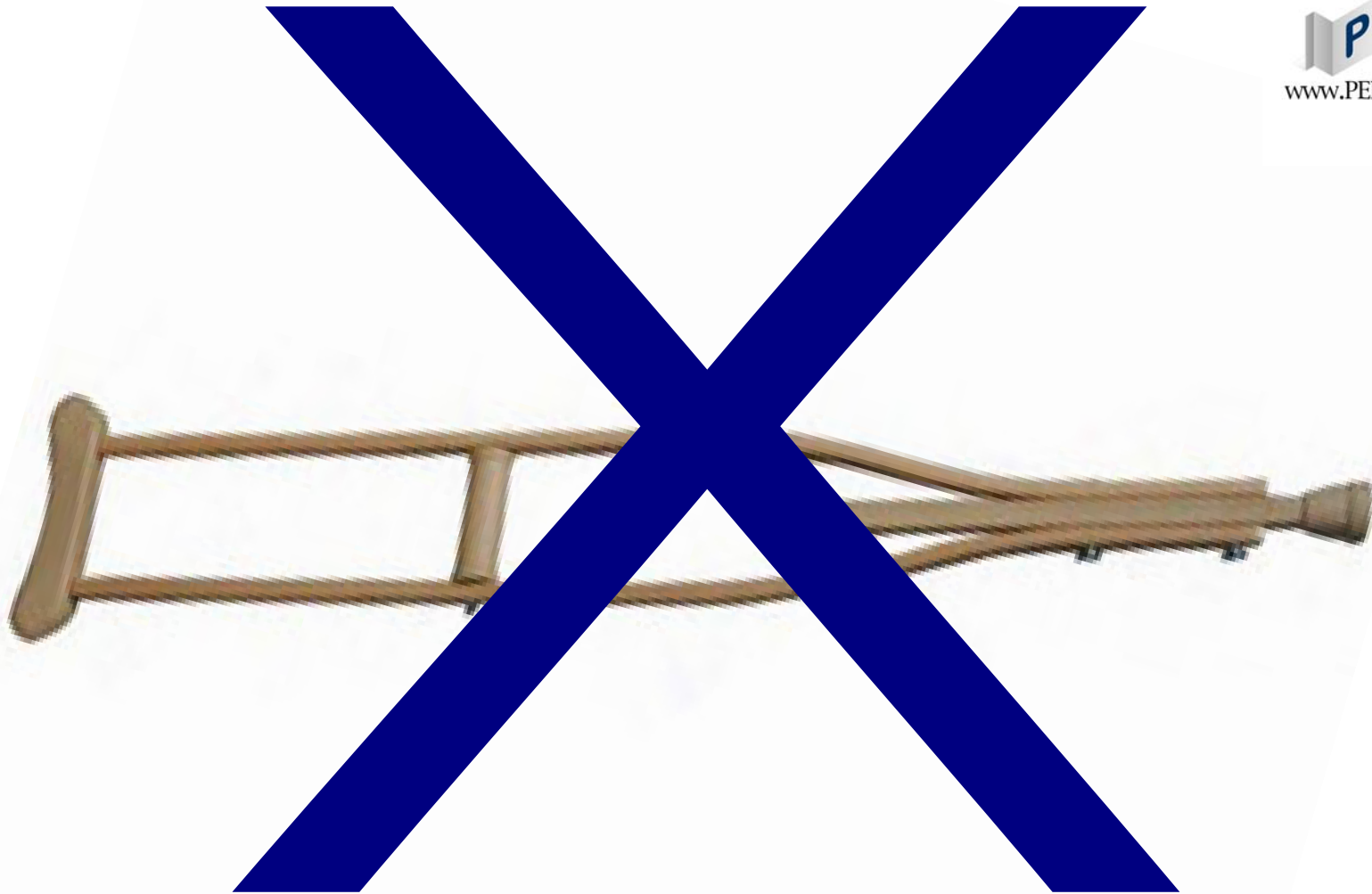
Question: What is an independent clause?



Answer: An independent clause is a clause that can stand alone as a sentence. (don't need any crutches!)

Gesture: Hold one arm up with the opposite hand, then let go with the hand to show the arm can still stand up on its own.

Examples: Write the following on the board and have the kids sort into appropriate categories: when Mr. Jones yelled, I enjoy the opera, unless it comes today, although I lost the library book, they're going on a picnic, mom found it in the drawer, the fifth graders sang, when the movie is over, I decided to go along.



independent clause

Index

Question: What is an index?



Answer: An index is an alphabetical listing of names and topics along with page numbers where they can be found.

Gesture: Pretend to hold a magnifying glass to help you find things easier.

Examples: Using the index provided answer the following questions: What information can you find on pages 27-39? What pages will you most likely find information about Michael Jordan? What information can be found on pages 184-208?

Basketball

- Basketball quiz 211-223
- College Teams 172-182
- Equipment 98-112
- Famous Players of the NBA 309-345
- History 1-26
- Rules of the Game 27-39
- Teams in Europe 114-171
- Teams in the US 184-208
- Women Players 224-266

index



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Inference

Question: What is inference?



Answer: Inference is the reasoning used with a combination of observations, prior knowledge, experiences, and details from the text to make connections and come up with ideas.

Gesture: Pretend like you are stretching out police tape at the scene of a crime.

Examples: If possible, show a television program without sound and see if students can follow some of the plot and understand the characters. What details helped them figure out how the characters feel? How did facial expressions and body language help them understand the show? Next read a story and have the kids infer certain qualities of the characters and events.



inference

Interrogative



Question: What is an interrogative sentence?

Answer: An interrogative sentence is a sentence that asks a question and ends with a question mark.

Gesture: Hold your hands palms up, as if you are saying “what?”

Examples: Create a scenario where students act out a scene and speak only in questions. For example, the scene could be “Getting ready for the big game” and students would be the players on a soccer team.

Have students line up in two equal, separate rows on either side of the classroom. The first student in each row comes to the front of the class and role-plays the scene. During the dialogue, if one student speaks in a sentence type other than interrogative that student takes a seat and the next student in line replaces him or her. The winning team is determined by which row has the most students standing at the end of the five minutes.



interrogative

Lay vs. Lie

Question: What is the lay vs. lie rule?



Answer: You lay something down, and people lie down by themselves. Lay is to put or place, and the verb is always followed by an object.

Gesture:

Examples: The following are examples of lay being used correctly:

Jerry lays his head on the pillow when he lies in bed.

Susan laid her books down when she walked through the door.

The contractors have laid the tile in the kitchen.

The President is laying the foundation for comprehensive health reform.



lay

Lay vs. Lie



Question: What is the lay vs. lie rule?

Answer: It's pretty easy; you lay something down, and people lie down by themselves. Lie means *to put yourself down*.

Gesture: Hold your hands palms up, as if you are saying “what?”

Examples: The following are examples of lie being used correctly:

Jerry lies on the bed every day after school.

Roberta is lying on the recliner in the family room.

Every night, Grace mediates while she lies on her brass bed.

Joe spent 30 minutes lying in a hot tub.

lie



Legend

Question: What is a legend?



Answer: A legend is a story, sometimes of a national or folk hero, which has a basis in fact but also includes imaginative material.

Gesture: Pretend to pull back on the string of a bow to represent Robin Hood.....Legend.

Examples: Read a little about King Arthur, Blackbeard and Robin Hood. Write the three names on the board and have the students list all of the similarities of the three stories.



legend

Literal Meaning

Question: What is literal meaning?



Answer: Literal meaning is the actual or the true exact meaning of the words said or written.

Gesture: Say I covered my face and then cover your face (literally).

Examples: Share both the figurative language and literal meaning examples and discuss the differences. “I’ve lost my head.”- I got angry and acted foolishly. “Hold your horses.” – Be patient and wait. “Shake a leg.” – Shake a leg. “Under the weather.” – Not feeling well. “I’ve got a frog in my throat.” – I’m having a hard time speaking and need to clear my throat.

literal meaning



Metaphor

Question: What is a metaphor?



metaphor

Answer: A metaphor is a figure of speech in which a word or phrase that ordinarily represents one thing is used to represent another.you are the apple of my eye.

Gesture: Make the motion of brushing your teeth, but brush your forehead instead.

Examples: A **blanket** of snow fell today. After years of misbehaving, he **turned over a new leaf** this year. All the world's a **stage**. A new **crop** of students entered school. Anne is the **apple** of my eye. America is a **melting pot**. A **tidal wave** of donations came in. Give him **room** to grow. Have a **ball**. He is a road **hog**. He is a **mountain** of strength. Her home was a **prison**.



metaphor



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Months of the Year

Question: What is the months of the year rule?



Answer: The months of the year rule is the first letter of every month must be capitalized.

Gesture: Hold up 10 fingers and then two fingers (symbolized 12 months) and then raise one hand over your head to show capitalization.

Examples: Write all twelve months of the year on the board, but have some of them be capitalized and others written in lowercase. Have the kids tell you what's wrong with some of the months and have them prove their responses.



months of the year

Myth

Question: What is a myth?



Answer: A myth is a story about certain characters -- gods, goddesses, men, women, and, especially, heroes, usually involving supernatural events.

Gesture: Flex both arms and then put them out in front of you, as if you were flying like superman.

Examples: Here are a list of a few Greek Myths:

Jason, the Argonauts and the quest of the Golden Fleece

The Trojan War

The myth of Demeter and Persephone

The twelve labors of Hercules



myth



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Names of People

Question: What is the names of people rule?



Answer: The names of people rule is the first letter of a person's name must be capitalized.

Gesture: Point to your chest where a name tag would go and then raise one hand over your head to show capitalization.

Examples: Have kids sort the following into categories: she, Mike, them, us, we, Mrs. Sanchez, Tyler, cousin, Bryan, Patrick, aunt, Aunt Louise, Jennifer, friends, family, Dr. Lee, coach, Abigail, principal, Nola, Gwyneth, teacher

HELLO

my name is

names of people

Narrator

Question: What is a narrator?



Answer: A narrator is someone who tells a story.

Gesture: Hold an imaginary microphone as if you were narrating a story to an audience.

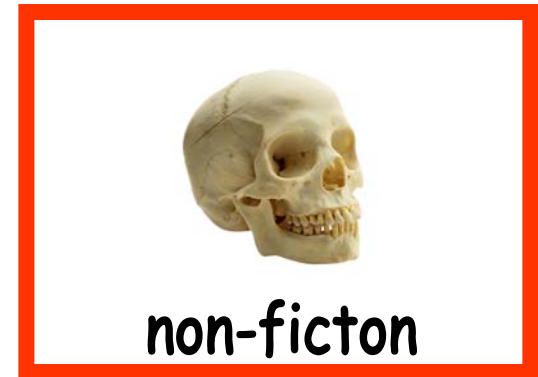
Examples: First-person narration is easy to identify, because the narrator will be telling the story from “I’s” perspective. Readers should watch for the narrator’s use of first-person pronouns- “I, me, my, our, us, we, myself, and ourselves,” as these will usually indicate that the passage is narrated from first-person perspective.



narrator

Non-Fiction

Question: What is non-fiction?



Answer: Non fiction is writing that deals with facts or real events, including biography, history, and the essay.

Gesture: Hold two fingers up to forehead, one under each eye to show that you are real....or in fact not fake.....real.

Examples: Draw a circle on the board and talk to the students about what they know about kangaroos. Write these facts inside the circle. Then ask children to use their imaginations and imagine they would have a pet kangaroo. What things could this pet do with them. Write these suggestions outside the circle in a different colored pen. If the students were to write a book telling the things inside the circle, it would be (Non-Fiction) Why? (Because it contains facts or true things about Kangaroos.) Stories written from the outside the circle info would be(Fiction) Why? (Because it contains things that came from our imagination and couldn't really happen.)



non-fiction

Noun

Question: What is a noun?



Answer: A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea.

Gesture: Point to yourself, make your hands arch like a rainbow for a place, tap your wrist (where a watch would be) and tap your head for an idea.

Examples: Sort the following nouns into four categories: person, place, thing,, and idea.

mom, airplane, freedom, Dan, San Diego, airport, school, playground, football, watch, shirt, love, honesty, courage, boat, France, and skate.



noun

Onomatopoeia

Question: What is onomatopoeia?



Answer: Onomatopoeia is the use of words that imitate the sounds associated with the objects or actions they refer to.

Gesture: Move your fingers in a flying motion around your ears...bzzzzzz.

Examples: I like to gargle with my favorite mouthwash each morning. The water gushed out of the hole. I'm tired of her yapping at us all day. Gobble, gobble, said the turkey. The ding dong of the doorbell is not loud enough. We heard the tlot-tlot of the horses hoofs. I squashed the banana. The wolf howled at the moon. My favorite advertising jingle is "Snap, Crackle, Pop, Rice Krispies". Achoo! God bless you.



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bzzzz



onomatopoeia

Opinion

Question: What is an opinion?



Answer: An opinion is a personal belief or judgment that is not founded on proof or certainty.

Gesture: Put both hands together as if shaking, then pull them apart, to show a disagreement on the opinion.

Examples: Bring in different objects and pose statements about the objects. Have the students respond if it is a fact and then an opinion about the object. EXAMPLE: a teddy bear---FACT--The teddy bear is brown. OPINION--The teddy bear is cute. apple--FACT--An apple grows on a tree. OPINION--An apple is the best fruit.



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opinion

