

THE LEARNING WALL

P

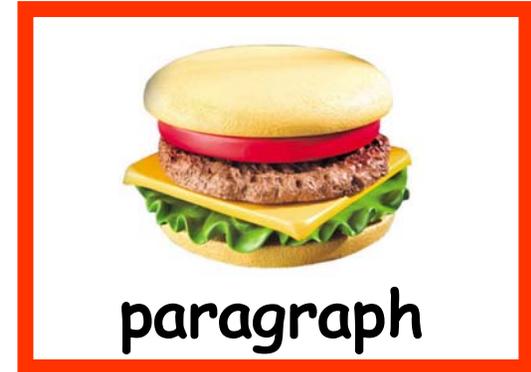
The 3 – 5 ELA Concept Learning Bricks packet is organized alphabetically, with each concept explanation (concept, question, answer, gesture, and examples) listed first and the Concept Learning Brick visual listed behind the explanation. This section contains **25** Concept Learning Bricks from the P section. Please refer to The Learning Wall Introduction and Explanation at www.PEPnonprofit.org for details on how to implement these items in your classroom.

Pp

paragraph, participle, passage, past tense, personification, phrase, plot, plural noun, plural possessive noun poetry, possessive noun, predicate, prediction, prefix, prefix bi-, prefix mis-, prefix pre-, prefix re-, prefix un-, preposition, prepositional phrase, present tense, pronoun, propaganda, proper noun

Paragraph

Question: What is a paragraph?



Answer: A paragraph is a group of sentences that tell about one thing and usually have a topic sentence, detail sentences, and a closing sentence.

Gesture: Hold out one hand (the bottom bun of the hamburger). With the other hand, pretend to place lettuce, cheese, tomatoes, etc... onto the first hand (the details of the hamburger). Finally, use the second hand to hold it all together. Take a bite and enjoy.

Examples: Write sentences onto 7 different sentence strips with 5 sentences forming a paragraph and two sentences completely unrelated to the topic. Have a clear topic sentence and conclusion and supporting details. Display all the sentences on the whiteboard and have students try to identify the topic sentence. Together with the class, determine the proper order to arrange the sentences and identify the two unrelated sentences and discard them.



paragraph

Participle

Question: What is a participial?



Answer: A participle is a verb disguised as an adverb or adjective. It frequently ends in "ed" or "ing."

Gesture: Start off by doing the verb gesture, move your arms as if you are running, then waggle your finger NOOOO. Instead do the adjective gesture and flex your bicep and squeeze it with the other hand.

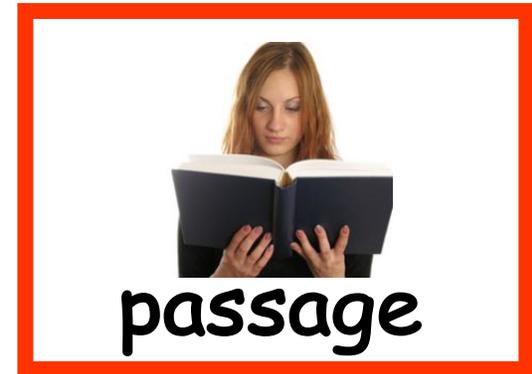
Examples: The *running* water provided a perfect backdrop for the wedding. The *driving* rains forced people indoors. The pilot kept the plane in a *holding* pattern. The class could easily hear the *barking* spider at the front of the room.



participlle

Passage

Question: What is a passage?

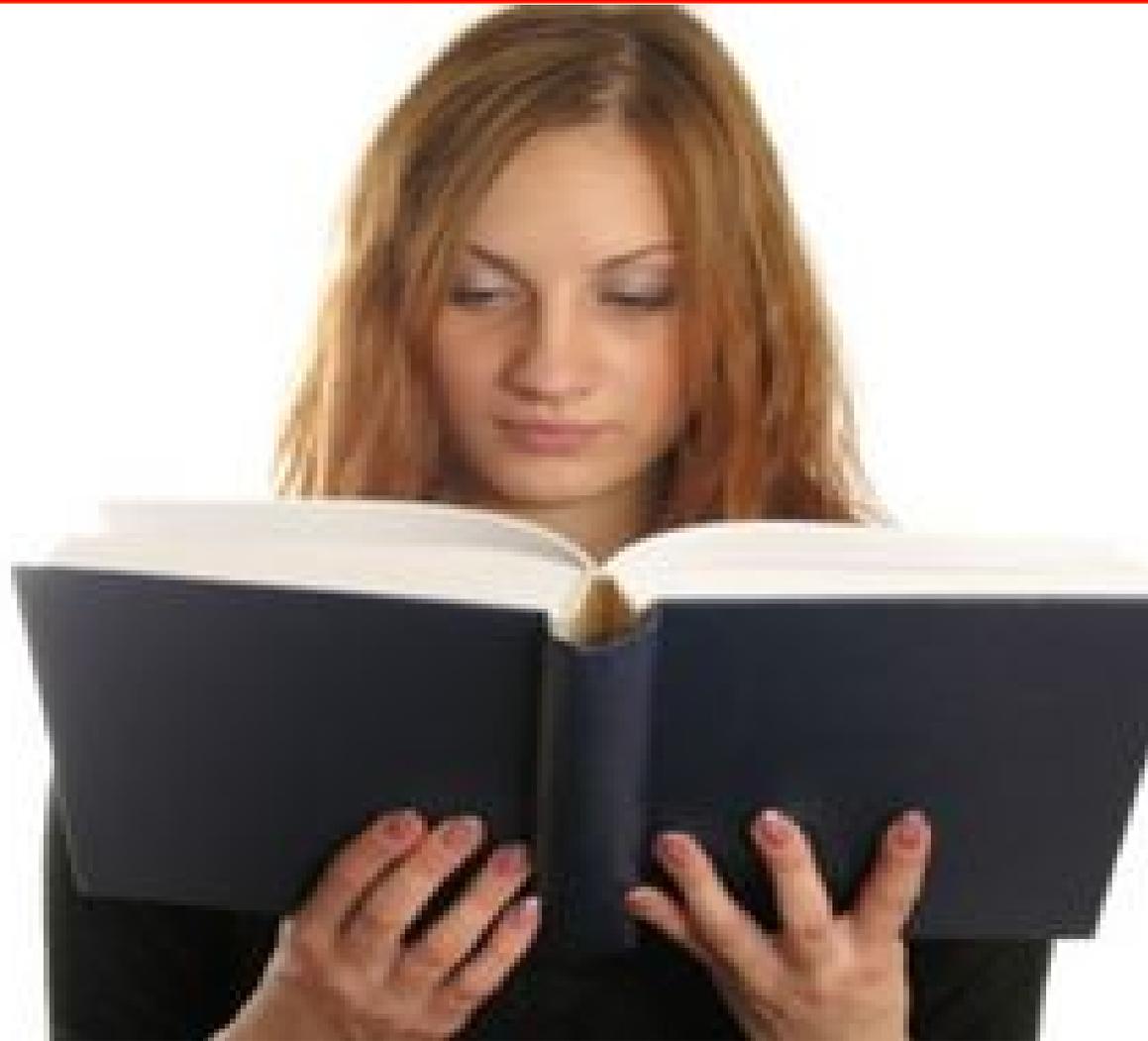


Answer: A passage is a short piece of written work.

Gesture: Open your hands as if holding a book, then pull out a paper from the book to read.

Examples: Ask students to answer yes or no if each example is or is not a passage.

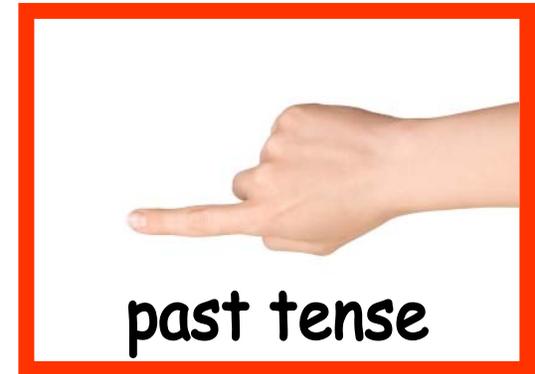
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Short story in a magazine (yes) | 2. Definition from a dictionary (no) |
| 3. Entries in a thesaurus (no) | 4. Newspaper ad (no) |
| 5. Newspaper article about schools (yes) | 6. Story about George Washington (yes) |



passage

Past Tense

Question: What is past tense?



Answer: Past tense is a verb tense used to show that an action has already happened.

Gesture: Point backwards, indicating something happened already.

Examples: Write the following sentences on the board and ask students to identify if they are examples of past tense or not.

1. I went to the store with my parents. (yes)
2. My brother is going to take us to the movies. (no)
3. The dog is barking at the mail man. (no)
4. I was tired but I never gave up. (yes)
5. I had three root beer floats and then I felt sick. (yes)



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past tense

Personification

Question: What is personification?



Answer: Personification is when an object, idea, or animal is given human qualities.

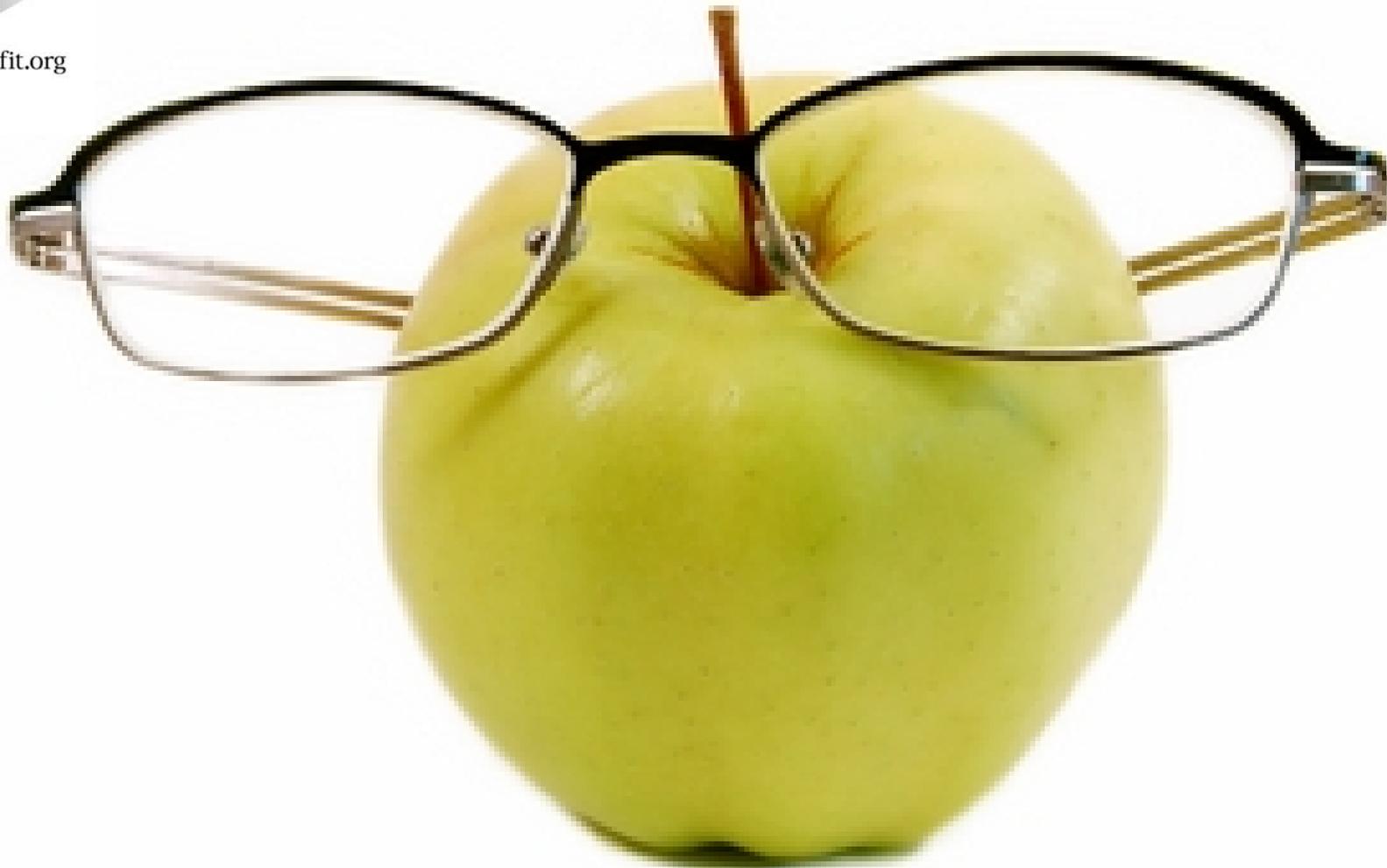
Gesture: Use one hand to make an ocean wave motion, then use fingers from the same hand to represent walking. (The waves marched onto the shore.)

Examples: Determine which of the following sentences are examples of personification.

1. The stars seemed to dance in the night sky. (yes)
2. The leaves of the trees were whispering for me to go home. (yes)
3. The ice slowly floated down the river. (no)
4. Even the castle walls seemed to tell stories of ancient times. (yes)



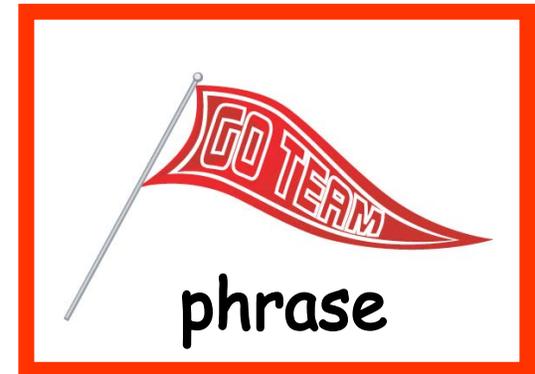
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personification

Phrase

Question: What is a phrase?



Answer: A phrase is not a sentence, but a sequence of words intended to have meaning.

Gesture: Hold your arms stretched out wide, then move your hands in to show a phrase is a sequence of words within a sentence.

Examples: Write the following on the board and ask students to identify which ones are sentences and which ones are phrases.

1. Follow your heart (phrase)
2. Never surrender (phrase)
3. You are invited to join us (sentence)
4. Until the end of time (phrase)
5. The two friends shook hands (sentence)
6. The person in charge (phrase)



phrase

Plot

Question: What is a plot?



Answer: A plot is a literary term defined as the events (or ingredients) that make up a story (recipe).

Gesture: Pretend to reach out and gather items together and then reach out, palms up, with the edge of your hands together as if presenting something to someone.

Examples: Write the following items on the board and have students determine and categorize which ones are elements of the plot and which are not into two different lists. If the students are already familiar with characters and setting, have them categorize the items into three columns, one for each.

meteor strikes the earth
traveling through time
boy goes to space

talking dog
winning touchdown
playground

island
girl is rescued
ancient Egypt

robot
dog catcher
princess



plot

Plural Noun

Question: What is a plural noun?



Answer: A plural noun usually ends in “s” and represents more than one person, place, thing, or idea.

Gesture: Make an s in the air with one finger and then wiggle all of your fingers (showing that a plural noun represents more than one person, place, thing, or idea.)

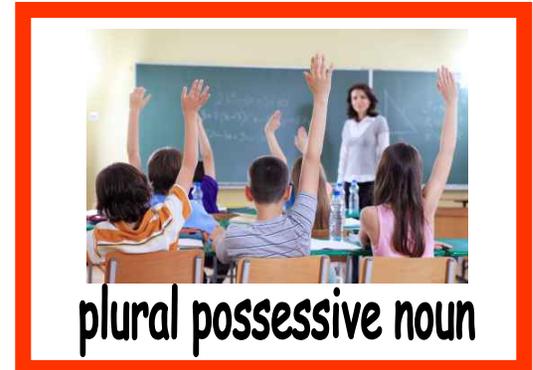
Examples: Write the following words on the board and tell students to categorize them into two columns: singular nouns and plural nouns.

cats, mouse, people, children, geese, stairs, storms, boxes, fire, leaves, shelves, airport,
addresses, sentence, phrases, idea, farmers, kitten, desk, stars, actor, kite,
wolves, park



plural noun

Plural Possessive Noun



Question: What is a possessive noun?

Answer: A plural possessive noun is a noun that shows ownership to someone or something by more than one person or thing by using s then an apostrophe. (The students' classroom was...)

Gesture: Make an “s” and then an apostrophe in the air with one hand and then grab that hand with the other again and again showing “ownership” of many.

Examples: Write the following examples on the board and have students determine and classify each as a plural possessive noun, singular possessive noun, or non-possessive plural noun.

sisters'	dog's	kids'	phones	chair's	books'	cats
movie's	car's	adults'	cans'	pictures	hare's	dogs
kid's	phone's	movies	cats'	hats'	papers	pen's



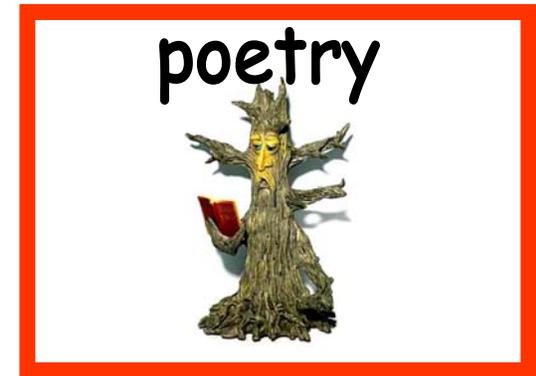
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plural possessive noun

Poetry

Question: What is poetry?



Answer: Poetry is a written expression that can also teach us a lesson, with a pattern of sound that comes right back around. **ANSWER IN POEM FORMAT**

Gesture: Moving your hand from left to right, pretend to count out each syllable as you say the answer/definition of poetry.

Examples: Gather several different types of poetry showing different patterns every pair of lines rhyme, every other line rhymes, Haiku, etc.) including song lyrics and famous poems and famous stories rewritten in poetry format.

poetry



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Possessive Noun

Question: What is a possessive noun?



Answer: A possessive noun is a noun that shows ownership to someone or something by using an apostrophe s. (The key represents ownership to something....keys for my house, not your house.)

Gesture: Make an “s” in the air with one hand and then grab that hand with the other, showing “ownership.”

Examples: Write the following examples on the board and have students determine and classify each as a plural possessive noun, singular possessive noun, or non-possessive plural noun.

sisters'	dog's	kids'	phones	chair's	books'	cats
movie's	car's	adults'	cans'	pictures	hare's	dogs
kid's	phone's	movies	cats'	hats'	papers	pen's

Brian's



possessive noun

Predicate

Question: What is a predicate?



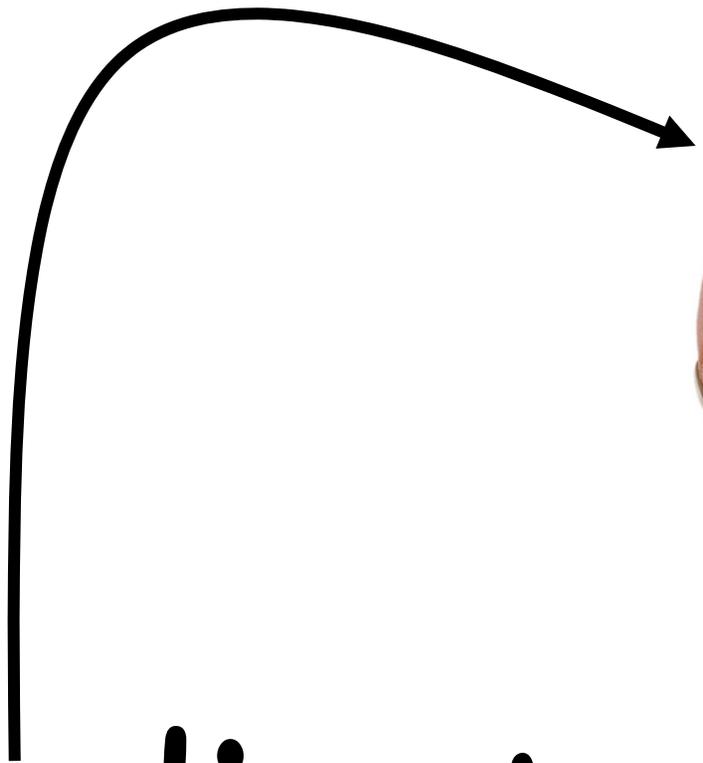
Answer: Every complete **sentence** contains two parts: a **subject** and **predicate**. The predicate is governed, or controlled, by the verb and tells something about the subject. Joanne threw the football to her brother.

Gesture: Pretend as if you were throwing the football as you say Joanne threw the football to her brother.

Examples: Write simple sentences on a sentence strip. Have students identify the verb in the sentence and the predicate that is controlled by the verb. Cut the sentence strip to show the separation of the subject and predicate. Do this for several examples to show the relationship between the verb and the predicate.



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predicate

Prediction

Question: What is a prediction?



Answer: A prediction is a guess of something happening a certain way.

Gesture: Move your hands around an imaginary crystal ball.

Examples: Supply simple scenarios for students to make predictions using the information given as well as inferred information according to context clues.

Looking at the clouds while walking, the girl did not see the hole in the ground in front of him.

Prediction: The boy steps in the hole.

He was so nervous he closed his eyes and swung the bat as hard as he could at the baseball. Suddenly, he heard the loudest crack sound he had ever heard and felt a solid thud on the bat.

Prediction: He hit a homerun.



prediction

Prefix

Question: What is a prefix?



Answer: A prefix is an affix placed before a base-word, as *un-* in *unkind*.

Gesture: Hold both hands next to your face in the napping position (preschool: where kids go before regular school.).

Examples: Write four columns on the board with headings of 1) prefix, 2) base word, 3) definition, and 4) new word. Fill in the first three columns and have students create new words from the prefixes and base words to match the meaning and write those next to the proper meaning (red).

<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Base Word</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>New Word</u>
un	view	read something again →	reread
pre	read	no longer bind together →	untie
in	tie	look at beforehand →	preview
re	correct	wrong →	incorrect



prefix

Prefix (Bi-)

Question: What does the prefix bi- mean?



Answer: The prefix bi- means two, as in bicycle, binocular, and biceps.

Gesture: Pretend to be riding a bicycle and hold up two fingers.

Examples: Show pictures of the following items and as each item is named, write the word for the item underneath the pictures. After naming each picture and writing the word for each, ask students to identify what each word has in common. After this step, discuss what the prefix (bi-) means.

bicycle

binoculars

bicentennial quarter (back)

bifocals

bilingual

bipedal

bicolored

biathlete

NOTE: There may be a few words students don't know. This is a great chance to add a quick, informal vocabulary lesson concerning base word meanings and context clues within a word.



prefix bi-

Prefix (Mis-)

Question: What does the prefix mis- mean?



Answer: The prefix mis- means bad or badly, as in misbehave, misadventure, and misread.

Gesture: Waggle your finger as in saying, “bad.”

Examples: Write the following sentences on the board or sentence strips and underline the words with the prefix (mis-). Students will then define/restate the underlined words.

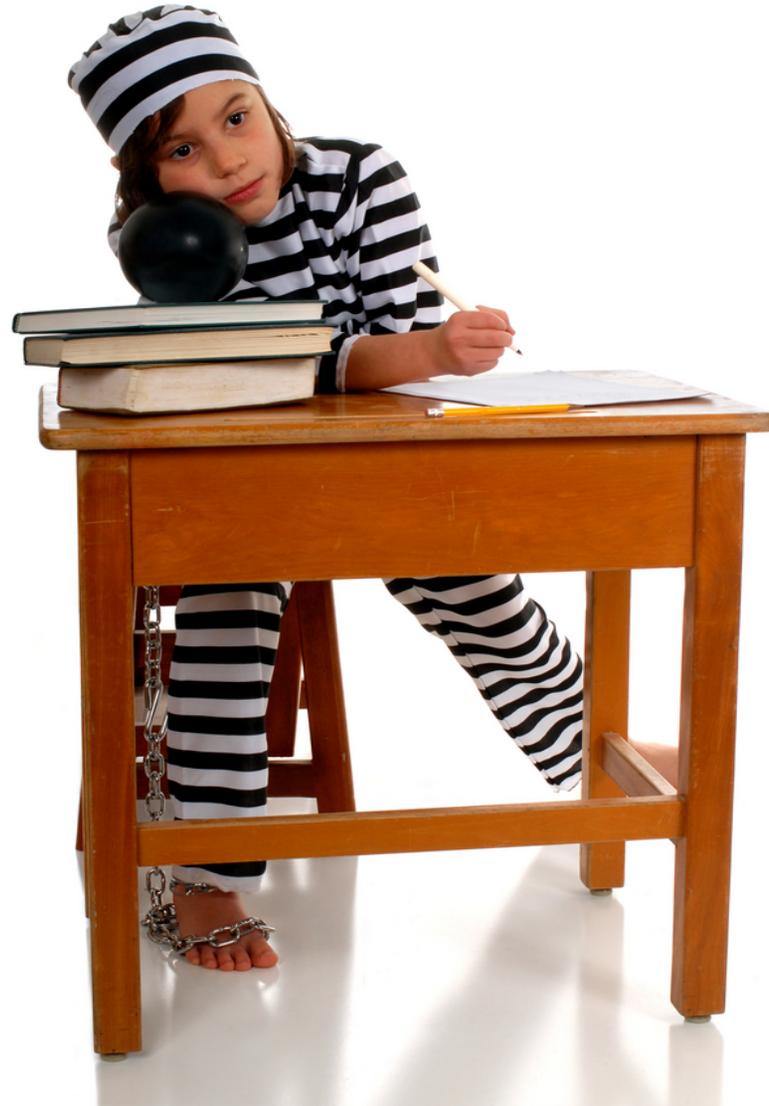
Please say that again so I don't misquote you if I tell someone else what you said.

I did it wrong because I misunderstood the question.

Although I double check my work, I sometimes misspell words when writing.

My mom is mad because I misplaced her car keys.

If I misbehave I will need to leave.



prefix mis-

Prefix (Pre-)



Question: What does the prefix pre- mean?

Answer: The prefix pre- means before, as in preseason, prefix, and prewrite.

Gesture: Hold out hands in front of you shoulders width apart, then move them to where the front would be located.

Examples: Write the following sentences on the board or sentence strips and underline the words with the prefix (pre-). Students will then define/restate the underlined words.

The coach gave a pregame speech to get the team ready to play.

Good readers try to predict what will happen next in a story.

By going to preschool, my brother was ready to start Kindergarten.

I love watching the previews for movies coming out soon.

My teacher likes to preteach a skill before we get to it in our books.

Dinosaurs are examples of prehistoric reptiles that roamed the Earth.



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prefix pre-

Prefix (Re-)

Question: What does the prefix re- mean?



Answer: The prefix re- means back or again, as in restate, redo, and recycle.

Gesture: Make a circle in the air with your finger, then do AGAIN.

Examples: Write the following sentences on the board or sentence strips and underline the words with the prefix (pre-). Students will then define/restate the underlined words.

I want you to reflect on the past week and tell me three things you learned.

It's important to reuse plastic and paper whenever possible.

The author had to rewrite the ending of the story to make it stronger.

Be sure to restate the question in your answer.

Reviewing is a great way to practice for an upcoming assessment.

Recycling is a responsible way to help the world become a cleaner place.



prefix re-

Prefix (Un-)



Question: What does the prefix un- mean?

Answer: The prefix un- means not, as in untied, unhappy, and unharmed.

Gesture: Shake your head back and forth like saying no or not.

Examples: Write two columns on the board with headings of 1) prefix w/base word and, 2) definition. Have students match the words to the proper meaning.

Prefix w/Base Word

unwind
unfinished
unclean
uncommon
unchanging
uncovered

Definition

dirty
to stretch out
unique
not completed
exposed
constant



prefix un-

Preposition

Question: What is a preposition?



Answer: A preposition is a part of speech that indicates the relationship, often spatial, of one word to another. The ball is **next to** the box. The ball is **behind** the box. The ball is **inside** the box.

Gesture: Make one hand a fist to represent a ball and the other hand out, palm up, to represent a box. Move the ball around the box in different areas.

Examples: Using a box, or another type of container, hold a ball in differing positions and have students state the "position" of the ball in relation to the box/container. Project or write this sentence frame several times (The ball is _____ the box.) and fill it in each time they give the new "position" of the ball each time you move the ball (**red**).

The ball is **inside** the box.

The ball is **to the left of** the box.

The ball is **behind** the box.

The ball is **underneath** the box.

The ball is **over** the box.

The ball is **in front of** the box.



preposition

Prepositional Phrase

Question: What is a prepositional phrase?



Answer: A prepositional phrase is a group of words that begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or a pronoun. next to the box behind the box inside the box

Gesture: Make one hand a fist to represent a ball and the other hand out, palm up, to represent a box. Hold your arms stretched out wide, then move your hands in to show a phrase is a sequence of words within a sentence. Move the ball around the box in different areas.

Examples: Use the same activity as the activity for "Preposition" but they must also give the object that the positioning is in relation to. In the examples already given the object is the box. Give a couple of those and then a couple new examples to go with it.

The ball is inside the box.
The boy stood next to his friend.
Go to the back of the line.

The ball is underneath the box.
The papers are inside the book.
She put her phone inside her purse.



prepositional phrase

Present Tense

Question: What is present tense?



Answer: Present tense is a verb tense that expresses actions or states at the time of speaking.

Gesture: Point straight down, indicating something is happening right now.

Examples: Write the following sentences on the board and ask students to determine if it is happening right now (present tense) or not (past or future tense).

He's talking to his friend on the phone. (present tense)

We went to the store last night to buy notebook paper. (past tense)

Jumping as high as he can, he struggles to grab a leaf from the tree. (present tense)

We will be going to the movies. (future tense)

The wind is blowing so hard the palm trees seem to be bowing. (present)

Running as fast as possible, they predator is chasing its prey. (present)



present tense

Pronoun

Question: What is a pronoun?



Answer: A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.

Gesture: Use your right hand to take out a noun and replace it with your left hand

Examples: Write the following sentences on the board and have students describe how to rewrite the sentences using pronouns. Have the first sentence already completed as a reference. You can either have the students restate the entire sentence or have the sentence frames for a guide and have them give a pronoun for the underlined noun in the original sentence.

The girl easily beat the boy in basketball.

The boys quickly ran across the field.

Put all of your books inside your desk.

Please slide your desk over to the left.

She easily beat him in basketball.

They quickly ran across the field.

Put all of them inside your desk.

Please slide it over to the left.



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~~flag~~

it

pronoun

Propaganda

Question: What is propaganda?



Answer: Propaganda is information, ideas, or rumors deliberately spread widely to help or harm a person, group, or movement.

Gesture: Point your finger as you define propaganda.

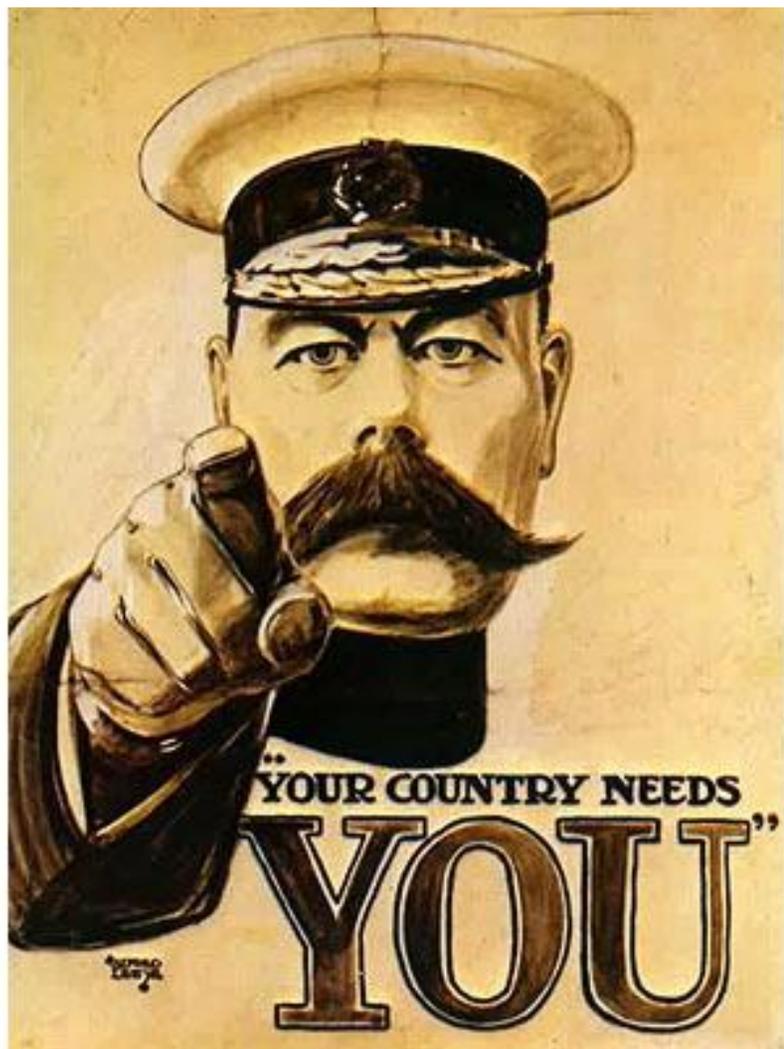
Examples: Write the following quotations on the board and ask the students three questions.

1) What is the person or organization trying to get people to do? 2) Is it positive or negative in tone? 3) Who would say this type of statement?

"Without your help, countless animals will continue to suffer." **What? +/-? Who?**

"For just \$5 a month you can keep your neighborhood safe." **What? +/-? Who?**

"A vote for me is a vote for a better America!" **What? +/-? Who?**



propaganda

Proper Noun



Question: What is a proper noun?

Answer: A proper noun is the name of a specific person, place or thing and always starts with a capital letter.

Gesture: Pretend to straighten a bow tie.

Examples: Write two columns of words on the board. The first column will be labeled common nouns and the second column will be labeled Proper Nouns (capitalize these words to further illustrate that Proper Nouns are capitalized). The words in the common nouns column will have a matching word in the Proper Nouns column. Students need to identify which common noun goes with which Proper Noun and the teacher will draw a line to connect the two words (red).

common nouns

shoe

store

marker

restaurant

Proper Nouns

Olive Garden

Nike

Sharpie

Wal-Mart



proper noun