



## Penguins

By BWL

## January 2022 Learn About Penguins

**Core Words** do, different, help, play, scared, need, not **Fringe Words** penguin/penguins





Read book on Tar Heel Reader

## Writing: Describe a Penguin

After reading the story, use the Character Trait Map handout to describe penguins. Download it here to display on your computer or use as a handout.

- The adult models the process by using a word from the AAC system to describe the penguin. Encourage the students to recall single words on the AAC system to describe penguins.
- Make meaning from any word the student offers.
- Write down the words. If using an SGD, you can use Google Docs and Voice Typing to translate the words into text or connect an Accent device with NuVoice to a computer.

## Introduce the Story

Show the cover of the book to students and tell them that this is a non-fiction book. This means it has real facts bout **PENGUINS**. We'll learn about **DIFFERENT** PENGUINS. Let's take a look at what PENGUINS DO.

Read the book, pausing to model target words.

- Model single words: I see a lot of PENGUINS. They can DO lots of things. They **NEED** to stay together to stay safe.
- Model two- and three-word combinations: **PENGUINS DO** a lot of things. They **DO NOT** fly. **PENGUINS NEED** to stay together to stay safe. This
- PENGUIN is DIFFERENT from the other one. Repeat the story several times this month. Provide students

chances to learn, practice, and independently use the words!

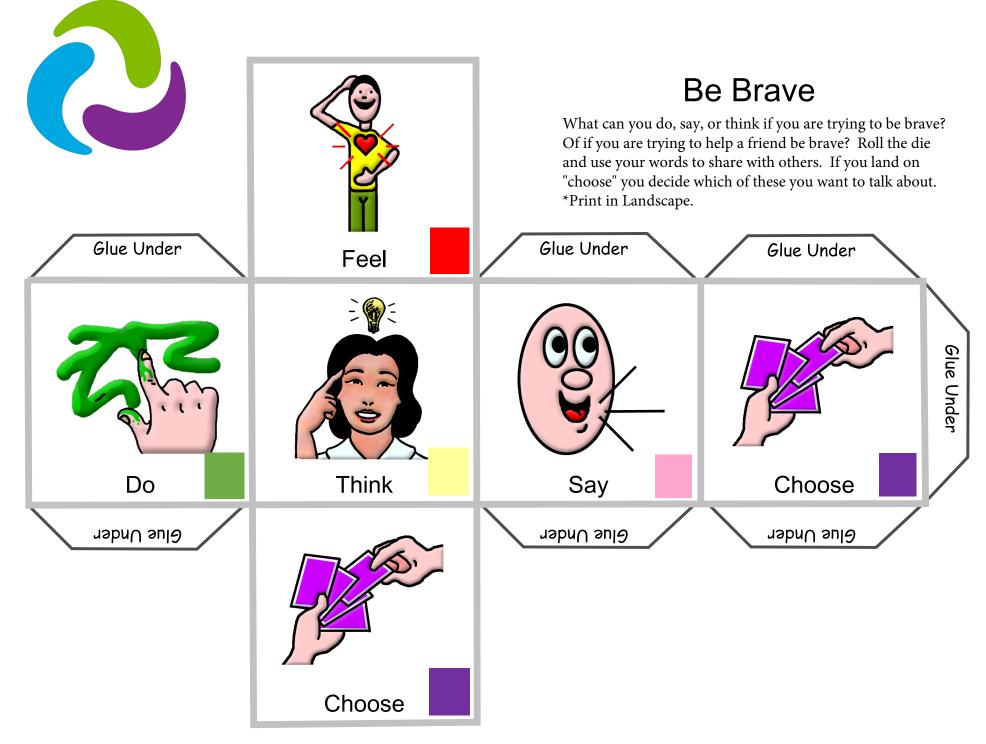
## **Unity 84 Sequenced LAMP WFL 84 Full 4. (%**

		•
33. "		
H:	∷F∷	
	· 🕶 "	
	3-1 3-1	
17.3.		
		3

Na

			7	
penguin		make	different	
		need	need	
come	BIRDS	penguin		
arn abo	out emperor Geographic	penguins Kids	<u>at</u>	

Notes





## What do I know About a Hippo?



Read the book in Tar Heel Reader

## February 2022 Learn About Hippos

### **Core Words**

another, different, same, where, **heavy**, **under**, **out Fringe Words** 

sock, hippopotamus

\*Add the word "hippopotamus" to your LAMP WFL vocabulary or use the word "it" instead.

## Writing: Sink or Float?

After reading the book and learning about hippos, plan a sink or float experiment. Gather items of various weights from around the classroom/home. Pass each item around. Talk about whether the items feel the **SAME** or **DIFFERENT**. Does it feel **HEAVY** like a **HIPPIPOTAMUS**? Will it sink **UNDER** water or stay **OUT**?

- Each student then has a chance to predict. Write down the student's words in a document or slide. If using an SGD, you can use Google Docs and Voice Typing to translate the words into text or connect an Accent device with NuVoice to a computer.
- Put each item in a tub of water and watch what happens. Did it go UNDER or stay OUT? Compare each student's predictions to the outcome.
- Publish the writing in PowerPoint, a document, or your favorite book creating app and share!

## Introduce the Story

Show the cover of the book to students and tell them that this is a non-fiction book. This means it has real facts about hippos. I see a **HIPPOPOTAMUS**. This book has facts about hippos and it has rhyming words. That means some of the words have the **SAME** ending sounds. We will read this book to learn about real hippos. We can also listen for words that have the **SAME** ending sounds. Read the book, pausing to model target words.

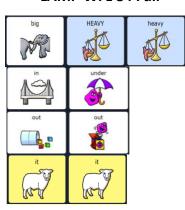
- Model single words: This is a real HIPPOPOTAMUS. It spends time UNDER the water. The hippo is HEAVY. Let's listen to these two words with the SAME ending sound: "true" and "knew." I wonder if we can find ANOTHER set of rhyming words in this poem.
- Model two- and three-word combinations: The **HIPPOTAMUS** is **HEAVY**. Their eyes, ears, and nose stick **OUT** when they are **UNDER** water. Do
- M these words have the **SAME** or **DIFFERENT** ending sounds?

Repeat the story several times this month. Provide students chances to learn, practice, and independently use the words!

## **Unity 84 Sequenced**

## HEAVY under out ZOO ANIMALS hippopotamus

### **LAMP WFL 84 Full**



\*Hippopotamus is not in LAMP WFL. You can add it, or you can use the word "it."



**Learn about hippos at National Geographic Kids.** 

10163			

AAC Literacy Planner 2022 www.prentrom.com

Motos





By BWL



## Read the book in Tar Heel Reader

## March 2022 Learn About Pandas

### **Core Words**

big, do, like, live, you, worried **Fringe Words** school, Panda, bear

### Writing: Panda Poem

After reading the story, tell the students you are going to write a poem about Pandas. Each student will offer a word.

- Open a new slide show or document on the computer for this writing activity.
- The adult models a word on the SGD first: BIG
- Each student then has a chance to share a word that describes the Panda. Make meaning from any word the student offers.
- Add a photo of a Panda and change the font color and size of the words for drama. Ask students to tell you with their SGD how they want their word to look (size, color, location) on the
- Write down the words. If using an SGD, you can use Google Docs and Voice Typing to translate the words into text or connect the Accent device to a computer.
- Read all the sentences once everyone has had a turn. Consider finding photos to go with the words. Publish your work! Print, post on social media, email to parents, hang up in your room.

## Introduce the Story

Show the cover of the book to students and tell them that this is a non-fiction book. This means it has real facts about the PANDA or BEAR. In this we'll book, we'll read to learn about them and look for alphabet letters. Read the book, pausing to model target words.

- Model single words: The giant PANDA is cute. He is a type of BEAR. See what they LIKE to eat? They LIVE in mountains in China.
- Model two- and three-word combinations: The PANDA BEAR is cute. What DO they LIKE to eat? The PANDA gets BIG.

Repeat the story several times this month. Provide students chances to learn, practice, and independently use the words!

Unity 84	l Sequenc	ed			
	ZOO ANIMALS	panda		MP WFL 8	
	ZOO ANIMALS	bear	come	200	bear
W.	big		is not in	big	big
	in	LAMP You ca use the "bear,"	n add it, word	in	in
<b>2</b>	live	the wor		live	live
				it (it)	it

Notes	



Learn about pandas at **National Geographic Kids** 

## 0





Read the Tar Heel Reader book

## April 2022 Learn About Birds

### **Core Words**

he, don't, drive, **fly,** let, **smart, watch Fringe Words** 

bus, bird(s) or pigeon(s)

\*Add the word pigeon to LAMP WFL.

## Writing: Describe a Pigeon

After reading the story, use the Character Trait Map handout to describe pigeons. Download it **here** to display on your computer or use the handout. Tell students you are going to write about pigeons to help those who haven't read this book learn about them.

- The adult uses the AAC system to say a word to describe pigeons. Encourage the student to recall single words on the AAC system to help describe them.
- Write down the words. If using an SGD, you can use Google Docs and Voice Typing to translate the words into text or connect the Accent device with NuVoice to a computer.

## Introduce the Story

Show the cover of the book to students and tell them that this is a non-fiction book. This means it has real facts about **PIGEONS**. They are a type of **BIRD**. Read the book, pausing to model target words.

- Model single words: **PIGEONS** live in the city and country. They are very **SMART**. They can **FLY** fast.
- Model two- and three-word combinations: PIGEONS are SMART BIRDS. They used to LET PIGEONS deliver mail during the war. PIGEONS FLY very fast. It can be fun to WATCH a PIGEON. Repeat the story several times this month. Provide students chances to learn, practice, and independently use the words!

## 

word "it."

Notes			



Learn about birds where you live at the National Audubon Society
Guide to North America Birds





Sea Turtles

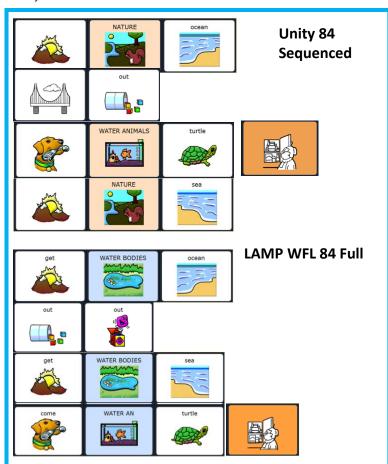
## May 2022 Learn About Turtles

Core Words go, in, out, they, where Fringe Word

turtle/turtles, ocean

## Writing: Sea Turtle List Poem

- Open a new slide show or document on the computer for this writing activity.
- Encourage students to provide a word from their SGD to describe sea turtles.
- The adult models a word on the SGD first: LITTLE
- Each student then has a chance to share a word that describes the sea turtle. Make meaning from any word the student offers.
- Add a photo of a sea turtle to the document/slide and change the font color and size of the words for drama. Ask students to tell you with their SGD how they want their word to look (size, color, location) on the image.
- Write down the words. If using an SGD, you can use Google Docs and Voice Typing to translate the words into text or connect the Accent device to a computer.
- Read all the sentences once everyone has had a turn.
   Consider finding photos to go with the words. Publish your work! Print, post on social media, email to parents, hang up in your room.







### Read the Tar Heel Reader book

## Introduce the Story

Show the cover of the book to students and tell them that this is a non-fiction book. This means it has real facts about the **SEA TURTLES**. In this we'll book read to learn about them. Read the book, pausing to model target words.

- Model single words: There are many kinds of **SEA TURTLES**. **THEY** live in the **OCEAN**.
- Model two- and three-word combinations: **SEA TURTLES** can eat plants, garbage, or meat. **THEY GO** to the **OCEAN** after they hatch on the sand.

Repeat the story several times this month. Provide students chances to learn, practice, and independently use the words!

Notes		
	Geographic Kids	

## Giraffes







## June 2022 Learn About Giraffes

Core Words
not, dance, he, sad, they, fast, tall
Fringe Word
giraffe/giraffes

## Writing: Compare/Contrast Gerald and Giraffes

First read <u>Giraffe's Can't Dance</u> and the Tar Heel Reader story, then watch the giraffe cam.

- Use the Venn Diagram to compare Gerald to Giraffes.
   Download it here.
- Present to the class and explain that you will think about ways that Gerald, a character in a story, and real giraffes are the same and how they are different.
- Adult models: "Gerald can DANCE. Can a real GIRAFFE DANCE?"
- Adult writes the word "dance" in the circle under Gerald.
- Lead a discussion about ways that Gerald and a real GIRAFFE are the same as well as ways they are different.
   List words spoken by the students in the appropriate circles.
- If using an SGD, you can use Google Docs and Voice Typing to translate the words into text or connect the Accent device with NuVoice to a computer.
- Read all the words once everyone has had a turn. Publish your work! Print, post on social media, email to parents, hang up in your room.

## Introduce the Story

Notes

Show the cover of the book to students and tell them that this is a non-fiction book. This means it has facts about real **GIRAFFES**. We'll read this book to learn about **GIRAFFES**. I wonder what **THEY** do. Read the book, pausing to model target words.

- Model single words: **GIRAFFES** are tall. **THEY** have long necks. Model two- and three-word combinations: **GIRAFFES** are **FAST**.
- THEY are TALL. THEY do NOT like to live alone. THEY do NOT have the same spots.

Repeat the story several times this month. Provide students chances to learn, practice, and independently use the words!

Unity 8	4 Sequenc	ed			
	they				
	fast			LAMP WF	L 84 Full
	TALL	tall		they	they
	ZOO ANIMALS	giraffe			<b>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</b>
				fast	fast
			all	TALL	tall
	come		Z00	giraffe	



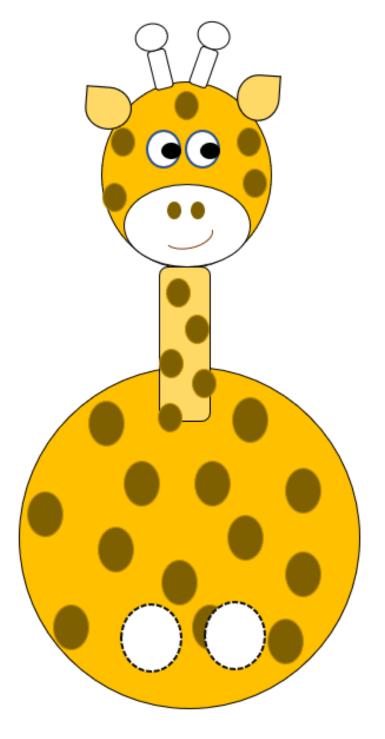
Learn about giraffes at National Geographic Kids.

## June 2022



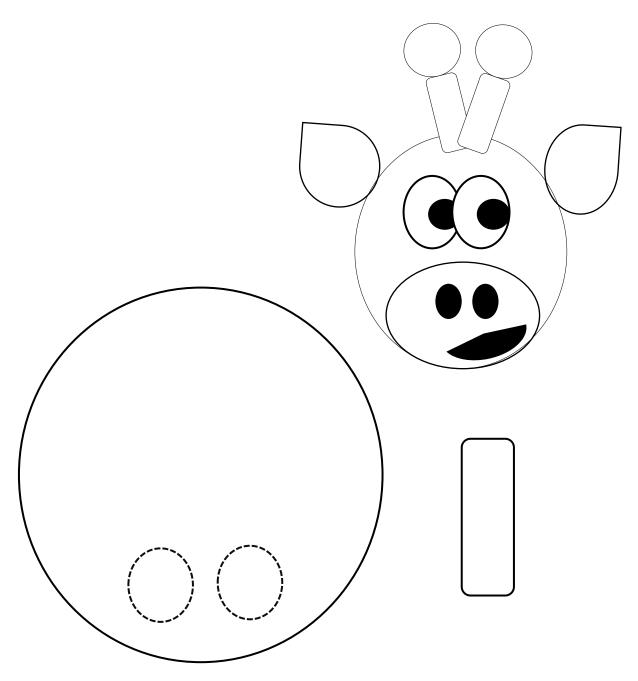
## Craft/Fine Motor Dancing Giraffe

- Print dancing Gerald worksheet (Tip: Cardstock works best)
- Students decorate and assemble. Students can use words in their AAC devices to direct others how to put the giraffe together if they have fine motor difficulty. (Tip: for those unable to put the puppet on their hands consider gluing on a craft stick that they can hold on to)
- Student's place fingers in the holes to make Gerald dance.



## Craft/Fine Motor Dancing Giraffe

- Print dancing Gerald worksheet (Tip: Cardstock works best).
- Students decorate and assemble. Students can use words in their
  AAC devices to direct others how to put the giraffe together if they have fine
  motor difficulty. (Tip: For those unable to put the puppet on their hands consider
  gluing on a craft stick that they can hold on to.)
- Students place fingers in the holes to make Gerald dance.







## July 2022 Learn About Tigers

Core Words

big, don't, run, swim, up, uhoh, wake
Fringe Word
tiger/tigers

### Writing: Tigers are

- Open a new slide show or document on the computer for this writing activity. At the top provide the sentence frame for the students to complete with a word from their SGD.
- The adult models a word on an AAC system to fill in the blank "Tigers are FAST."
  - Each student then has a chance to fill in the blank with a word.
  - Write down the words. If using an SGD, you can use Google Docs and Voice Typing to translate the words into text or connect the Accent device with NuVoice to a computer.
  - Read all the sentences once everyone has had a turn.
     Consider finding photos to go with the words. Publish your work! Print, post on social media, email to parents, hang up in your room.





Tigers are Big Cats

### Read the Tar Heel Reader book

## Introduce the Story

Show the cover of the book to students and tell them that this is a non-fiction book. This means it has real facts about **TIGERS**. Here's a **TIGER** on the cover. I wonder what **TIGERS** do. Do you think **TIGERS SWIM**? Let's read to find out. Read the book, pausing to model target words.

- Model single words: **TIGERS** are big cats. **UHOH**, look at those teeth. They are **BIG**.
- Model two- and three-word combinations: TIGERS are BIG. They like to SWIM and RUN. TIGERS DON'T purr.

Repeat the story several times this month. Provide students chances to learn, practice, and independently use the words!

Unity 84	Sequenced	l				Notes
N. C.	big		_			
	RUN	run		LAMP WF	L 84 Full	
	SWIM	swim		big	big	
	ZOO ANIMALS	tiger		fast	run	
			fast	SWIM	swim	
		come	zoo	tiger		

_		
_		
$\overline{}$		



Learn about tigers at National Geographic Kids





## August Learn About the Zoo

Core Words
he, help, look, they, send
Fringe Words
zoo, fun, job





Read the book in Tar Heel Reader

### Writing: What Does a Zookeeper Do?

After reading the story, use the Character Trait Map handout to describe zookeepers. Download it here to display on your computer or use the handout. Tell students you are going to write about the jobs zookeepers do to help animals.

- The adult uses the AAC system to describe a job that zookeepers do. Encourage the student to recall single words on the AAC system to help describe zookeepers.
- Each student then has a chance to fill-in-the-blank with a word. Make meaning from any word the student offers. It could be a word that describes the qualities of a zookeeper, i.e.: nice, friend, good.
- Write down the words. If using an SGD, you can use Google Docs and Voice Typing to translate the words into text or connect the Accent device with NuVoice device to a computer

## Introduce the Story

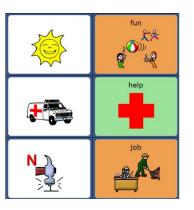
Show the cover of the book to students and tell them that this is a non-fiction book. This means it has real facts about people who work at the ZOO. We will LOOK at how people who work at the ZOO HELP animals. It is their JOB. This person is called a zookeeper. Read the book, pausing to model target words.

Model single words: A zookeeper is an important **JOB**. **LOOK** at all the animals you could work with. You **HELP** keep the animals healthy.

- Model two- and three-word combinations: This JOB looks FUN. HE gets to HELP animals. Working at the ZOO is an important JOB.
- What would your favorite **JOB** be if you worked at the **ZOO**?

Repeat the story several times this month. Provide students chances to learn, practice, and independently use the words!

## **Unity 84 Sequenced**



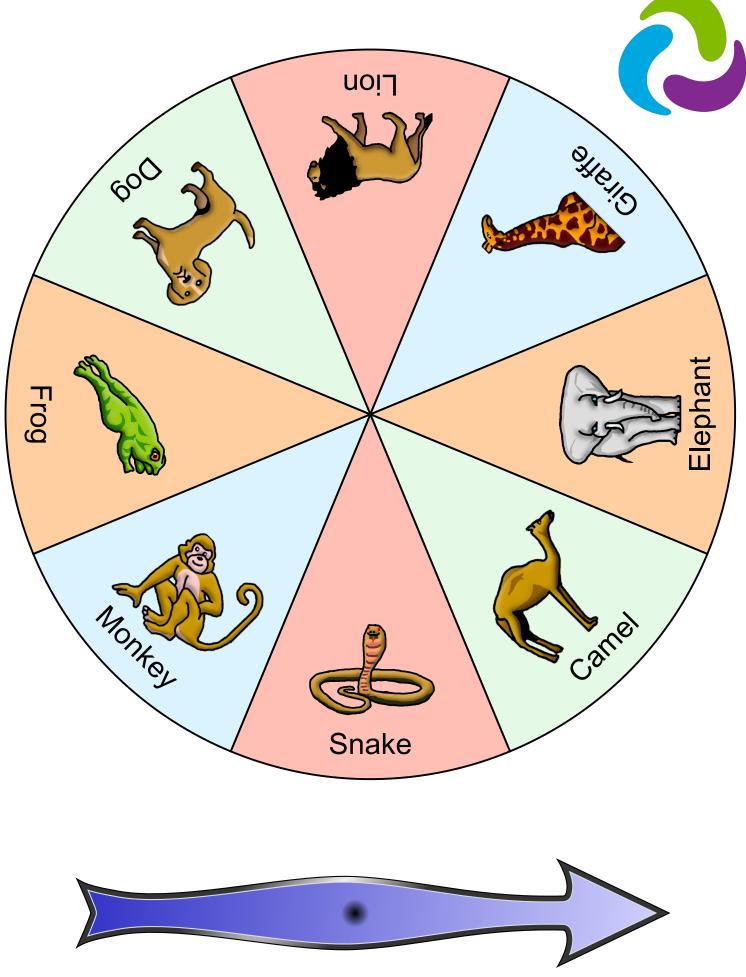
### **LAMP WFL 84 Full**

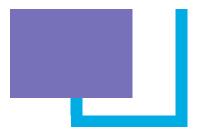
like	fun CON
help	help
work	job

•			•
	¥	F	

<u>Learn about zookeepers at the</u>
<u>Smithsonian's National Zoo & Conversation</u>
Biology Institute.

Notes _			







## September Learn About Elephants

Core Words

big, ears, happy, he, long, make, play, cold, Fringe Word

elephants

## Writing: Elephant List Poem

After reading the story tell the students you are going to write a poem about elephants. Each student will offer a word.

- · Open a new slide show or document on the computer for this writing activity.
- The adult models a word on the SGD first: EARS
- Each student then has a chance to share a word about elephants. Make meaning from any word the student offers.
- · Add a photo of an elephant and change the font color and size of the words for drama. Ask students to tell you with their SGD how they want their word to look (size, color, location) on the image.
- Write down the words. If using an SGD, you can use Google Docs and Voice Typing to translate the words into text or connect **ELEPHANTS** and **MAKE** things with their tusks. the Accent device to a computer.
- · Read all the sentences once everyone has had a turn. Consider finding photos to go with the words. Publish your work! Print, post on social media, email to parents, hang up in your room.

## All About Elephants





### Read the Tar Heel Reader book

## Introduce the Story

Show the cover of the book to students and tell them that this is a non-fiction book. This means it has real facts about **ELEPHANTS**. Here's an **ELEPHANT** on the cover. What do you think **ELEPHANTS** do? Let's read to find out. Read the book, pausing to model target words. Model single words: There are a lot of **ELEPHANTS.** The size of their EARS tells where they live. Their tusks are LONG. Model two- and three-word combinations: **ELEPHANTS** are **BIG.** 

Their tusks are **BIG** and **LONG**. Some people want to kill

Repeat the story several times this month. Provide students chances to learn, practice, and independently use the words!

## **Unity 84 Sequenced LAMP WFL 84 Full** Use the plural s marker to say the word "elephants."

Notes _			

Learn about elephants at National Geographic Kids					
African elephants	Asian elephants				





## October Learn About Squirrels

I See a Squirrel



## Writing: Describe a Squirrel

After reading the story, use the Character Trait Map handout to describe squirrels. Download it here to display on your computer or use as a handout.

- The adult models the process by using a word from the AAC system to describe the penguin.
   Encourage the students to recall single words on the AAC system to describe squirrels.
- · Make meaning from any word the student offers.
- Write down the words. If using an SGD, you can use Google Docs and Voice Typing to translate the words into text or connect an Accent device with NuVoice to a computer.





### Read the Tar Heel Reader book

## Introduce the Story

Show the cover of the book to students and tell them that this is a non-fiction book. This means it has real facts about **SQUIRRELS**. Here's a **SQUIRREL** on the cover. What do you think he likes to **EAT**? Let's read to find out.

- Model single words: Here's a **SQUIRREL. IT** is eating a nut. They save food to **EAT** in the winter.
- Model two- and three-word combinations: That SQUIRREL is IN a TREE. IT likes to EAT seeds. SQUIRRELS GET food out of bird feeders.

Repeat the story several times this month. Provide students chances to learn, practice, and independently use the words!

Unity 84 9	Sequenced				
The state of the s	it it				
	live &		LAMP V	VFL 84 Full	
	tree		it	it	
_			live	live	
	get	TREES	tree		
Learn about squirrels at					

National Geographic for Kids.

Notes			



## November Learn About Bears

**Core Words** 

in, claws, loud/\*snores, sleeping, swimming, they Fringe Word

bear/bears

### Writing: Describe a Bear

After reading the story, use the Character Trait Map handout to describe bears. Download it **here** to display on your computer or use as a handout. Tell students you are going to write about bears to help those who haven't read this book learn about them.

- The adult uses the AAC system to say a word that to describe bears. Encourage the student to recall single words on the AAC system to help describe bears.
- Write down the words. If using an SGD device, you can use Google Docs and Voice Typing to translate the words into text or connect the device to a computer





Bears, Bears, Bears!

Read the Tar Heel Reader book

## Introduce the Story

Show the cover of the book to students and tell them that this is a non-fiction book. This means it has real facts about **BEARS. IN** this book, we'll learn about real bears. Here's a **BEAR** on the cover. I wonder what **THEY** do. Read the

- book, pausing to model target words.

  Model single words: There is more than one kind of **BEAR**.

  Look at their big **CLAWS**.
- Model two- and three-word combinations: BEARS are good at SWIMMING. THEY spend time SLEEPING IN winter. BEARS have huge CLAWS.

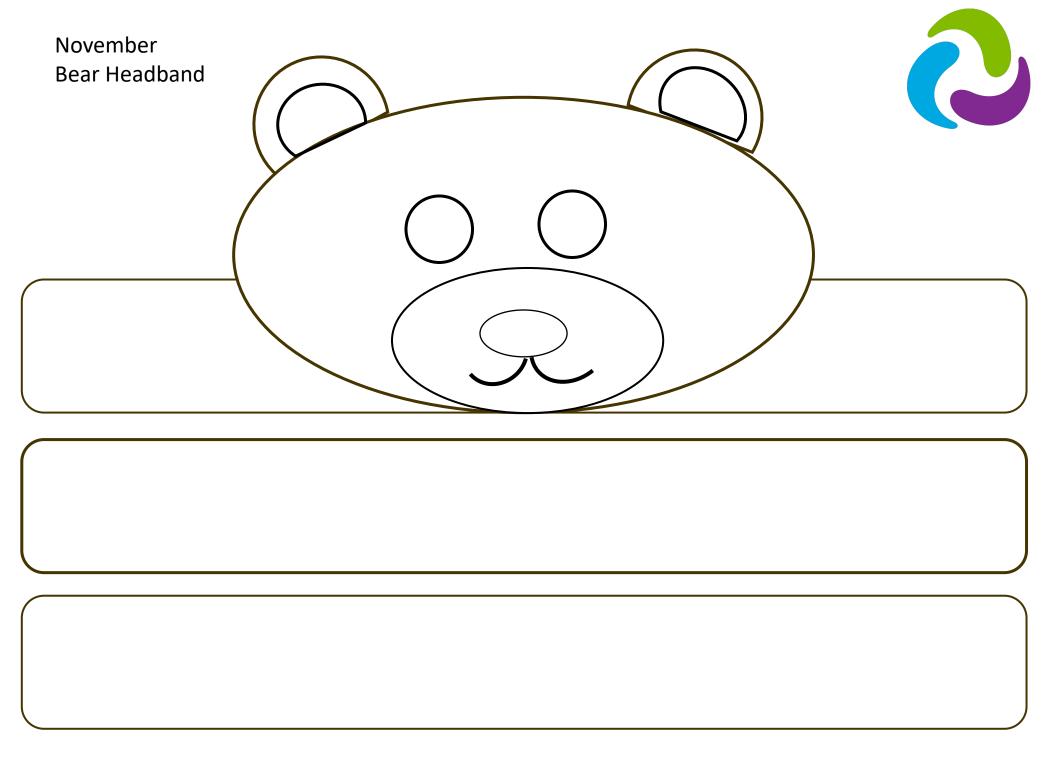
Repeat the story several times this month. Provide students chances to learn, practice, and independently use the words!

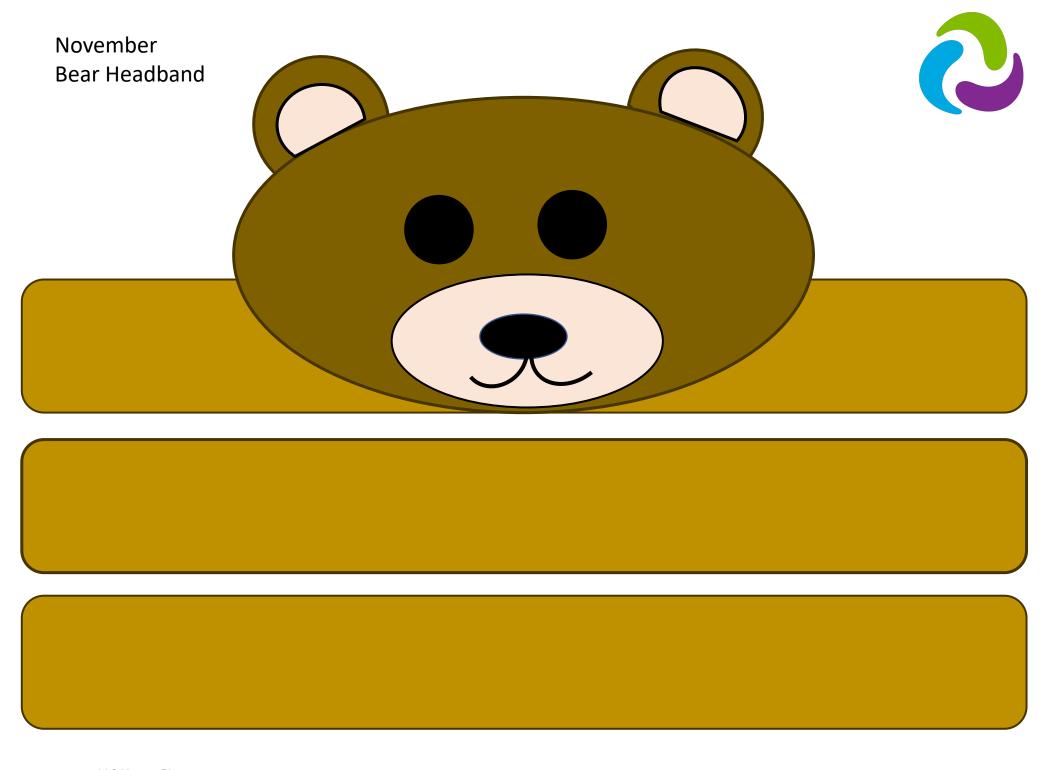
# Unity 84 Sequenced ANIMAL PARTS Fast Claw Swimming LAMP WFL 84 Full PARTS Claw Swimming LAMP WFL 84 Full Come Fast Swim Swimming Fast S



<u>Learn more about bears at National</u> **Geographic Kids** 

Notes			









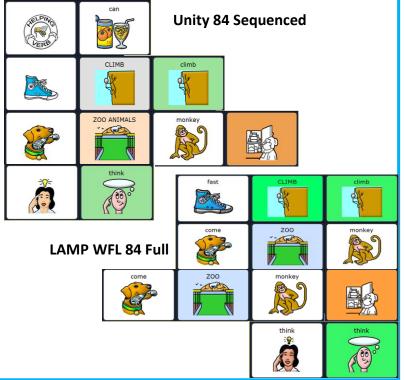
## December Learn About Monkeys

Core Words
Bad, can, climb, feel, not, think, why
Fringe Word
monkey/monkeys

## Writing: Compare/Contrast Monkeys

Download the Venn Diagram **here** to compare two different types of monkeys. The group can vote on which ones they want to compare and you can add a picture of each.

- Lead a discussion about ways that the two chosen monkeys are the same as well as ways they are different. List words spoken by the students in the appropriate circles.
- If using an SGD, you can use Google Docs and Voice Typing to translate the words into text or connect the Accent with NuVoice device to a computer.
- Read all the words once everyone has had a turn.
   Publish your work! Print, post on social media, email to parents, hang up in your room.



## All About Monkeys





## Read the book on Tar Heel Reader Introduce the Story

Show the cover of the book to students and tell them that this is a non-fiction book. This means it has real facts about **MONKEYS**. Here is a **MONKEY** on the cover. Read the book, pausing to model target words.

- Model single words: MONKEYS are different colors. Some CLIMB trees. They have large brains to help them THINK. They CAN use tools to reach insects.
- M Model two- and three-word combinations: MONKEYS CAN use tools. WHY do you THINK they do that? I do NOT THINK I would like to eat insects. I THINK that would be BAD!

Repeat the story several times this month. Provide students chances to learn, practice, and independently use the words!

Notes _		



Learn more about monkeys at National Geographic.

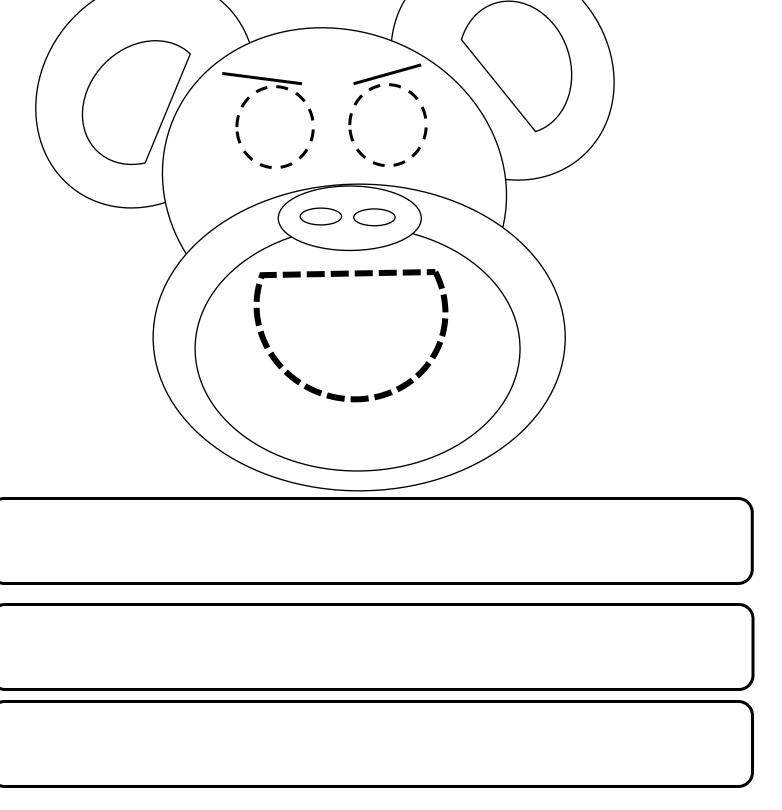


**Visit the San Diego Zoo Ape**Cam.

## Craft Monkey Mask

• Print the monkey mask template (Tip: Cardstock works best). Students decorate their masks

Attach a large craft stick for student to hold or a large loop of paper as a band to secure the mask. Look
in the mirror or record your students and then watch the video. Never force a student to wear a mask.
Let students take turns wearing their masks and pretending to be Jim while others try to make him feel
better.



## Monkeys



