| 1 | Add an Ending | The students take out their notebooks and add endings (s, ed, ing) to each of the words where appropriate. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Alphabetical Order | Depending on the number of word wall words, students can alphabetize all of them or they can alphabetize the first 20 or last 20 words. |
| 3 | Around the World | All the students sit in a circle (or in their desks) One student stands behind another student who is sitting. The teacher flashes them a word. Whichever child says or defines the word first will move on to the next student. The student who makes it back to his or her own desk or starting point is the winner. |
| 4 | Ball Toss | Put students in small groups. The leader of the group shares one thing learned about a particular word on the word wall, then toss the ball to someone in the group. That student shares something different, and so on. |
| 5 | Bang! | All the sight words learned are put in a box. The students sit in a circle and each take a word from the box. If they can read or define the word, they get to keep it. If they cannot, the word is returned to the box. If they pull a card with the word "Bang!" from the box, all the cards they have collected so far must be returned to the box. The child with the greatest number of cards when the game ends is the winner. |
| 6 | Baseball | Materials: Words at 4 different levels (from simple to more difficult). Make them on different colored cards and have the type of hit that each color represents posted somewhere that everyone can see it clearly. Designate different places in the room as 1st base, 2nd base, 3rd base, and homeplate. Divide the students into 2 teams. Designate one team as the home team, and the other as the visitors. Mix up the cards. The children take turns going to the homeplate. Draw out a card and let the child attempt to read or define the word. If the student can read the card correctly, he or she may move according to the type of hit. (A single: move 1 base, a double: move 2 bases, a triple: move 3 bases, and a homerun: go all the way to home plate.) Make sure that you have included some strike out cards and walk cards among the word cards. If the student is unable to read or define the word, it is considered an out. After 3 outs, the next team gets to "Bat". Keep the score so that everyone can see. |
| 7 | Basketball | Set up in the classroom as a mini basketball court. Use masking tape to create on the floor a foul line that shots will be taken from. Prepare in advance a vocabulary activity employing words that are included on the students' word wall. Prepare at least one question for each student in the class. Arrange the class into 2 to 4 teams. Ask one of the questions you prepared of the first student on the first team. If a student identifies the correct wordwall word, that student earns a point. He or she also gets a chance to double his or her score (earn two points for the team) by trying to shoot a basket. A successful shot earns that second point; there is no penalty for a missed shot. If the student does not identify the correct word-wall word, pass the question to the first player on the next team. At the end of the game, the team with the most points is declared the winning team. |


| 8 | Cartoon Captions | Give sttudents a collection of comics from the Sunday paper and have them each choose a strip. Tell them to cut the strip apart and glue three of the individual panels in sequence on a piece of paper. Then have the students write new cations under each of the panels or in the speech bubbles, using words from the word wall to create a story. Have students share their cartoon captions with the class. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | Categories | Name a category, such as parts of speech, opposites, location, etc., and ask students to call out words from the word wall that are in the given category. Ask students to choose category topics according to the words that are on the word wall and allow them to move the words until they are in their correct categories. |
| 10 | Change a Letter | Students try to make new words by changing just one letter. This can also be played in teams. |
| 11 | Charades | Students act words from the word wall and guess which word is being acted out. Put students in teams and record scores to determine the winner. |
| 12 | Erasing Relay | Write two columns of words on the board that are approximately equal in difficulty. Include as many words on the board as there are children in the relay. Children are divided into 2 teams, and will stand in two lines at right angles to the chalkboard. At the signal, the first child in each line points at the first word in his respective column of words and reads or defines that word. If he or she reads or defines the word correctly, he or she is allowed to erase that word. The game is won by the side that erases all the words first. |
| 13 | Flashlight Word | Start off the game by turning off the lights and pointing the flashlight at a particular word on the Word Wall. The teacher calls on a student to read or define the word. When the child has read or defines the word, it is their turn to shine the flashlight on a word and call on another student to read or define. The children really enjoy this because they get a chance to "be the teacher." |
| 14 | Guess My Word Wall Word | Teacher gives clues about each word. This activity can be done in a couple of ways. The teacher gets the students to number off from 1 to 10 in their notebooks and gives clues about the word. The student then writes down what they believe the word is. The other method is to do the activity orally and let a student point to the word on the word wall. |
| 15 | Hot Seat | In this activity, one student is selected to come to the front of the class and take the "hot seat." The hot seat is located a few feet in front of a chalkboard, whiteboard, or chart. The student sits in a chair facing his or her classmates and with his or her back to the board or chart. The student also should have a clear view of the class word wall. The teacher or a classmate selects a word from the word wall (or from students' spelling or vocabulary lists) and writes that word on the board or chart. The student in the hot seat is unable to see the word, but it is his/her job to guess the word by asking questions that help to narrow down the possibilities. As the student narrows down the word, the questions might get more specific. Keep a tally of the number of questions/clues it takes for the student to guess the word. Which student(s) guess the word in the fewest number of clues? |


| 16 | Missing Word | Remove a word from the wall and maybe rearrange the remaining words. Have students figure out which word is missing. May need to give clues to help them figure out what is missing. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17 | Mind Reader | In this activity, students are given clues to identify a mystery word that appears on the classroom word wall. The teacher selects a mystery word and then gives the students five clues for identifying the word. Each successive clue should help students narrow down their choice. As you give each clue, students should select one word from the word wall that matches the clue. For example, the mystery word is pollution. Clue 1: The mystery word is one of our word wall words.Clue 2: The mystery word has more than six letters.Clue 3: The mystery word has three syllables.Clue 4 : The mystery word ends with the suffix -tion.Clue 5: The mystery word rhymes with the word solution. After you have given the five clues, have students show their responses. Which student(s) guessed the mystery word with the fewest possible clues? Each student who guesses the correct word at the earliest possible clue earns a point. Tally points at the end of the game to determine which students are the winners. |
| 18 | On the Back | Students work with partners and draw the word with their finger on their partner's back. When the student guesses the word, they trade places. |
| 19 | Peer Test | Students take turns testing each other on the spelling or meaning of each of the words |
| 20 | Pictionary | Each team chooses one person to begin drawing; this position rotates with each word. The drawer chooses a word from the word wall and tries to draw pictures which suggest the word. The pictures cannot contain any numbers or letters. The teammates try to guess the word the drawing is intended to represent without the drawer talking to teammates. Use a timer to limit their time on guessing. The team that guesses the word first gets to advance and take the next turn. If none of the teams guess the word, the turn passes to whichever team should have been next. |
| 21 | Poem Definition | Use a word from the word wall to create a poem: Line 1: Name it. Line 2: Describe it, rename it. Line 3: Tell where it would be found. Line 4: Tell more about it. Line 5: Use emotion words to tell how you feel about this. Line 6: Explain why you used the emotion words in Line 5 |
| 22 | Rhymes | Give students a word and ask them to identify a rhyming word from the word wall. Have students create a list of rhyming words for words on the word wall. Have them write a poem or rap using these rhyming words. |
| 23 | Scavenger Hunt | Use old magazines or newspapers. Students try to locate as many of the word wall words as they can, they can cut them out and paste them into their notebooks. |
| 24 | Sentence Frames | Use sentence frames and have students use words from the Word Wall to fill in by writing and/or discussion. |
| 25 | Sign Language | Have sign language pictures are available. Students use sign language to spell the word the teacher says. |


| 26 | Sounds Like.... | The teacher says a word that sounds like the word wall word, for instance in the case of 'are' the teacher would <br> say "sounds like far" and the students write down or says what they think the word wall is. |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 27 | Stand Up Sit <br> down | Teacher reads a passage with words from word wall in it. When students hear a word in the passage that is on <br> the word wall, then students stand up. When they hear another word from the word wall, students sit down and <br> so on. |
| 28 | Tic-Tac-Toe <br> Divide the class into two teams of X's and O's. Write words in the tic-tac-toe spaces. Team members take turns <br> coming up and selecting a space. If the child reads or defines the word correctly, he or she may put up an X or O <br> for his or her team. If the answer is incorrect, the other team gets to send a player to the board to try to read or <br> define the same word. An easy alternative to save time and keep the game moving is to have several tic-tac-toe <br> boards made up with words ahead of time on overhead transparencies.Another alternative is to give each child a <br> blank copy of the tic tac toe board, and put the list of words on the board. The children can place the words <br> wherever they want to on their board. As the teacher calls the words out, she will have to tell the children if the <br> word is an X word or an O word. The first child to get tic-tac-toe is the winner. |  |
| 29 | Who Wants to <br> Read Like a | Divide the class into two teams. Using index cards prepared with the sight words, give each student a chance to <br> read or define a word (going back and forth from team to team). The student may use a lifeline and call a friend <br> in the classroom to help them read the word. |
| 30 | Word Pyramid | Students write the word wall word first, the second line write two antonyms, and the third line write three <br> synonyms. On line four, students add four describing words. On line five they use the word in a sentence. |
| 31 | Word Sorts | Write 10-15 words on large index cards and place in a pocket chart. Have students write these words on separate <br> smaller cards or papers at their desks. Have students sort the words into different piles depending on some <br> features certain words share. Students may sort all words that begin with a certain sound, have a certain vowel <br> sound, contain a certain blend or digraph, etc. |
| 32 | Word Wall Snap | The class forms 2 lines. The teacher is in front of the 2 lines. The teacher points to a word wall (or uses the word <br> wall cards), the first student to say the definition of the word remains in front of the line. The other student goes <br> to the back of the line and the 2 students in front continue on. |
| 33 | Word Wall | Stories |
| Students use as many of the word wall words as they can to write a story. |  |  |

## "ALL

## WORDS

ARE PEGS

## TO HANG

## IDEAS ON"

- Henry Ward

Beecher


## ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNER INSTITUTE 2013

# Interactive Word Wall 

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## What do you currently have on your walls!



## Objectives

## Content Objective Language Objective

Identify ways to make word walls more interactive and how to use word walls efficiently and effectively.

Explain what makes word wall interactive and use a rubric to identify the strengths and weaknesses of various word walls.


## What are Word

 Walls?

is a teaching tool used to enhance literacy by displaying a collection of common vocabulary/sight words

## Gallery Walk

Which word wall is my favorite? Which word wall I don't like?


## Why Word Walls?

- Anchor words in long-term memory
- Develops a print-rich environment
- Form important links in concepts
- Easily accessible for all students


## Why Word Walls?

- Facilitate word analysis
- Promote cooperative group learning
- Develop a growing core of words that become part of a reading and writing vocabulary



## Why Word Walls?

- Motivate students to learn more words
- Visual record of skills and content
- Visual map of connections between words and characteristics that form categories



## Why Word Walls?

- Support the usage of words to construct knowledgeable conversations

- Highlight difficult concepts
- Develop independence by visually scaffolding key information


## Types of Word Walls

- High frequency word wall
- Common patterns, phonograms, phrases wall
- Content or thematic wall
- Genre wall
- Current events wall
- Personal wall
- ABC wall
- Words-We-Know wall
- Chunking wall
- Help wall
- Name wall
- Literature word wall
- Prefix/suffix wall
- Compare/contrast wall


## Gallery Walk

## What type of word wall is it?

What is the purpose of the Word Wall?


## Build ELLs Vocabulary

## Strategies:

- Language-Rich Environment - Word Wall
- Word Sorts
- Graphic Organizers
- Vocabulary Self-Collection
- Personal Dictionaries
- Word Study Books


## Build ELLs Vocabulary

## Students should:

- Develop ways to learn words
- Personalize word learning
- Be immersed in words
- Learn words through repeated exposures in multiple ways



## Build ELLs Vocabulary

## In order to develop deep

 understanding of words, students need to see, hear, and use new terms in many

## HOW MANY WORD WALLS SHOULD A CLASSROOM HAVE?

WHO SHOULD HAVE WORD WALLS IN THEIR CLASSRODMS?

## Creating Word Walls

- Be selective about what words go on the wall.
- Use words developmentally appropriate for students in the classroom.
- Add words gradually, approximately 5 a week.
- Make words very accessible by putting them where everyone can see them, possibly easy to manipulate.
- Write them big and in black or bold colors.
- Vary background colors.
- Include pictures.



## Creating Word Walls



## The BEST

## Word Walls are student created.

## Word Wall Rubric

| $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Completely student <br> generated | Some student <br> generated and some <br> teacher generated | Teacher generated | Commercially <br> generated |
| Definitions in <br> students' own words <br> with examples <br> and/or non- <br> examples | Definitions in <br> student friendly <br> terms with examples <br> and/or non- <br> examples some <br> provided by teacher <br> and some provided <br> by students | Dictionary definition <br> and some examples <br> and/or non- <br> examples provided <br> by the teacher | Dictionary definition <br> or no definition with <br> no examples or non- <br> examples provided |
| Inclusion of <br> multiple, student <br> created non- <br> linguistic <br> representations | Inclusion of some <br> student and some <br> teacher created non- <br> linguistic <br> representations | Inclusion of teacher <br> only created non- <br> linguistic <br> representations | No non-linguistic <br> representations |
| Easily accessible in <br> order to manipulate <br> and able to read <br> from a distance | Somewhat <br> accessible and some <br> can be manipulated, <br> but can be easily <br> read even from a <br> distance | Cannot be read from <br> a distance, but is <br> accessible and can <br> be manipulated | Not accessible, <br> cannot be <br> manipulated, and <br> difficult to read from <br> a distance |



$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { How do the } \\
\text { Word Walls } \\
\text { Rate? }
\end{gathered}
$$

## Word Introduction

Four Volunteers, Please



# Tips for Introducing Words to the Wall 

| 重会 | - Charades |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | - Hot Potato |

?. - Mystery box

- Scrambled

TER TIVE IN AC


## Introducing Words

 to the Word Wall



## Definition for

## Interactive Word Wall

 collection ofsystematically organized key words that changes from unit to unit.

## Using the Wall

- Incorporate into your daily instruction
- Plan time to write with the words
- Use review activities to practice so the words become automatic for students
- Model how to use the Word Wall



## Using the Wall

- Sort and categorize words \& phrases
- Refer to those words often
- Have students interact with the Word Wall
- Provide conversational scaffolds that structure the ways that students study, think about, and use words



## Using the Wall

## Interacting with Word Walls



## Record Words

- Students create personal dictionaries of key words for them to refer to when reading and writing
- Words can be listed:
- alphabetically
- thematically
- phonetically, etc.
- Students can:
- write definitions
- copy the pronunciation
- draw a picture
$5)^{-1}$ translate into own language
- create own sentence for each word


## What to Avoid

- Do not simply put up words somewhere in the classroom and tell students to use them.
- Do not use posters and flashcards created by publishing companies.
- Do not treat a word wall like decoration.



## Promote Word Consciousness

- Look up words
- Harvest words
- Group words
- Examine words
- Categorize words
- Sort words

- Manipulate words
- Enjoy words
- Collect words
- Share words
$\downarrow$ Take pride in knowing words



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## independence



Freedom from the control of others-ability to make your own choices
Representative Democracy

A democracy where the citizens elect leaders to vote on issues.
national


## sovernment

The way an organization or group is managed and controlled


The executive branch of government is responsible for enforcing the laws. The president is head of the executive branch for our country.

## Legislative Branch



The legislative branch is the branch of government responsible for making the laws. The legislative branch of the national qovernment is called Congress.

## government services

Services that are provided by the government and paid for with tax dollars



## M in

mputers and linked together fic place

## IER

 to other compuler

## AB

uttons used to type o a computer
board that erases after the cursor

board that moves next line

## Bockipoce

pard that erases the E the cursor

## Cuck

to press the mouse once or the left hand side of the mouse once

## Dovir Culek


a key on the keyboard that moves the cursor to the next line

## RIEHT Chek $O$

to push the button on the right hand side of a mouse in order to find a menu of list of options. On a Macit'rellick and control

## Menu Bar <br> a horizontal strip that

 contains lists of avaitable menus
a list of things that you can choose to do on the computer or in a program

## DESKTOP

the screen or working area on the computer

## Fi, AM DRIN: 9


an area of the desktop where a program is running

arrow or blinking line that tells you where on the screen you are working
 documegt is currently in the window's fiame
TOOL BAR
A row of icons that activate commands or functions for the specific program

a shorthit to applicatiom the user puts there and it in aved te lainch applicarons and
twitah betwern runneg applications.

## ICON W

a picture that is clicked to open a program

## JCANNER

## TEXT

words


any number, letter, symbol, or space created by the keyboard

## Graphics <br> pictures on the computer

## HANDLE <br> an outline of the ohject appears with imall boxes. Each pox is a handle. E

 drapging the handles, vou can changethe shape and sure of the object:

## WEB BROVIER :"。 <br> An application/program that $\theta$ e 0 is used to access the internet

## BOOKMARKS OR

 FAVORITESA link stored in the web browse
for future use to access a web pape
it can be stored on the bar or drod down menu


A website th information entor:

## CREEPING



## PE

## (1)

Rules
If fosutisiles - wemannt 피퓨패,
2 fine bata fan
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## go hunde



18





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# МАТН WORD WALL 

Right Angle
L.

## stonahtingle <br> 

## Refles Ange

 A. H

Remainder Disiblity
Test
23
Is 51 drobie by 3 $5+1 * 6\left(=\frac{d}{4}+\right.$


## ART Word Wall

Primary Secondary


Background Middleground Foreground


Em hasis
a variety
of lines

 Fible sfativis
contour lines

## Eandscape <br> dacityssape Seascape

Still Life


Mosaic

facial proportion 25




 $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { overe } \\ \text { on } \\ 100^{15}\end{array}\right]$



Rocks

 Our Portable Word Wal


## Longitude



Imaginary lines that run from north to south on a globe

## Latitude



Imaginary lines that run east to west on the globe

Rio grande


Colorado River


## equator

$0^{\circ}$ latitude-Divides the earth into northern and southern hemispheres

## prime meridian

$0^{\circ}$ longitude-Divides the earth into eastern and western hemispheres


## D E A D

## Word

happy
joyful
content
fortunate
lighthearited
glad
satisfied


## Noll words



$43$


$45$











## Math Vocabulary Word Wall

straightedge geometry geometry template line vertex (1) right angle $L=$ angle obtuse angle ray vertices $\left(2^{*}\right)$ acute angle parallel $\|=$ parallel lines dat straight angle point end point line segment intersect place value minimum maximum range mode median $x$-axis $y$-axis estimate whole number numerator denominator fraction area







(ex)


| To, Tod or Twes? |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| The Invern If the pork: |  |
| $\qquad$ I 7ave eatlen tak moch chnceslote |  |
|  ann thet ranale |  |



Ne er Know?



Where or wear?
whtio whers =-vou zon?




Write or Right?
Wvina shats dewn mo datis






Mattering 5

61


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Vetridayim (6)
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Geineln S50ctal
thombs hexayn
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## Word Wall Rubric

| 4 | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ |
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