

*Research shows that children who have memorized nursery rhymes become better readers because they develop early sensitivity to the sounds of the language. (Marie Clay)*

*Nursery Rhymes help with phonemic awareness in the development of young children.*

### **Skills you can teach using Nursery Rhymes**

- Rhyming
- Sound/Word Discrimination
- Blending
- Word segmentation
- Phoneme manipulation

### **Nursery Rhymes can...**

- Enrich young children's vocabulary
- Provide opportunities for oral language development
- Introduce children to basic story structure such as problem and solution, cause and effect
- Be fun and engaging.

***The Trial of Mother Goose can be directly correlated to the following Georgia Standards of Excellence in Theatre and English Language Arts.***

Theatre Art Georgia Standards of Excellence

## *Kindergarten*

**Course Description:** Analyzes and constructs meaning from theatre experiences, acting, developing scripts, examining roles, exploring relevance, and engaging actively and appropriately as an audience member in theatre or other media experiences.

## *First through Fifth Grade*

**Course Description:** Expands upon previous course, analyzing and constructing meaning from theatre experiences through acting, developing scripts, examining roles, critiquing, exploring relevance, and engaging actively and appropriately as an audience member in theatre or other media experiences.

English Language Arts Georgia Standards of Excellence

## *Kindergarten*

**ELAGSEKRL1:** With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about key details in a text.

**ELAGSEKRL2:** With prompting and support, retell familiar stories, including key details.

**ELAGSEKRL3:** With prompting and support, identify characters, settings, and major events in a story.

**ELAGSEKRL9:** With prompting and support, compare and contrast the adventures and experiences of characters in familiar stories.

**ELAGSEKRI2:** With prompting and support, identify the main topic (main idea) and retell key details of a text (supporting details).

**ELAGSEKRF2:** Demonstrate understanding of spoken words, syllables, and sounds (phonemes).

a. Recognize and produce rhyming words.

**ELAGSEKW1:** Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to compose opinion pieces in which they tell a reader the topic or the name of the book they are “writing” about and state an opinion or preference about the topic or book (e.g., My favorite book is...).

## *First Grade*

**ELAGSE1RL1:** Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.

**ELAGSE1RL2:** Retell stories, including key details, and demonstrate understanding of their central message or lesson.

**ELAGSE1RL3:** Describe characters, settings, and major events in a story, using key details.

**ELAGSE1RL9:** Compare and contrast the adventures and experiences of characters in stories.

**ELAGSE1RL10:** With prompting and support, read prose and poetry of appropriate complexity for grade 1.

**ELAGSE1W1:** Write opinion pieces in which they introduce the topic or the name of the book they are writing about, state an opinion, supply a reason for the opinion, and provide some sense of closure.

## *Second Grade*

**ELAGSE2RL1:** Ask and answer such questions as who, what, where, when, why, and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.

**ELAGSE2RL2:** Recount stories, including fables and folktales from diverse cultures, and determine their central message, lesson, or moral.

**ELAGSE2RL3:** Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges.

**ELAGSE2RL9:** Compare and contrast two or more versions of the same story (e.g., Cinderella stories) by different authors or from different cultures.

**ELAGSE2W1:** Write opinion pieces in which they introduce the topic or book they are writing about, state an opinion, supply reasons that support the opinion, use linking words (e.g., because, and, also) to connect opinion and reasons, and provide a concluding statement or section.

## *Third Grade*

**ELAGSE3RL2:** Recount stories, including fables, folktales, and myths from diverse cultures; determine the central message, lesson, or moral and explain how it is conveyed through key details in the text.

**ELAGSE3RL3:** Describe characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, or feelings) and explain how their actions contribute to the sequence of events.

**ELAGSE3RL5:** Refer to parts of stories, dramas, and poems when writing or speaking about a text, using terms such as chapter, scene, and stanza; describe how each successive part builds on earlier sections.

**ELAGSE3RI3:** Describe the relationship between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text, using language that pertains to time, sequence, and cause/effect.

## *Fourth Grade*

**ELAGSE4RL1:** Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

**ELAGSE4RL2:** Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text; summarize the text.

**ELAGSE4RI2:** Determine the main idea of a text and explain how it is supported by key details; summarize the text.

**ELAGSE4RL5:** Explain major differences between poems, drama, and prose, and refer to the structural elements of poems (e.g., verse, rhythm, meter) and drama (e.g., casts of characters, settings, descriptions, dialogue, stage directions) when writing or speaking about a text.

**ELAGSE4RL6:** Compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated, including the difference between first- and third-person narrations.

**ELAGSE4RL3:** Describe in depth a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character's thoughts, words, or actions).

## *Fifth Grade*

**ELAGSE5RL3:** Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., how characters interact).

**ELAGSE5RL4:** Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes.

**ELAGSE5RL5:** Explain how a series of chapters, scenes, or stanzas fits together to provide the overall structure of a particular story, drama, or poem.

**ELAGSE5RL6:** Describe how a narrator's or speaker's point of view influences how events are described.

**ELAGSE5RL9:** Compare and contrast stories in the same genre (e.g., mysteries and adventure stories) on their approaches to similar themes and topics.

*In addition to correlating The Trial of Mother Goose to the theatre and language arts standards, teachers can incorporate STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) activities into their daily lesson plans. The list below illustrates a sample of effective STEM activities that support the classic nursery rhymes and project based learning.*

Nursery Rhyme	Project
Hickory Dickory Dock	Pendulum Tower- Build a tower that holds a swinging pendulum for a set amount of time.
Humpty Dumpty	Egg Drop- Create a contraption that will support Humpty Dumpty safely when he falls.
Jack and Jill	Bucket Holder- Create a newspaper chain that supports a bucket of water
Mary, Mary Quite Contrary	Paper Cup- Make a cup out of paper that holds water for Mary's garden
Jack Be Nimble	Catapult- Create a catapult to help Jack clear the candlestick.
Rub a Dub Dub	Foil Boat- Construct a boat out of aluminum foil.
Hey Diddle Diddle	Platform- Build a platform entirely out of paper
Little Miss Muffet	Spider Trap- Create a working spider trap that includes at least on simple machine
Little Bo Peep	Rescue Helicopter- Create a helicopter out of paper and paperclips

Nursery Rhyme	Project
Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe	Index Card House- Build a house out of index cards

*Additional activities:*

Nursery Rhyme	Activities
Hickory Dickory Dock	Learn about clocks Create model clocks
Humpty Dumpty	Fill plastic eggs with upper and lower case letters to create a matching game
Jack and Jill	Explore simple machines and pulleys
Mary, Mary Quite Contrary	Plant a garden Identify the parts of a plant Discuss what a plant needs to survive
Jack Be Nimble	Investigate solids, liquids, and gases
Hey Diddle Diddle	Explore the phases of the moon
Little Miss Muffet	Identify the parts of a spider Compare and contrast insects and arachnids using a Venn diagram Graph students responses- "Are you afraid of spiders" Identify the life cycle of a spider Create a book of spider facts

