

# Wyoming Department of Education Required Virtual Education Course Syllabus

## Sheridan County School District # 1

Program Name	Sheridan County School District #1 Virtual School	Content Area	LA
Course ID	ACESL-EL	Grade Level	K - 5
Course Name	Discover English - Elementary School Part 1-ESL	# of Credits	1
SCED Code	51008	Curriculum Type	Acellus

### COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course designed is for students seeking a mastery of English as a second language. The course is taught by the Discover Method, making it the right choice for students of any native tongue having little or no English background. Discover English incorporates the syntax, vocabulary and pronunciation needed to comprehend English in an everyday environment. This course is ideal for students learning English for the first time, or for an ESL student needing extra practice and help. Discover English can be used in a stand-alone environment or to supplement teacher instruction in the classroom in a blended learning environment.

### WYOMING CONTENT AND PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

STANDARD#	BENCHMARK (Standard/Indicator) <a href="#">Use the Standards and Benchmarks as Spreadsheets</a>
L.K.1	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
L.K.1.a	a. Print many upper- and lowercase letters.
L.K.1.b	b. Use frequently occurring nouns and verbs
L.K.1.c	c. Form regular plural nouns orally by adding /s/ or /es/ (e.g., dog, dogs; wish, wishes).
L.K.1.d	d. Understand and use question words (interrogatives) (e.g., who, what, where, when, why, how).
L.K.1.e	e. Use the most frequently occurring prepositions (e.g., to, from, in, out, on, off, for, of, by, with).
L.K.1.f	f. Produce and expand complete sentences in shared language activities.
L.K.2	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
L.K.2.a	a. Capitalize the first word in a sentence and the pronoun I.
L.K.2.b	b. Recognize and name end punctuation.
L.K.2.c	c. Write a letter or letters for most consonant and short-vowel sounds (phonemes).
L.K.2.d	d. Spell simple words phonetically, drawing on knowledge of sound-letter relationships.
L.K.3	(Begins in grade 2)
L.K.4	Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on kindergarten reading and content.
L.K.4.a	a. Identify new meanings for familiar words and apply them accurately (e.g., knowing duck is a bird and learning the verb to duck).
L.K.4.b	b. Use the most frequently occurring inflections and affixes (e.g., -ed, -s, re-, un-, pre-, -ful, -less) as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word.
L.K.5	With guidance and support from adults, explore word relationships and nuances in word meanings.
L.K.5.a	a. Sort common objects into categories (e.g., shapes, foods) to gain a sense of the concepts the categories represent.
L.K.5.b	b. Demonstrate understanding of frequently occurring verbs and adjectives by relating them to their opposites (antonyms).
L.K.5.c	c. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at school that are colorful).
L.K.5.d	d. Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs describing the same general action (e.g., walk, march, strut, prance) by acting out the meanings.
L.K.6	Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts.
L.1.1	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
L.1.1.a	a. Print all upper- and lowercase letters.
L.1.1.b	b. Use common, proper, and possessive nouns.
L.1.1.c	c. Use singular and plural nouns with matching verbs in basic sentences (e.g., He hops; We hop).
L.1.1.d	d. Use personal, possessive, and indefinite pronouns (e.g., I, me, my; they, them, their; anyone, everything).
L.1.1.e	e. Use verbs to convey a sense of past, present, and future (e.g., Yesterday I walked home; Today I walk home; Tomorrow I will walk home).
L.1.1.f	f. Use frequently occurring adjectives.
L.1.1.g	g. Use frequently occurring conjunctions (e.g., and, but, or, so, because).
L.1.1.h	h. Use determiners (e.g., articles, demonstratives).
L.1.1.i	i. Use frequently occurring prepositions (e.g., during, beyond, toward).
L.1.1.j	j. Produce and expand complete simple and compound declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences in response to prompts.
L.1.2	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
L.1.2.a	a. Capitalize dates and names of people.
L.1.2.b	b. Use end punctuation for sentences.
L.1.2.c	c. Use commas in dates and to separate single words in a series.
L.1.2.d	d. Use conventional spelling for words with common spelling patterns and for frequently occurring irregular words.

L.1.2.e	e. Spell untaught words phonetically, drawing on phonemic awareness and spelling conventions.
L.1.3	(Begins in grade 2)
L.1.4	Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 1 reading and content, choosing flexibly from an array of strategies.
L.1.4.a	a. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
L.1.4.b	b. Use frequently occurring affixes as a clue to the meaning of a word.
L.1.4.c	c. Identify frequently occurring root words (e.g., look) and their inflectional forms (e.g., looks, looked, looking).
L.1.5	With guidance and support from adults, demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings.
L.1.5.a	a. Sort words into categories (e.g., colors, clothing) to gain a sense of the concepts the categories represent.
L.1.5.b	b. Define words by category and by one or more key attributes (e.g., a duck is a bird that swims; a tiger is a large cat with stripes).
L.1.5.c	c. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at home that are cozy).
L.1.5.d	Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs differing in manner (e.g., look, peek, glance, stare, glare, scowl) and adjectives differing in intensity (e.g., large, gigantic) by defining or choosing them or by acting out the meanings.
L.1.6	Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, including using frequently occurring conjunctions to signal simple relationships (e.g., because).
L.2.1	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
L.2.1.a	a. Use collective nouns (e.g., group).
L.2.1.b	b. Form and use frequently occurring irregular plural nouns (e.g., feet, children, teeth, mice, fish).
L.2.1.c	c. Use reflexive pronouns (e.g., myself, ourselves).
L.2.1.d	d. Form and use the past tense of frequently occurring irregular verbs (e.g., sat, hid, told).
L.2.1.e	e. Use adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified.
L.2.1.f	Produce, expand, and rearrange complete simple and compound sentences (e.g., The boy watched the movie; The little boy watched the movie; The action movie was watched by the little boy).
L.2.2	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
L.2.2.a	a. Capitalize holidays, product names, and geographic names.
L.2.2.b	b. Use commas in greetings and closings of letters.
L.2.2.c	c. Use an apostrophe to form contractions and frequently occurring possessives.
L.2.2.d	d. Generalize learned spelling patterns when writing words (e.g., cage → badge; boy → boil).
L.2.2.e	e. Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and correct spellings.
L.2.3	Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
L.2.3.a	a. Compare formal and informal uses of English.
L.2.4	Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 2 reading and content, choosing flexibly from an array of strategies.
L.2.4.a	a. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
L.2.4.b	b. Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known prefix is added to a known word (e.g., happy/unhappy, tell/retell).
L.2.4.c	c. Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., addition, additional).
L.2.4.d	d. Use knowledge of the meaning of individual words to predict the meaning of compound words (e.g., birdhouse, lighthouse, housefly; bookshelf, notebook, bookmark).
L.2.4.e	e. Use glossaries and beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases.
L.2.5	Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings.
L.2.5.a	a. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., describe foods that are spicy or juicy).
L.2.5.b	b. Distinguish shades of meaning among closely related verbs (e.g., toss, throw, hurl) and closely related adjectives (e.g., thin, slender, skinny, scrawny).
L.2.6	Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, including using adjectives and adverbs to describe (e.g., When other kids are happy that makes me happy).
L.3.1	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
L.3.1.a	a. Explain the function of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs in general and their functions in particular sentences.
L.3.1.b	b. Form and use regular and irregular plural nouns.
L.3.1.c	c. Use abstract nouns (e.g., childhood).
L.3.1.d	d. Form and use regular and irregular verbs.

L.3.1.e	e. Form and use the simple (e.g., I walked; I walk; I will walk) verb tenses.
L.3.1.f	f. Ensure subject-verb and pronoun-antecedent agreement.
L.3.1.g	g. Form and use comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified.
L.3.1.h	h. Use coordinating and subordinating conjunctions.
L.3.1.i	i. Produce simple, compound, and complex sentences.
L.3.2	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
L.3.2.a	a. Capitalize appropriate words in titles.
L.3.2.b	b. Use commas in addresses.
L.3.2.c	c. Use commas and quotation marks in dialogue.
L.3.2.d	d. Form and use possessives.
L.3.2.e	e. Use conventional spelling for high-frequency and other studied words and for adding suffixes to base words (e.g., sitting, smiled, cries, happiness).
L.3.2.f	f. Use spelling patterns and generalizations (e.g., word families, position-based spellings, syllable patterns, ending rules, meaningful word parts) in writing words.
L.3.2.g	g. Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and correct spellings.
L.3.3	Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
L.3.3.a	a. Choose words and phrases for effect.
L.3.3.b	b. Recognize and observe differences between the conventions of spoken and written standard English.
L.3.4	Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning word and phrases based on grade 3 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.
L.3.4.a	a. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
L.3.4.b	b. Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known affix is added to a known word (e.g., agreeable/disagreeable, comfortable/uncomfortable, care/careless, heat/preheat).
L.3.4.c	c. Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., company, companion).
L.3.4.d	d. Use glossaries or beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.
L.3.5	Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings.
L.3.5.a	a. Distinguish the literal and nonliteral meanings of words and phrases in context (e.g., take steps).
L.3.5.b	b. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., describe people who are friendly or helpful).
L.3.5.c	c. Distinguish shades of meaning among related words that describe states of mind or degrees of certainty (e.g., knew, believed, suspected, heard, wondered).
L.3.6	Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate conversational, general academic, and domainspecific words and phrases, including those that signal spatial and temporal relationships (e.g., After dinner that night we went looking for them).
L.4.1	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
L.4.1.a	a. Use relative pronouns (who, whose, whom, which, that) and relative adverbs (where, when, why).
L.4.1.b	b. Form and use the progressive (e.g., I was walking; I am walking; I will be walking) verb tenses.
L.4.1.c	c. Use modal auxiliaries (e.g., can, may, must) to convey various conditions.
L.4.1.d	d. Order adjectives within sentences according to conventional patterns (e.g., a small red bag rather than a red small bag).
L.4.1.e	e. Form and use prepositional phrases.
L.4.1.f	f. Produce complete sentences, recognizing and correcting inappropriate fragments and run-ons.
L.4.1.g	g. Correctly use frequently confused words (e.g., to, too, two; there, their).
L.4.2	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
L.4.2.a	a. Use correct capitalization.
L.4.2.b	b. Use commas and quotation marks to mark direct speech and quotations from a text.
L.4.2.c	c. Use a comma before a coordinating conjunction in a compound sentence.
L.4.2.d	d. Spell grade-appropriate words correctly, consulting references as needed.
L.4.3	Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
L.4.3.a	a. Choose words and phrases to convey ideas precisely.
L.4.3.b	b. Choose punctuation for effect.
L.4.3.c	c. Differentiate between contexts that call for formal English (e.g., presenting ideas) and situations where informal discourse is appropriate (e.g., small-group discussion).
L.4.4	Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 4 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.
L.4.4.a	a. Use context (e.g., definitions, examples, or restatements in text) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.

L.4.4.b	b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., telegraph, photograph, autograph).
L.4.4.c	c. Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation and determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.
L.4.5	Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.
L.4.5.a	a. Explain the meaning of simple similes and metaphors (e.g., as pretty as a picture) in context.
L.4.5.b	b. Recognize and explain the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs.
L.4.5.c	c. Demonstrate understanding of words by relating them to their opposites (antonyms) and to words with similar but not identical meanings (synonyms).
L.4.6	Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, including those that signal precise actions, emotions, or states of being (e.g., quizzed, whined, stammered) and that are basic to a particular topic (e.g., wildlife, conservation, and endangered when discussing animal preservation).
L.5.1	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
L.5.1.a	a. Explain the function of conjunctions, prepositions, and interjections in general and their function in particular sentences.
L.5.1.b	b. Form and use the perfect (e.g., I had walked; I have walked; I will have walked) verb tenses.
L.5.1.c	c. Use verb tense to convey various times, sequences, states, and conditions.
L.5.1.d	d. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb tense.
L.5.1.e	e. Use correlative conjunctions (e.g., either/or, neither/nor).
L.5.2	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
L.5.2.a	a. Use punctuation to separate items in a series.
L.5.2.b	b. Use a comma to separate an introductory element from the rest of the sentence.
L.5.2.c	c. Use a comma to set off the words yes and no (e.g., Yes, thank you), to set off a tag question from the rest of the sentence (e.g., It's true, isn't it?), and to indicate direct address (e.g., Is that you, Steve?).
L.5.2.d	d. Use underlining, quotation marks, or italics to indicate titles of works.
L.5.2.e	e. Spell grade-appropriate words correctly, consulting references as needed.
L.5.3	Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
L.5.3.a	a. Expand, combine, and reduce sentences for meaning, reader/listener interest, and style.
L.5.3.b	b. Compare and contrast the varieties of English (e.g., dialects, registers) used in stories, dramas, or poems.
L.5.4	Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 5 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.
L.5.4.a	a. Use context (e.g., cause/effect relationships and comparisons in text) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
L.5.4.b	b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., photograph, photosynthesis).
L.5.4.c	c. Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation and determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.
L.5.5	Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.
L.5.5.a	a. Interpret figurative language, including similes and metaphors, in context.
L.5.5.b	b. Recognize and explain the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs.
L.5.5.c	c. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonyms, antonyms, homographs) to better understand each of the words.
L.5.6	Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, including those that signal contrast, addition, and other logical relationships (e.g., however, although, nevertheless, similarly, moreover, in addition).
<b>SCOPE AND SEQUENCE</b>	
<b>UNIT OUTLINE</b>	<b>STANDARD#</b>
	<b>OUTCOMES OBJECTIVES/STUDENT CENTERED GOALS</b>

Unit 1	L.K.1.b; L.K.4.a; L.K.5.c; L.K.5.d	In this unit, students learn the following English words: apple, bird, hat, book, car, balloon, baby, cake, leaf, cat, bug, dog, berry, moon, horse, pen, shoes, house, pig, tree, spoon, stars, tissues, toilet, train, trumpet, wallet, watch, yarn, zipper, colors, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, pink, black, white, brown, airplane, ice, cream, lamp, milk, pills, crayons, coffee, chair, fish, fork, bear, clock, butterfly, cow, bed, duck, bench, fire, bread, frog, nose, eyes, mouth, ear, hand, feet, finger, toes, boots, flag, gloves, banana, pencil, sheep, glasses, wheel, socks, grass, bag, cards, bubbles, candy, bus, chicken, flower, keys, parrot, knife, ring, spider, stop sign, rainbow, popcorn, cupcake, cherry, fries, laptop, bridge.
Unit 2	L.K.1.b; L.K.4.a; L.K.5.c; L.K.5.d	In this unit students learn the following English words: bike, sign, jar, slide, tiger, strawberry, toast, wagon, camera, umbrella, comb, brush, scissors, table, sink, couch, window, microwave, towels, mailbox, bowls, castle, snow, ice cream, mountain, sky, lake, present, lipstick, bow, bathroom, bedroom, kitchen, living room, porch, office, pool, classroom, gym, playground, street, theater, store, gas station, library, stadium, restaurant, airport, hospital, church, acorns, carrots, elephant, teapot, pie, motorcycle, fan, window, cactus, bracelet, boat, river, ocean, sand, shell, bucket, shovel, ticket, rug, pillow, zebra, camel, lightning, tornado, teeth, cookies, soap, spatula, speaker, crown, fence, hammer, snail, box, button, feather, firework, lion, toothbrush, water, bacon, bandage, blender, calculator, cemetery, chain, chef, chess, chips, dice.
Unit 3	L.K.1.b; L.K.4.a; L.K.5.c; L.K.5.d	In this unit, students learn the following English words: tie, swing, paper, nail, perfume, pear, puzzle, piano, snake, salad, dress, suit, girl, boy, drink, Sun, eggs, clown, forest, panda, avocado, backpack, donut, baseball, flashlight, drill, wolf, star, sugar, tomato, doctor, police, dad, mom, grandpa, grandma, waiter, astronaut, firefighter, teacher, paint, tricycle, ruler, sandcastle, trash, wire, road, paintbrush, rain, safety pin, apron, basketball, barn, bathtub, beach, candle, cave, cereal, canoe, circle, hay, blueberry, broccoli, terminal, grapes, hanger, glasses, friends, Ferris wheel, broom, family, farm, dresser, doll, raccoon, watermelon, vegetable, snowman, mango, heart, iron, cheese, light switch, lock, lizard, nuts, juice, rabbit, fridge, pasta, pumpkin, peach, lettuce, sack, mouse, needle, newspaper, plug, rooster, wheelchair.

Unit 4	L.K.1.b; L.K.4.a; L.K.5.c; L.K.5.d	In this unit, students learn the following English words: globe, gun, hose, headphones, ice skates, light bulb, rhino, door, vacuum, van, pan, glue, garbage can, mail, money, statue, match, microscope, turtle, pitcher, pickle, ladybug, jacket, monkey, pot, keyboard, scarf, stairs, pants, crocodile, hot dog, football, coat, clover, bee, clouds, mirror, potato, tape, stool, plate, lemon, deer, printer, pretzels, coins, cobweb, fountain, violin, squirrel, chocolate, chalkboard, guitar, microphone, screws, seal, mushroom, shark, tractor, volcano, eagle, muffin, truck, wheat, rake, stamp, rocks, taxi, peas, cracker, garlic, curtains, skates, map, flamingo, stapler, bell, field, telephone, peanuts, faucet, ear buds, computer, trail, trophy, giraffe, drums, hair, dryer, stove, trunk, year, month, week, day, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.
Unit 5	L.K.1.b; L.K.4.a; L.K.5.c; L.K.5.d	In this unit students learn the following English words: donkey, penguin, shirt, lighthouse, dishes, pineapple, grave, polar bear, corn, kite, celery, honey, marbles, helicopter, marker, bottle, washing machine, waterfall, popsicle, lollipop, net, skyscraper, roof, hair, rose, tongue, helmet, earring, lamp post, cup, kangaroo, onion, hamburger, koala, waffle, sandals, sailboat, seeds, dryer, thumb, hill, caterpillar, necklace, suitcase, floor, ceiling, cart, logs, desk, mower, stroller, meat, wood, sunglasses, tools, rope, television, bull, peacock, snowflake, seasons, spring, summer, autumn, winter, parade, party, Christmas tree, toaster, CD, toilet paper, squash, toolbox, carousel, triangle, silverware, weights, turkey, chick, rice, lid, frosting, pancakes, treasure, knot, wall, puppet, drawer, screwdriver, ghost, scarecrow, razor, can, beak, yo-yo, nail clippers, fingernails, ladder.
Unit 6	L.K.1.b; L.K.4.a; L.K.5.c; L.K.5.d	In this unit students learn the following English words: birdhouse, napkin, square, radishes, oar, vase, smoke, vulture, sword, credit card, icicle, goat, lantern, seesaw, string, raspberry, toothpaste, tack, hallway, worm, firetruck, raft, cable, fishing pole, brick, seahorse, doorknob, jellyfish, hamster, compass, cheetah, wine, crate, dandelion, traffic cone, lighter, target, grasshopper, grater, seagull, chalk, calendar, sprinkler, crab, measuring tape, pinecone, mask, floss, kiwi, jam, sandwich, goggles, straws, wrench, goose, steering wheel, sled, rolling pin, olives, phone booth, oil, wing, octopus, whistle, blocks, dolphin, nest, trampoline, footprints, hook, saddle, ax, rocking chair, clip, moustache, soda, band, ponytail, stage, starfish, dirt, tent, arrow, blanket, nurse, barrel, radio, beaver, bat, saw, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.

Unit 7	L.K.1.b; L.K.4.a; L.K.5.c; L.K.5.d	In this unit students learn the following English words: paper towel, telescope, elbow, blood, dragonfly, bone, bomb, train tracks, cast, beans, binoculars, battery, explosion, hurricane, comet, atom, canvas, poison, veil, headlights, lace, cube, shadow, keyhole, badge, scale, drain, bush, horns, orange, buffalo, butter, gorilla, asparagus, can opener, pond, make up, shield, harp, noodles, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, lily pad, legs, traffic lights, arm, fingerprint, cane, tea bag, pump, eyebrow, beads, fern, passport, bark, fire extinguisher, pocket, snow shoes, gingerbread, beach chair, lobster, coconut, curls, stump, sprinkles, funnel, wreath, roots, sponge, porcupine, spear, throne, desert, bird feeder, bib, chin, braid, eyelash, stripes,
Unit 8	L.K.1.b; L.K.4.a; L.K.5.c; L.K.5.d	In this unit students will learn the following English words: undershirt, tunnel, windmill, candy cane, tower, cell phone, artist, mouse, dancer, moth, foam, motor boat, headband, corks, thorns, heel, man, woman, child, group, stomach, throat, people, skirt, pearls, end, hoof, headband, ostrich, bulldozer, whale, power button, case, tear, power line, thief, crack, surgery, shower head, brownies, apple, cake, doll, can opener, ear, banana, fan, fries, flag, backpack, bag, lamp, goat, gun, bow, pills, shell, rug, scarf, watch, baby, crying, bird, flying, balloon, floating, horns, playing, sandwich, eating, farm, field, store, bridge, classroom, forest, library, mountain, restaurant, pond, child, sleeping, dog, washing, book, reading, horse, riding, feet, jumping, woman, singing, man, carrying, tree, growing, shoes, tying, bottle, feeding.
Unit 9	L.K.1.b; L.K.4.a; L.K.5.c; L.K.5.d	In this unit students learn the following English words: legs, running, water, swimming, pen, writing, mouth, blowing, eggs, gathering, pot, stirring, flower, smelling, shirt, folding, scissors, cutting, lake, fishing, ocean, sandwich, sky, cereal, toilet, vase, piano, calendar, cookies, dice, chalk, erasing, girl, listening, hand, shaking, grass, lying, computer, typing, boy, diving, boot, dancing, dress, duck, eagle, fence, frog, heart, pan, cooking, dad, holding, fork, eating, spider, crawling, truck, driving, clown, laughing, eye, looking, street, hugging, broom, sweeping, playground, swinging, phone, talking, arrow, pointing, rain, dripping, candles, burning, cat, licking, fish, feather, grapes, keys, gloves, ruler, potatoes, snake, cards, bus, grandpa, standing, grandma, sitting, airplane, falling, mom, cleaning, rope, climbing.
Unit 10	L.4.4.a; L.4.6	Students work with current English vocabulary words in sentences learning new phrases.
Unit 11	L.4.4.a; L.4.6	Students work with current English vocabulary words in sentences learning new phrases.
Unit 12	L.4.4.a; L.4.6	Students work with current English vocabulary words in sentences learning new phrases.
Unit 13	L.4.4.a; L.4.6	Students work with current English vocabulary words in sentences learning new phrases.

Unit 14	L.4.4.a; L.4.6	Students work with current English vocabulary words in sentences learning new phrases.
Unit 15	L.4.4.a; L.4.6	Students work with current English vocabulary words in sentences learning new phrases.
Unit 16	L.4.4.a; L.4.6	Students work with current English vocabulary words in sentences learning new phrases.
Unit 17	L.4.4.a; L.4.6	Students work with current English vocabulary words in sentences learning new phrases.
Unit 18	L.4.4.a; L.4.6	Students work with current English vocabulary words in sentences learning new phrases.
Unit 19	L.4.4.a; L.4.6	Students work with current English vocabulary words in sentences learning new phrases.
Unit 20	L.4.4.a; L.4.6	Students work with current English vocabulary words in sentences learning new phrases.