

Subject Area: Social Skills
Unit Title: Saying Hello to Family Members and Friends
Grade Level: 3-Year-Olds
Lesson Number: 1 of 10

Duration: 30 minutes
Date: [Insert Date]
Teacher: [Insert Teacher's Name]
Room: [Insert Room Number]

Curriculum Standards Alignment

Content Standards:

- Social Skills: Greeting family members and friends
- Communication: Verbal and non-verbal cues

Skills Standards:

- Confidence and self-esteem
- Empathy and respect for others

Cross-Curricular Links:

- Language and Literacy
- Emotional Intelligence

Essential Questions & Big Ideas

Essential Questions:

- What is the importance of greeting family members and friends?
- How can we use verbal and non-verbal cues to greet others?

Enduring Understandings:

- Greetings are an essential part of building relationships
- Verbal and non-verbal cues are important for effective communication

Student Context Analysis

Class Profile:

- Total Students: 20
- ELL Students: 5
- IEP/504 Plans: 2
- Gifted: 3

Learning Styles Distribution:

- Visual: 40%
- Auditory: 30%
- Kinesthetic: 30%

Lesson Objectives

Knowledge/Remembering: By the end of the lesson, children will be able to recall and identify 5 different greetings (e.g., "hello," "hi," "good morning," "good afternoon," "goodbye") with 90% accuracy.

Comprehension/Understanding: Children will be able to demonstrate an understanding of the importance of greetings in social interactions, by explaining why saying hello to family members and friends is important, using simple sentences and examples, with 85% accuracy.

Application/Applying: Students will be able to apply their knowledge of greetings by role-playing different scenarios, such as greeting a family member or friend, using verbal and non-verbal cues (e.g., waving, smiling, making eye contact), with 80% accuracy.

Analysis/Analyzing: Children will be able to analyze and distinguish between different types of greetings, such as formal and informal greetings, by sorting pictures or flashcards into categories, with 75% accuracy.

Lesson Introduction

The lesson will begin with a hook to grab the children's attention, such as a fun song or a greeting game. The teacher will then introduce the topic of greetings and explain its importance in our daily lives. The children will be shown pictures of family members and friends, and the teacher will model how to say hello to each of them. The lesson will also cover the importance of using non-verbal cues such as waving, smiling, and making eye contact when greeting others.

Teaching Script

Section 1: Introduction and Song (5 minutes)

- The teacher will introduce the topic of greetings and explain its importance.
- The teacher will sing a fun song with the children, such as "The Hello Song," to grab their attention and engage them in the lesson.

Section 2: Picture Time (5 minutes)

- The teacher will show the children pictures of family members and friends, and model how to say hello to each of them.
- The children will be encouraged to repeat the greetings and practice their new skills.

Section 3: Role-Playing (10 minutes)

- The children will participate in role-playing activities, taking turns to greet each other and practice their new skills.
- The teacher will provide scenarios and prompts, such as "Say hello to your mom" or "Greet your friend."

Section 4: Game Time (5 minutes)

- The teacher will play a greeting game with the children, such as "Hello, How Are You?"
- The game will involve the children taking turns to greet each other and respond to greetings.

Section 5: Conclusion and Review (3 minutes)

- The teacher will review the key greetings learned during the lesson and ask the children to share their favorite greeting.
- The teacher will also provide feedback and encouragement, praising the children for their efforts and progress.

Section 6: Closing Activity (2 minutes)

- The lesson will end with a closing activity, such as a goodbye song or a greeting ritual.
- The teacher will thank the children for their participation and encourage them to practice their new skills at home.

Guided Practice

Activity 1: Greeting Circle

- The teacher will gather the children in a circle and model how to say hello to each child.
- The children will then take turns greeting each other, using verbal and non-verbal cues such as waving and smiling.

Activity 2: Picture Greeting

- The teacher will show the children pictures of family members and friends, and ask them to greet the people in the pictures.
- The children will be encouraged to use verbal and non-verbal cues, such as waving and smiling, when greeting the people in the pictures.

Activity 3: Role-Playing

- The teacher will set up different scenarios, such as a pretend play area with dolls or stuffed animals, and ask the children to practice greeting each other in different roles.
- For example, the teacher may ask a child to greet a "mom" or "dad" in the pretend play area.

Activity 4: Greeting Game

- The teacher will play a greeting game with the children, such as "Hello, How Are You?"
- The game will involve the children taking turns to greet each other and respond to greetings.

Independent Practice

Beginner Activity: Greeting Cards

- The children will be provided with materials to create a greeting card, such as paper, crayons, and markers.
- They will be asked to write or draw a simple greeting message, such as "Hello, Mom" or "Hi, Friend."

Intermediate Activity: Greeting Scavenger Hunt

- The children will be given a list of pictures of family members and friends to find around the classroom.
- When they find each picture, they will be asked to greet the person in the picture.

Advanced Activity: Greeting Story

- The children will be asked to create a short story about greeting a family member or friend.
- They will be encouraged to include a simple greeting message, such as "Hello, how are you?" or "Hi, my name is [name]."

Conclusion

In conclusion, teaching 3-year-old children how to say hello to family members and friends is an essential social skill that can have a lasting impact on their relationships and emotional intelligence. Through this lesson, children can develop confidence, empathy, and respect for others, laying the foundation for strong and meaningful relationships. The key takeaways from this lesson include the importance of greetings in building relationships, the value of using non-verbal cues such as waving and smiling, and the need to respect personal space and boundaries. By reinforcing these key points, teachers can help children develop a strong foundation in social skills, setting them up for success in their future interactions and relationships.