

Grade: Kindergarten

Lesson Number: 15

Course: Bolī

Title: ਼ and f (ਸਿਹਾਰੀ)

Standards

Standard 1: Differentiating Between Letters, Words, and Sentences

- Students differentiate between letters, words, and sentences.
- Students recognize and produce the sounds of all 35 letters and three vowel symbols: (ੜ, f and ਿ).

Objectives

1. Students will be able to identify the 20 letters in the Gurmukhī alphabet. We will focus on the letter: ਼ and introduce another vowel symbol: ਸਿਹਾਰੀ (f / i). along with a review of the last 19 letters that students have learned.
2. Students will learn one new word and will use their knowledge of past learned letters and sounds to complete a missing letter activity. The word of focus will be: ਨਹ/ਨਾ (ṇah/ṇā) which means “no.”

Prerequisites

- This lesson plan is the fifteenth of a series focusing on Gurmukhī alphabet.
- Before doing this lesson, students must have already completed previous Gurmukhī alphabet lessons.

Materials

- Gurmukhī Alphabet chart
- Chart paper & markers
- Pencils
- ਼ Worksheets
- Color pencils, crayons, markers
- Red Glitter
- Glue
- Fill in the blank worksheet ਼ words.
- Plastic Gurmukhī letters, or Gurmukhī letters on index cards (preferably laminated)
- Bucket/ tub
- Worksheet tracing ਓ-਼
- Soft sand

Advanced Preparation

- Find pictures of things that are on the ‘fill in the blank worksheet’ that students will complete.
- It is ideal to have the magnetic Gurmukhī letters for this activity but if not, then it is best to glue Gurmukhī letters on index cards and have them laminated. You can also

get magnetic strip that you can cut and put behind the laminated index cards. This works just as well.

- Buy or get a hold of a bucket of soft sand – if this is not possible, you can use rice or lentils.
- On large chart paper, write out the ‘fill in the blank sheet’ – this way, you are able to complete it as a group. Students can work on theirs while you complete the large one.

Engagement (20 minutes)

- Using the Gurmukhī Alphabet chart, recite the Gurmukhī alphabet – saying both letter names and letter sounds. (e.g. ਉੜਾ: ਉ, ਉ; ੁਰਾ: u, ū)
- Check to see if students can recall ਓ – ਚ in order and then without any particular order (teacher points to different letters randomly).
- Introduce the ਛ sound and have students make the correct sound. Introduce the word of the day: ਨਹ/ ਨਾ (no).
- Explain to students that there are not too many letters that begin with this letter; however, it is used to make up words.
- At this point, have students say the letter ਛ and recite the word of the day: ਨਹ/ ਨਾ.
- Next, pass out the ਛ worksheet and allow students ample time to work on it.

Exploration (30 minutes)

- Once students complete the writing portion, have them sit on the floor in a circle.
- On chart paper or white board, remind students of the kannā and see if they remember the sound it produces: Write the following letters and have students add the kannā to make a different sound: ਸ, ਹ, ਖ, ਗ, ਚ, ਜ, ਮ.
- Next, explain to students that today we will be learning a new vowel symbol called a ਸਿਹਾਰੀ (f / i). Explain to students that it makes the same sound as a short ‘i’ – show students how it is used to make words like: ਸਿਰ, ਹਿਰਨ, ਇਕ (sir, hiran, ik).
- Next, write the following words on the board without the siharī and see if students can show you where the ਸਿਹਾਰੀ needs to go: ਇਸ਼ਨਾਨ, ਸਿਖ, ਇਨਸਾਨ, ਲਿਖ, ਬਿਸਤਰਾ, ਕਿਰਪਾਨ, ਹਿਸਾਬ, ਦਿਲ. (ishnān, sikh, insane, likh, bistrā, kirpān, hisāb, dil).
- Create about five words with students.
- Do the next activity, if time allows.

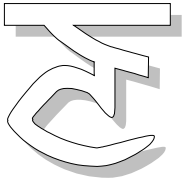
Explanation/Extension (10 minutes)

- Have the students sit on the floor in a circle format, wait for them to get settled. Teacher should also be a part of the circle.
- Place the bucket or tub of sand in the center of the circle. This should already have all the plastic (or on index cards) Gurmukhī alphabet letters hidden in the sand.
- Starting from one student, have students put their hands in the sand and look for one letter. (While students are doing this, they should have their eyes closed.)
- With their eyes closed, ask students to feel the letter in their hand and figure out what letter it is.

- Ask the rest of the class to remain silent until the student in the circle makes an attempt to guess the letter. The students sitting in the circle can say “ਹਾ” or “ਣਾ” indicating whether the student’s answer was correct.
- Once the student says the correct letter, they may open their eyes and tell the students the correct letter sound and say what begins with that letter. That student can then hold on to their letter and walk back to their spot in the circle.
- The purpose of this activity is to address our kinesthetic learners. They should be familiar with the shape of the letters because we have had a chance to draw the letters in the air, on the grass and on our Gurmukhī worksheets. Now, students should be able to identify the shape by feeling it.
- Go to the next student; continue until all students have had a chance or until all the letters have been discovered.
- Without using the Gurmukhī Alphabet Chart, see if students can help you put the Gurmukhī Alphabet in the correct order. Have students line up holding up their letter according to what they think is the correct order.
- Next, have students look at the Gurmukhī Alphabet chart and see if their order is the same as the correct order. If not, use the help of the Gurmukhī Alphabet Chart so students can understand the correct order.

Evaluation (On-going)

- For homework, students should complete worksheet on tracing and writing ਓ – ਣ.

Teacher Resources

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ਪਾਣੀ = ____ + ਣੀ

ਸਿਆਣੀ = ____ + ____ + ਣੀ

ਸੁਟਣਾ = ____ + ____ + ਣਾ

ਬਣਦਾ = ____ + ਣ + ____

ਦੇਖਣ = ____ + ____ + ਣ

ਪੁਰਾਣੀ = ____ + ____ + ਣੀ

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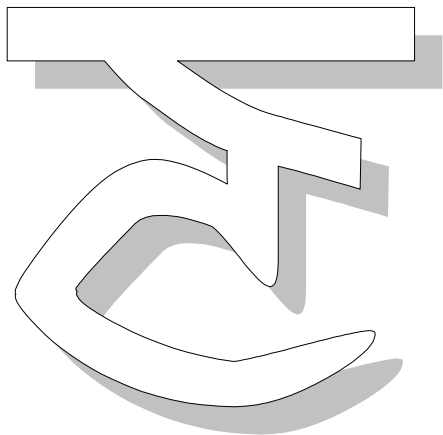
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