

SPEECH LESSON: SNOWMEN AT NIGHT

Buehner, Caralyn, *Snowmen At Night*, Scholastic, (New York, NY), 2002

OBJECTIVE	PROCEDURE	EVALUATION	DATE
• Students will attend to auditory stimuli	Therapist will read aloud the story <i>Snowmen at Night</i> by Caralyn Buehner.	Student participation, therapist observation.	
• Students will tell a story in appropriate sequence according to age.	Students will retell the story using the pictures as cues as needed. Students will complete "Making Hot Chocolate" activity and retell steps required to make hot chocolate.	Student participation, therapist observation	
• Students will make inferences	Students will complete "Joe and the Snowmen" worksheet with therapist.	Student participation, completion of worksheet with 80% or better accuracy.	
• Students will understand the concept of synonyms	Students will complete "Synonym" worksheet with therapist.	Student participation, completion of worksheet with 80% or better accuracy.	
• Students will understand the concept of antonyms.	Students will complete "Antonym" worksheet with therapist.	Student participation, completion of worksheet with 80% or better success.	
• Students will understand similes and metaphors.	Students will complete "Simile/Metaphor" worksheet orally with therapist.	Student participation, completion of worksheet with 80% or better accuracy.	
• Students will categorize objects.	Students will complete "Categories" worksheet orally with therapist.	Student participation, completion of worksheet with 80% or better accuracy.	
• Students will follow directions.	Students will complete "Snowman Relief Painting" and/or "3-D Snowman" project.	Student participation, completion of project with 80% or better accuracy.	
• Students will use appropriate articulation in words and sentences.	Students will use target sounds correctly throughout oral activities.	Student participation, therapist observation.	

Sequencing: Making Hot Chocolate

Materials Needed:

Packet of hot chocolate for each student

Styrofoam cup for each student

Plastic spoon for each student

Water

Electric hot pot

Copy of Sequence Cards for each student (cut apart)

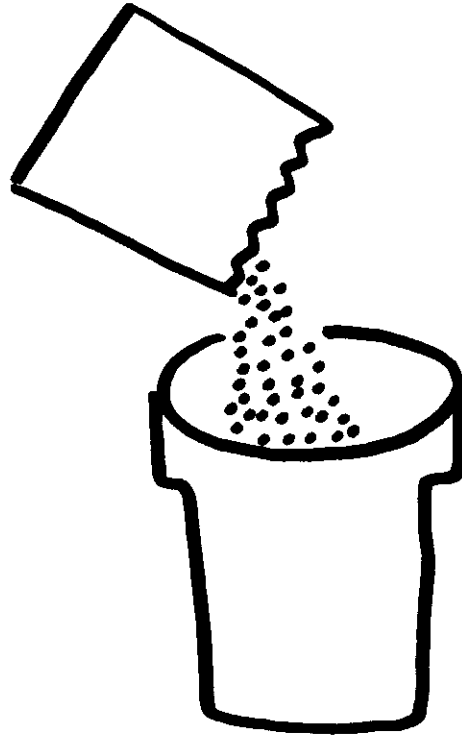
Procedure:

1. Discuss with the students the steps involved in making hot chocolate. Allow them to name and describe the steps as you guide them through the process.
2. After the students have made hot chocolate, allow them to retell the procedure using the sequence cards.

Open the hot
chocolate mix.



Pour the mix
into a cup.



Add hot water
to the cup.



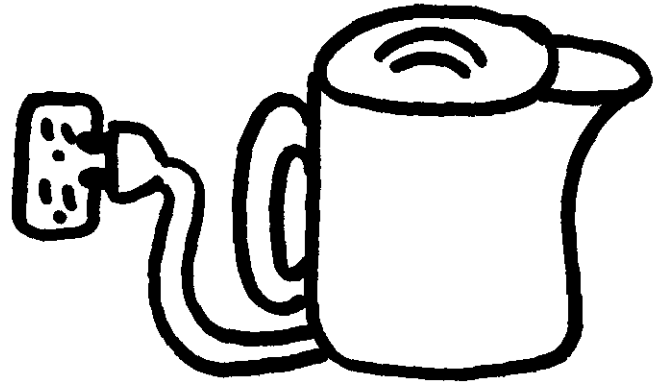
Stir the hot
chocolate.



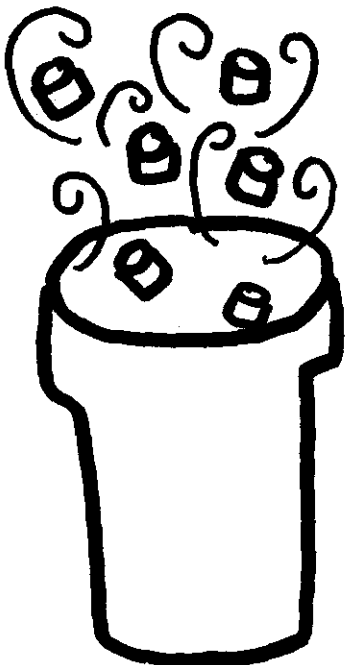
Pour water into
the hot pot.



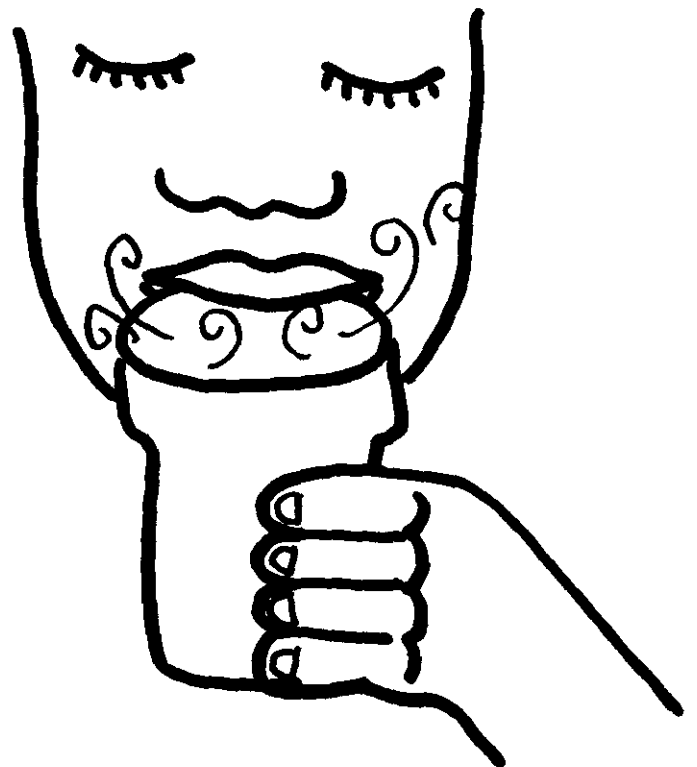
Plug in the
hot pot.



Add marshmallows.



Drink the hot
chocolate.



Name: _____

Joe and the Snowmen

The stars were twinkling in the sky when Joe put on his hat, gloves, and scarf. He knew his heavy coat would keep him warm and cozy. "I'm sure I'll see them tonight!" Joe thought as he tiptoed out the door. He crept quietly across the yard and hid behind a huge tree. Then Joe waited. He waited, and he waited, and he waited. Finally, he heard a noise. Peeking out from behind the tree, he saw them! Three big, fat snowmen were playing in his front yard! He watched in amazement as the snowmen ran races and threw snowballs to each other. Then he heard his mother calling his name. "Joe?" she called, "Joe where are you? Did you fall asleep under that tree again!?" Joe jumped to his feet, "I wasn't sleeping mom! They're real! Look! Look at the snowmen!" Joe and his mom looked into the empty front yard and saw nothing but the moon shining on the snow. "Come on, buddy," his mom said as they turned back to the house, "it's time for bed."

1. What time did the story take place? a) During the day. b) At night. c) On Tuesday. d) In the winter.	5. What were the snowmen doing in Joe's yard? a) They were playing games. b) They were drinking chocolate milk. c) They were just standing there. d) It was winter.
2. What season is it in the story? a) Summer b) Winter c) Tuesday d) January	6. Why did Joe hide behind a tree? a) Because he loves trees b) Because he's afraid of snowmen. c) So the snowmen wouldn't see him. d) Because he fell asleep.
3. Why did Joe wear a heavy coat? a) Because it is cold outside. b) Because it is nighttime. c) To hide behind a tree. d) Because his swimsuit was in the wash.	7. In the story, who saw the snowmen? a) Joe and his mom. b) The three big, fat snowmen. c) Just Joe's mom. d) Just Joe.
4. Why was Joe able to see snowmen playing in his yard? a) Because he fell asleep and was dreaming that he saw the snowmen. b) Because he was wearing special glasses. c) Because anyone can see snowmen come to life after midnight. d) Because it is winter.	8. What is Joe going to do at the end of the story? a) Play with the snowmen. b) Make a new snowman. c) Get ready for school. d) Go to bed.

Name: _____

Synonyms are words that have the *same* meaning. For each sentence, circle the word that has the *same* meaning.

1. Ted was a snowman who was very timid.
snowman shy loud cold
2. When his friends went out to play at night, Ted just watched.
in the evening all day sometimes happily
3. He was terrified to slide so fast down the icy hills.
happy slowly excited afraid
4. Ted hated to run races because he was too slow.
walk cold didn't like loved
5. Hitting a snowball with a broomstick was too difficult for Ted!
hard fun easy fast
6. But there was one thing that Ted was fantastic at.
running terrific afraid horrible
7. He could make cold cocoa better than any other snowman!
marshmallow chocolate hot drink
8. Every night, Ted made tons of cold cocoa.
lots some hot a little
9. When his friends were parched, he would give them a drink.
running tired thirsty happy
10. Ted's friends were thrilled that he made such delicious cocoa!
sleepy happy hot fast

Name: _____

Antonyms are words that have *opposite* meaning. For each sentence, circle the word that has the *opposite* meaning.

1. One cold day, I built a snowman.
snowman hot morning night
2. I packed snow tightly into balls and stacked them.
loosely hard quickly happily
3. I gave him eyes, a nose, a mouth, and a brand-new hat.
new black shiny old
4. My snowman was huge and handsome!
enormous cold tiny big
5. When I saw him again the next morning, he looked different!
evening day looked same
6. I think he must have been playing all night long.
running colder laughing working
7. My snowman was out with lots of his friends.
all a few many boys
8. He probably had a bumpy ride while sledding down a hill.
rough fast smooth cold
9. I bet he was the winner of the relay race!
running fast champion loser
10. Now that he's back home again, he looks very tired.
sleepy wide awake hot exhausted

Name: _____

A **simile** compares two things using the words *like* or *as*. A **metaphor** also compares two things, but does **not** use the words *like* or *as*. For each sentence, circle whether it is an example of a simile or a metaphor.

1. The snow was like a thick blanket on the earth.

Simile Metaphor

2. The ice was a sparkling necklace on the tree.

Simile Metaphor

3. Her cheeks were red roses.

Simile Metaphor

4. The coffee was as hot as the sun!

Simile Metaphor

5. The snowman was like a jolly little elf.

Simile Metaphor

6. The sled was a sleek racecar zooming down the hill.

Simile Metaphor

7. The stars were like diamonds in the night sky.

Simile Metaphor

8. The wind was as cold as ice.

Simile Metaphor

9. The night was as quiet as a sleeping house.

Simile Metaphor

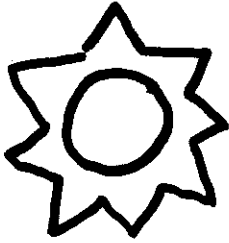
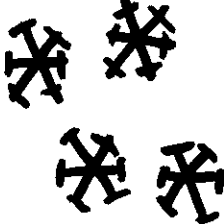


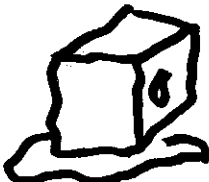


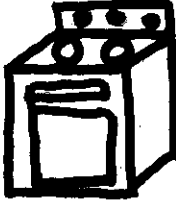
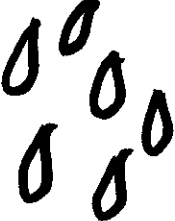

10. His eyes were twinkling stars in his face.

Simile Metaphor

Name: _____

Color the pictures at the bottom of the page and cut them out. Glue them into the correct category.

<i>Things That Are Hot</i>	<i>Things That Are Cold</i>

 sun	 snow	 coffee	 ice cream	 ice
 fire	 water	 oven	 rain	 soup

Snowman Resist Painting

Materials Needed:

Contact Paper (any color)

White construction paper

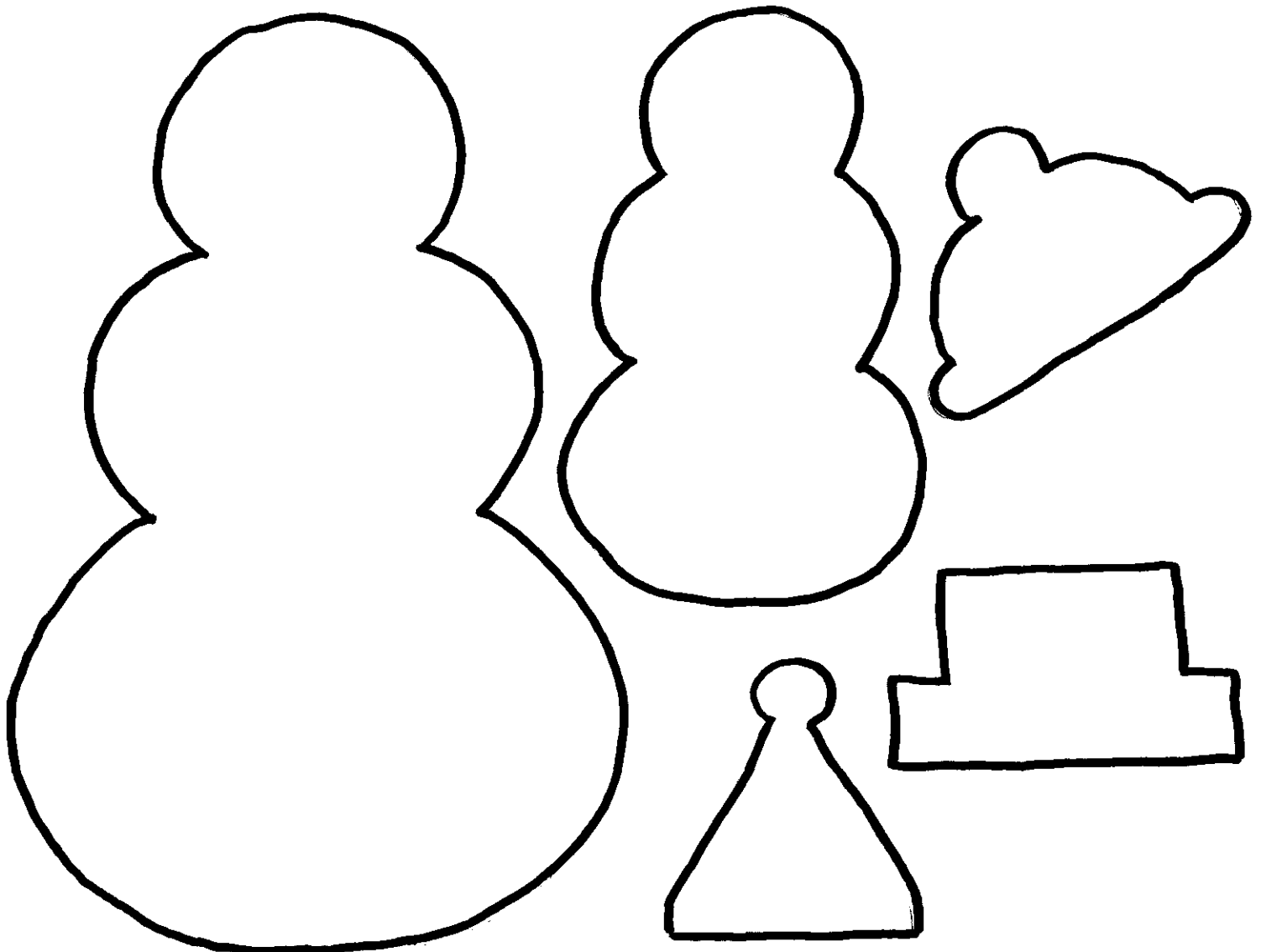
Dark blue or purple paint mixed with water

Scraps of colored construction paper or fabric to make arms, hats, scarves, etc.

Black marker

Procedure:

1. Cut snowmen shapes out of Contact Paper. Stick the shapes to the white construction paper.
2. Paint over the snowmen with dark blue or purple paint. When the paint is dry, peel the Contact Paper off of the construction paper. This will leave white snowmen.
3. Add arms, hats, scarves, etc. to the snowmen. Use a black marker to make dots for the eyes and mouths.



3-D Snowman Painting

Materials Needed:

Shaving cream

White school glue

Cup, bowl, or other container

Blue or purple construction paper

White construction paper circles (optional)

Scraps of colored construction paper or fabric to make arms, hats, scarves, etc.

Black marker

Procedure:

1. In the container, mix together equal amounts of white school glue and shaving cream. It is easiest to spray the shaving cream in the container first and then pour the glue over it.

2. Depending on their ability level, the students can use the shaving cream/glue mixture to make a snowman on the blue construction paper, or they can cover the white circles with the mixture and glue them to the blue construction paper when dried. When the mixture dries, it will remain puffy.

3. Add arms, hats, scarves, etc. to the snowmen. Use a black marker to make dots for the eyes and mouths.

