

**Chapter 1 : Warm Up Ideas | Teaching Ideas**

*Packed with over a hundred quick-and-easy activities that will spark students' interest at the beginning of the period, make a useful transition from one activity to the next, serve as a springboard for skills-based units, or just fill an unexpected break.*

Some activities that work well in one class totally flop in another so you will have to be flexible with your lesson plan and able to adapt when necessary. This guide provides some short activities for your class.

**How to Proceed 1 Short Reading Activities** With a reading passage, you can conduct this short reading race to give students some more pronunciation, speaking, and even listening practice. Have students stand up and tell them that each column of students is a team. For this activity the first student should read the first sentence, the second student should read the next one, and students should continue reading sentences until the entire passage is complete and then sit down. The first team to read all the sentences and sit down wins. You can play again using the same passage starting with the student in the back or make each row a team instead. To help students make their reading sound more natural, introduce slash reading. To do slash reading, simply read the passage aloud to the class pausing when it is natural to do so while students repeat after you and make slashes or breaks in their text. For this game make each column of students a team and give them space on the board to write. You should write one word on the board and a member from each team should rush to the board to write a word that starts with the last letter of your word. The next team member then has to think of a word that starts with the last letter of the word his team member wrote. Students continue taking turns writing words on the board until you stop the game. It should be very fast paced. You can stop when groups start running out of space to write and decide the winner based on number of words or points. One point for letter words and two points for 5 letters or more seems to work well but words with spelling errors and duplicates do not count. Boggle is another activity students can do in groups. Give each group a piece of scrap paper, draw a boggle letter grid on the board, and have students find as many words as they can within the time limit. You can create your own grids but be sure that there are enough word possibilities for your students to find. Give students a scoring system, ask them to score their papers and hand them in. In the next class you can announce the winning team and the best word. Another popular favorite is Hangman see a separate article about Hangman here but it is best to avoid the hanging imagery in the classroom so a scoring system would be better. You can choose the sentences and have students work in groups, taking turns, to figure out the answer. Ask students to stand up and start by asking a question, the student who answers correctly can choose his row or column to sit down, continue by asking another question. The game ends when everyone is sitting down. You can add a twist if there are a lot of questions you want to review with the class. Have just the first row of students stand up and when a student gives the correct answer, have him sit down and ask his team member, the student sitting directly behind him, to stand up. For this activity teams should be even or you will have to work in a way of making them even and you can draw this activity out by keeping the teams neck and neck.

**Fruit Basket** is another speaking game where students sit in a circle with one less chair than participant. One student stands in the middle of the circle and makes a sentence. After the sentence has been said everyone that the sentence applies to must switch seats leaving another student in the center. **Chinese Whispers** is another speaking activity that can be done in the classroom. Think of some sentences to use, form teams, and ask the first student in each column to come to the front of the classroom or into the hallway to be given the sentence. The first team who writes a sentence on the board should receive points but the most points should go to the team that has the sentence most similar to the original. If you have noticed that students struggle with the pronunciation of numbers such as thirteen and thirty, you can have a short Bingo session using only these numbers. Rather than make Bingo cards, have students fill in the grids themselves. **Karuta** is another Japanese game. Have students sit in groups and spread vocabulary cards face up on the desks. When you say a word aloud, the student who grabs the correct card first gets to read it aloud and keep it. The student with the most cards at the end of the game wins. This can help students with spelling, listening, and pronunciation. These are just some of the many excellent five to ten minute activities you can use as warm ups or when things do not go

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exactly as planned. If you enjoyed this article, please help spread it by clicking one of those sharing buttons below. And if you are interested in more, you should follow our Facebook page where we share more about creative, non-boring ways to teach English.

**Chapter 2 : ESL warm-up activities and time fillers - 31 fun ways to start a class -**

*Free Download Five Minute Warm Ups For Elementary Grades Book PDF Keywords Free Download Five Minute Warm Ups For Elementary Grades Book PDF, read, reading book, free, download, book, ebook, books, ebooks, manual.*

Thinking I drive myself crazy One of the qualities of the Cento that makes this a must do warm up or writing experiment is the opportunity it provides for students to revisit writing, to look at it with new eyes, to experience how they can manipulate it, and to realize that writing begets other writing. Students must think strategically for Centos to work. Plus, it privileges surprises through juxtaposition â€” a move that energizes writing. D Definitions â€” partners, small groups, large groups The challenge is to collaboratively write definitions for common words. Begin by showing students a few definitions from a dictionary: Then, ask the students to suggest a few common words that would be interesting to define e. Partner the students up or organize them in small or large groups and have them each get out a piece of paper. Have them choose a word from the list or one they have in their head and put it at the top of the paper. Next, have them collaboratively build definitions for the chosen words in a three or four word trade off. Coach the students to use the moves that are commonly made in dictionary definitions, but surprise us with new and surprising definitions, uses, synonyms, and antonyms for the words e. Dice â€” partners, small groups, large groups Throw a dice and write as many words as show on the dice for that line. A compendium of film reviews and a field guide to North American birds, or Great Expectations and a computer users guide. Choose one of your students who is a good reader or have a parent, student teacher, or colleague be your partner. Have your students get out a piece of paper and a pencil. Then, challenge them to write down exactly what they hear as you read the two texts aloud at the same time. When the students are ready, have your partner and you read the two texts aloud simultaneously so that the words from the two texts blend in the air. Read slowly, clearly, with emotion. As you read together, you will begin to hear when to emphasize and when not. Have fun with this. Meanwhile, your students will be channeling what they hear down on the paper. At first, they might try to only get down what they hear from one text, but that will soon fall apart, and instead, they will start to let the blur of language flow on the page. That is what you are aiming for. Read aloud for five minutes or so. Then, have the students read what they wrote to themselves. Suggest that they can add punctuation to help with flow. Next, have them read the piece to someone else so that they can hear the real possibility in the writing. What should happen is this otherworldly, often times quite funny, mash-up of the two texts. Like many of the experiments on this list, the more you do this, the better you get at it. While on the surface it seems like a pretty simple experiment, the work that is happening is quite deep and sophisticated. It is not easy for students to open up and allow a cacophony of language to spill out on the page. Here is a cool example. This particular piece was written by a 10th grader. The Dying Surviving Talking Head The peas in the 18th century was construed by dollops of language, nasal liquids, large frittatas connected inside, drenched in abstract tactile experiences. Tone muscle movement stage deadpan techniques. Eroticism bowels vowels body parts fricative arousal blade waitress in the palette. Bully of bicuspid soap opera. Production of vocal Australians dangling behind that minimal cinema mirror. Religious cults in one such case dispossession of thought. Where did the pursuit of cross Aldon Brown occur? I left carry of cats and Canadian wars and the thinking cap of the lustful bluebell daughter, a wit rose. Sydney spending too much time focusing on us. Glory performance, touch knockdown but David is at odds with Humpty-Dumpty and this confrontation between sickness and honor could lead to so many deserving dispossession and conclusions. Instead, it is a chance to have your students interact with a published poem or excerpt from a short story or novel. This is an excellent warm up to have your students read a section of text, or a poem, deeply. Basically, what you do is handout a published poem or an excerpt from a story or novel. Every student needs to have their own copy, and they need to be able to write on it. Once you have handed out photocopied excerpts or whole poems, challenge your students to black out sections of the text to make a completely new text. Sharpies are helpful here, but you can always use pencils or ball point pens. This is a visual as well as textual experiment because the way they black out single words, phrases, and lines creates an interesting image on the page. Could be a great thing to do with student writing as well. Give

it a shot! Exquisite Corpse – partners, small group, large group Ah, the granddaddy of collaborative writing! Everyone starts with a piece of paper. Coach each student to write a line, and then fold the paper over the line to conceal it. The next person writes the next line, not being able to see the lines before, and so on, until the paper is all folded up. Then, have each student grab a finished one and read it for her or himself first, to get the inner logic of the piece. Then have them read them aloud in small groups or pairs, depending on time. It is best for you to read one aloud first so that they can hear what it can really sound like to read an exquisite corpse with meaning. Instead, coach your students to write in phrases and single words. Encourage them to leave their line hanging, right in the middle of a thought. Once you have found a few that you like, print them out and make copies of them without the caption. Then, the morning of the warm up, hand out these caption-less Family Circus comics and have the students come up with as many crazy and surprising captions as possible. Another way to do it is to show one on your smartboard without the caption and have all the students come up with captions for the same one. Fill the void – individual, partners This is a great warm up or writing experiment to push strategic thinking, and deep, close reading. Take a poem, short story, or excerpt from a novel, essay or play and remove a section of it see below for an example. If it is a poem, remove a stanza. A short story, remove a small paragraph. You get the idea. Share the poem, story, novel, essay, or play with the section missing with your students, telling them that you have removed a section. Make sure that they can see the void that is left. The visual aspect of this is important. Once you have read it with the gap, challenge your students to fill that void. If there is a short section that you have removed, push your students to write several different versions. If they have written several versions, have them choose the one that they think is the strongest to share. Once your students have shared their ideas aloud, reveal to them the piece as it was originally written. At the beginning it was so big that I was afraid, I kept running and running, and I was glad when I saw walls far away to the right and left, but these long walls have narrowed so quickly that I am in the last chamber already, and there in the corner stands the trap that I must run into. It is a separate paragraph, one sentence long. What would you write for the ending? Can you write a 14 word ending? Did you give it a shot? The writerly conversation once they see the original ending is fantastic too. Have your students share their thoughts about the original ending. Is it what you expected? How did you decide to write your ending?

Fortune cookies – partners, small group, large group Not sure where I got this idea. Share a few fortunes from fortune cookies first. Talk about what makes them tick. Then, have your students come up with their own – word for word, trade off style. Four word trade-offs – partners, small groups, large groups Same as three word trade-offs but with four words. See three word trade-offs. The goal and fun here is to write something that makes absolutely no sense. Do so in three or four word trade-offs. This is a great warm up for keeping students on their toes the whole time, working hard to not make any surface sense. Gleaning – individual, pairs, small groups Gleaning: The term gleaning is traditionally used in relation to the collecting of left-over grain or fruit or vegetables after the harvest. Farm workers and others comb the plowed field or plucked orchard for the left-over wheat or fruit. You can watch it here in its entirety. We can apply this practice in writing as well. For this warm up, first collect odd scraps of text – bits of newspaper, flyers, junk mail, pages from old books, old letters salvaged at garage sales.

**Chapter 3 : Warm-Up PE Games | Elementary PE Games**

*This FREEBIE consists of 4 weeks of minute warm up exercises for the beginning of English that will help reinforce grammar, parts of speech, etc. There is a worksheet on nouns and verbs, 2 worksheets on Possessives, a writing prompt and grading rubric.*

Then we do a little stretching and get into our lesson for the day. Start Simple At the beginning of the year I usually keep the warm-up really simple and do walking lines and jogging lines jog the sidelines and walk the endlines to some upbeat music for about minutes. Also â€” Sidenote, for every K-2nd Grade class I always start by reviewing 3 important rules see below Keep it Interesting Once my kids are in a good routine I start to mix it up with some other instant activities. Sometimes we add challenges related to the unit we are teaching â€” for example balancing a ball on a paddle or dribbling a basketball while you are traveling around. For an example, check out the video below: Check it out below if your not familiar with it. They are great for those situations when need to transition or prepare for the next lesson, but also need to get your class warmed up. Just setup a projector or plug into a TV and you are good to go. The first 3 activities will require a screen, TV or projector of some kind. FitnessBlender By far my favorite fitness Youtube Channel â€” they have tons of quick warmup videos like the one below. They are all appropriate for elementary age students and the app has kids performing the exercises as well. Be on the lookout for the Sworkit Web Player currently in development â€” this will enable you to play Sworkit workouts straight from a computer with using a Mobile Device Just Dance Videos Just Dance is a super popular video game that most of your kids have played before. Lets face it sometimes kids just want to dance â€” There are a billion just dance videos on Youtube. The one below is just one example â€” hit play and let your kids follow along. I sometimes give my kids an option to choose between 2 warmup activities: For example they can either do a Just Dance video or jog laps and jump hurdles. That way everyone is happy and students are more engaged. Then this one is for you. I use this App any time we are doing a tabata style or crossfit style warmup. I use station slips to indicate a few exercises or activities for students to choose from at each station and then input what intervals I want to use â€” play some music from my iTunes and then the app rotates the kids around the room for a set number of rotations. See an example of the slips I use for stations below: You can also find posters homemade by some great Phys Ed teachers around on the internetâ€¦ Like these super hero posters for example. Workout posters are great â€” they give students a few options to choose from and are self paced. Just set a time limit and see how many times your kids can get through the workout before the time limit is up. I leave a few permanently up on my walls in the gym. I also created some pretty cool Exercise Posters myself see below , which you can check out here if your interested I hope some of those activities are useful for you. Leave them in the comments! Have Fun and Teach On!

**Chapter 4 : IAHPERD Convention: 5 Minute Fitness, Fitness Warm-ups for E**

*Five-Minute Warm-Ups for Elementary Grades provides just what you need to use these small patches of time for effective reinforcement of skills and concepts in language, math, science, and social studies.*

Stick to 4 or 5 letter words. When students are familiar with the game you can get them to come and put their own words on the board. Think of a rule which governs which items can be taken on a picnic, for example, it must be six letters long, or it must start with a vowel. In this example, the rule is that the word must be an uncountable noun. Can I take orange juice? Yes, you can take orange juice. Give an initial word, for example, banana and each student takes it in turns to say a word which they associate with the previous word. Simply ask students to work in pairs and find three things that they have in common and then report back to the class. Draw a Tic Tac Toe grid on the board and in each space write a topic that you think some of your students might be interested in or have some knowledge of. Play the game with two teams, to claim their X or O, a team member must attempt to talk about the topic in the chosen square for 45 to 60 seconds depending on their level without pausing or repetition. Check out this tic tac toe past tense activity for more information about how to play this popular ESL game. One-upmanship I discovered this great activity at BusinessEnglishResources. Start off by explaining the concept of one-upmanship, that some people always like to appear to be more interesting or superior to others in their company. Tell the students a relatively mundane story about something that happened recently and invite a student to tell a similar story but to top it in some way. Yesterday I overslept and was five minutes late to class. I once overslept a whole day! As a warmer, have students brainstorm words connected to a theme, for example, the seaside, London, marketing, etc. Encourage students to let the describer produce at least two sentences before shouting out the answer. Spin the marker pen and whoever it points to can dictate the conversation, ask questions, suggest the topic, etc. Spin the marker again when you feel the conversation has run its course. I find this activity works best when students are sitting in a small circle not too far apart. One way to practice it is to start a story and have learners alternately advancing the story using these adverbs. Yesterday my car was stolen. Fortunately, it was insured. Unfortunately, the insurance company went bankrupt. Fortunately, my grandfather said he would buy me a new car. Have students arrange themselves in order according to a given criterion. For example by age, alphabetical order of first name or surname, the number of shoes owned, etc. Letter string dictation This is a great way to lead into the topic that you want to cover in the class and also serves as a simple activity to help students recognise letters of the alphabet. Think of a couple of questions for students to discuss in pairs or groups. Write the questions down and then dictate them as a long string of letters. After dictating the letter strings, students should attempt to form the questions and then discuss and report back to class. To make it more challenging, dictate the letters backwards and then have the students figure out the question. This is more challenging because students will find it more difficult to predict the next letter and therefore must focus on the letters being dictated. Give each student a slip of paper and ask each student to write down three things they did at the weekend. Collect up the slips of paper and randomly read each one out. The students must guess whose weekend is being described. Provocative statements Write a provocative statement on the board and then put students into small groups to discuss their opinion of it. For example, some drugs should be legalised, Facebook should be banned, Breaking Bad is overrated, one child is enough, organic food is a waste of money, etc. Have students report back to the class. You could make a list of arguments for and against the thesis. Draw the kitchen I often use this when I work in-company. Ask the students to think of a room or area which they are all quite familiar with and then have them guide you as you try to draw a plan of the room on the board. This is great for practising there is and there are as well as prepositions of place and furnishing vocabulary. The Categories Game I tend to use this as a filler rather than a warmer. Put students into teams and write on the board six vocabulary categories. Now give them a letter of the alphabet and the teams must race to think of a word beginning with that letter for each category. Writing stops when the first team yells finished! See The Categories Game post for a more detailed explanation as well as a list of possible categories.

## Chapter 5 : Writing Warm-Ups for ELA Classrooms

*Don't waste the first 5 minutes of class! Short warm-ups ( 5 minutes) to help increase the fitness levels of elementary students.*

## Chapter 6 : Language Arts Warmup Worksheets

*look no further - five minute warmups for the primary grades provides a host of quick-and-easy activities planned to provide effective reinforcement of the basics in math, language arts, and social studies.*

## Chapter 7 : 5-Minute Mini Lessons and Time Fillers | Education World

*Warm Up PE Games All of these games are designed to be played for between 5 and 10 minutes at the beginning or end of a PE period. When playing tag games, I like to use a specific colour dodgeball (ours is the "Evil Red Ball"), to distinguish who is "It."*

## Chapter 8 : 5 Awesome Instant Activities – Great for PE Class Warmups

*5 Awesome Warmup Activities When my kids walk into their Physical Education class, our routine is to get into a quick warm-up or instant activity. Then we do a little stretching and get into our lesson for the day.*

## Chapter 9 : 9 Five-Minute Activities That Will Save Your Lesson One Day (And Maybe Your Reputation, Too)

*Beginning your lesson plans with a five-minute warm-up or icebreaker can serve to focus your students on a new topic, open up creative thinking, and help them to apply the learning in new ways.*