$$
\text { Week } 1 \text { - Day } 1
$$



This week we'll be talking and reading about things that happen at school.

Where are the children? What are they doing? How do you think they might feel?

| Where? |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |

Oral Vocabulary Words Oral Vocabulary Routine Example


You will learn many new things this year.

Oral Vocabulary

Define: When you learn, you gain knowledge or a new skill.

Example: You will learn many new things this year.
Ask: What special things would you like to learn to do?
4) subjects

Oral Vocabulary


Tim's favorite subjects are art and math.
4) subjects

Oral Vocabulary

Define: Subjects are the things you study at school, such as reading and science.

Example: Tim's favorite subjects are art and math.
Ask: What are your favorite subjects?

Strategy: Visualize
Model: Retelling Model: Fluency Writing fluency

Strategy: Visualize
Model: Retelling
Model: Fluency
Writing fluency



What other words rhyme with man and fan?

## Identify Rhyme - (we do)

I will say two words. If the two words rhyme Clap your hands.
What other words rhyme with these words?


What other words rhyme with rag and flag?

## Identify Rhyme - (you do)

I will say two words. If the two words rhyme Clap your hands.
What other words rhyme with these words?
sad, bad
nap, pan
back, pack
mad, let
ham, him

What other words rhyme with these words?

This is the Apple Sound-Spelling Card.
The sound is /a/
The /a/ sound is spelled with the letter a. Say it with me: /aaa/.
This sound is at the beginning of the word apple. Listen /aaapel/, apple
I'll say /a/ as I write the letter several times.


## Introduce short a

Have children practice connecting the letter a to the sound /a/ by writing it. Now do it with me. Say /a/ as I write the letter a. This time, write the letter a five times as you say the /a/ sound.

Blend Words with short a (I do)



[^0]

[^1]



[^2]

Sound<br>Blend


b


Sound
Blend


[^3]



[^4]

a $s$
$\dagger$
C
n
S

X

CK
J
f

M

g
N
b
r
a
ck

## Blend Words with short a (we do)

$a t$
$a t$
S
$a t$
SO
at sat
at sat cat
$a t$
sat
cat
C
at sat cat ca
at sat cat can
$a t$
sat
cat
can
ca
$a t$
sat
cat
can

## cap

$a t$
sat
cat
can
cap $N$
$a t$
sat
cat
can
cap Na
$a t$
sat
cat
can
cap Nan
$a t$
sat
cat
can
cap Nan s
$a t$
sat
cat
can
cap Nan sa
$a t$
sat
cat
can

## cap Nan sad

$a t$
sat
cat
can

## cap <br> Nan <br> sad <br> S

$a t$
sat
cat
can

## cap

$a t$
sat
cat
can

## cap <br> Nan sad <br> Sam

$a t$
sat
cat
can

## cap Nan sad Sam

$a t$
sat
cat
can

## cap Nan sad Sam

$a t$
sat
cat
can
cap
Nan sad
Sam

## bat

$a t$
sat
cat

## can

cap
Nan sad
Sam
bat r
$a t$
sat
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## can

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Nan sad
Sam

## bat

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Nan sad
Sam

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$a t$
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## can

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Nan sad
Sam
bat rat ax
$a t$
sat
cat
can
cap
Nan sad
Sam
bat
rat
ax
M
$a t$
sat
cat
can

## cap <br> Nan sad <br> Sam

bat
rat
ax
Ma
$a t$
sat
cat
can
cap
Nan sad
Sam
bat rat ax Max
h
ha
has
has
has hat
has
hat
Nat
has hat Nat pa
has hat Nat pan
has hat Nat pan

P
has hat Nat pan

Pa
has hat Nat pan
pack
has hat Nat pan
pack J
has hat Nat pan

## pack Ja

has hat Nat pan
pack Jack
has hat Nat pan
pack Jack f
has hat Nat pan
pack Jack fa

## has hat

## has hat Nat

## has hat Nat

## has hat Nat

## has hat Nat

## pack Jack fat lap

$\dagger$

## has hat Nat

## pack Jack fat lap

$\dagger$ †

## has hat Nat

tan

## has hat Nat

tan r

## has hat Nat

## has hat Nat

tan ran

## has hat Nat

## has hat Nat

## has hat Nat

## has

## hat

Nat

## pan

pack Jack fat lap
tan ran bag b

## has

## hat

Nat

## pan

pack Jack fat
lap
tan ran bag ba

## has

## hat

Nat

## pan

pack
tan
Jack
fat
lap
tan ran bag back

Blend Words with short a (You do)
Pam

## Pam has

## Pam has a

## Pam has a mat.

## The

## Pam has a mat.

## The cat

## Pam has a mat.

## The cat can

## Pam has a mat.

## The cat can nap.

## Pam has a mat.

## The cat can nap.

Nat

# Pam has a mat. 

## The cat can nap.

Nat ran

# Pam has a mat. 

## The cat can nap.

Nat ran back.


## Steps

## D State the Target Word

$\checkmark$ Pronounce the word and have students chorally repeat.
$\checkmark$ Use the word in a simple context sentence.

## 2 Orally Segment the Word

$\checkmark$ Students say the word sound-by-sound. (For multisyllabic words, students say/clap the word syllable-by-syllable.)
$\checkmark$ Students use the Sound Boxes, as needed.

## 3 Connect Each Sound to a Spelling

$\checkmark$ Ask: What is the first sound? What letter (or letters) do we write for that sound?
(For multisyllabic words, students spell one syllable at a time.)
$\checkmark$ Continue with each sound and spelling in the word.
$\checkmark$ Refer to the Sound-Spelling Cards, as needed.
For maximum support, tell the correct spelling for the sound and explain why.

For intermediate support, guide students to find the correct spelling and explain why

For minimal support, students say the spelling and write it.

## 4 Check Spelling

$\checkmark$ Students read the word. They ask: Does it look right?
$\checkmark$ Write the correct spelling on the board for students to self-correct their work. Provide corrective feedback, such as referring to the hints on the Sound-Spelling Cards and associating the word to a known word with the same spelling pattern.

Spelling / Dictation

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { High Frequency } \\
\text { Words }
\end{gathered}
$$



Max does his homework everyday.


Do not run at school.


We read a lot in school.


What can we play today?

(4) Your Turn

Say the sentence for each word. Then make up another sentence.
(4) Short a


Nan ran back to the mat.
Nan sat on the mat.


Spell the word and model reading it.
Tell children they will be reading the word in the selection.



(41)) Max can.
(10) Can Jack? Jack can.
Max can. Can Jack?
(42) Jack can not.


Jack is sad.
What does Nan do?



With partners reread Jack Can to develop fluency.

Have partners use key details to retell the story.

## Make Connections



Have children turn to a partner and talk about what children do at school.

At school, children can .....

## Language Arts - Shared Writing

Reread the text and take notes to help respond to the prompt.

Let's look at the text and illustrations in Jack Can

## Notes:

(pg 16) I see that Max is painting at an easel, and it is easy for him to reach.
(pg 17) Jack can paint at an easel, just like Max. I can see that it is easy for Jack to reach the easel, too.

What can Jack do?
Jack can paint a picture. Jack can reach the easel.

## Jack can

$\qquad$ .
He also $\qquad$ .

A sentence is a group of sentences that tell a whole idea.

## Jan can play at school. I like to play tag.

Explain that a sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a punctuation mark. Point out the capital letter and periods.

## Guided Practice

Prompt children to chorally reread them with you. Have pairs of children circle the errors in the sentences. Help children correct the errors to make complete sentences.

## the cat plays with the bag

## Little hat.

I see a tan bat


[^0]:    Sound
    Blend

[^1]:    Sound
    Blend

[^2]:    Sound
    Blend

[^3]:    Sound

[^4]:    Sound
    Blend

