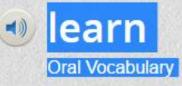
Week 1 – Day 1



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

Where?	What?



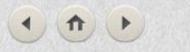


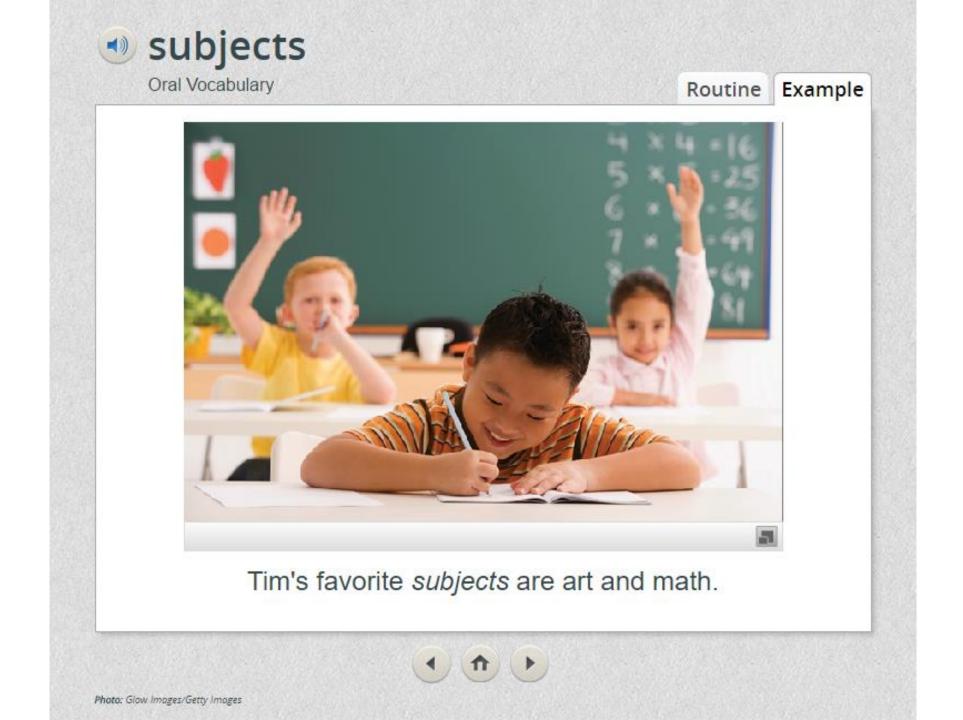
Routine Example

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?







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

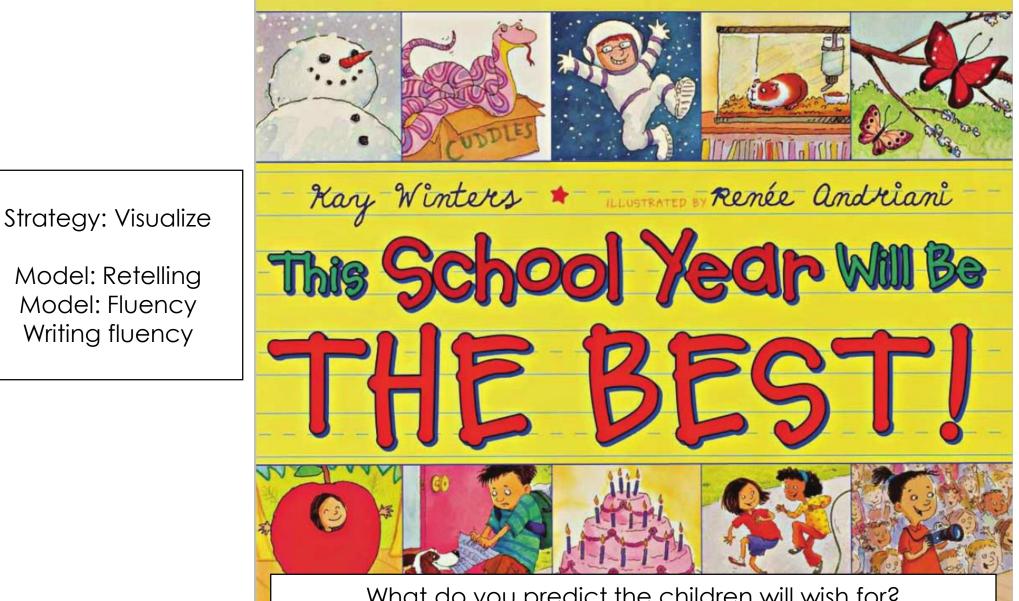
Example: Tim's favorite subjects are art and math.

Ask: What are your favorite *subjects*?



Listening Comprehension

10



What do you predict the children will wish for?

If the two words rhyme, I will clap my hands. Listen: fan, man. Do fan and man rhyme? Yes! I'll clap my hands. They rhyme because they both end in the same sounds: /an/. Listen: /f/ /an/, fan; /m/ /an/, man. What other words rhyme with fan and man? To figure that out, I need to think of words that end in /an/. I know one. The word pan. The word pan ends in /an/, so it rhymes with fan and man.

Identify Rhyme – (I do)

5



LASKO

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?





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

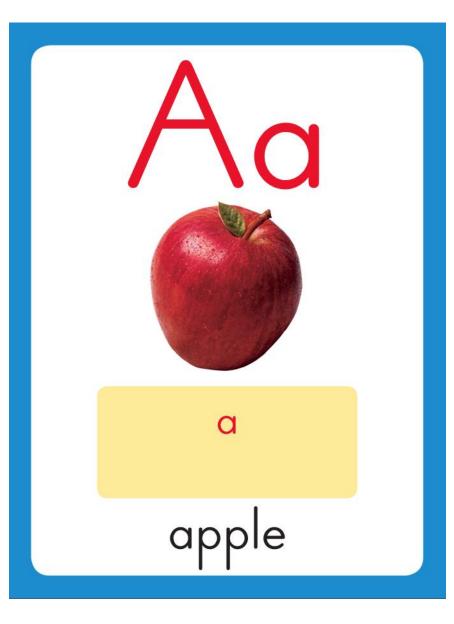
mad, let

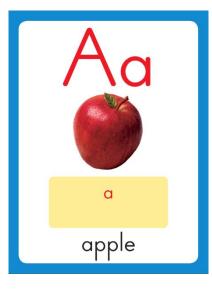
ham, him

What other words rhyme with these words?

Introduce short a

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.

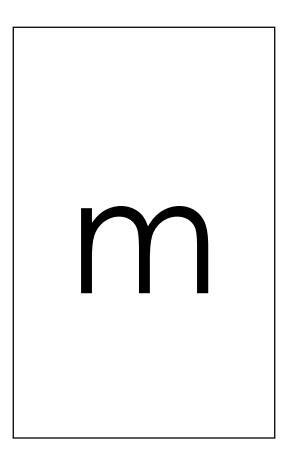


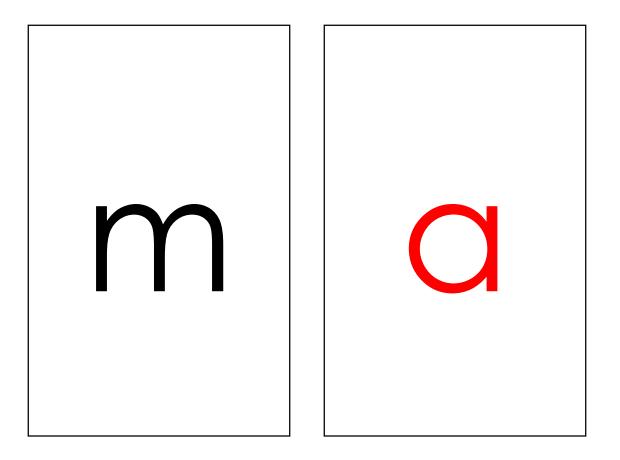


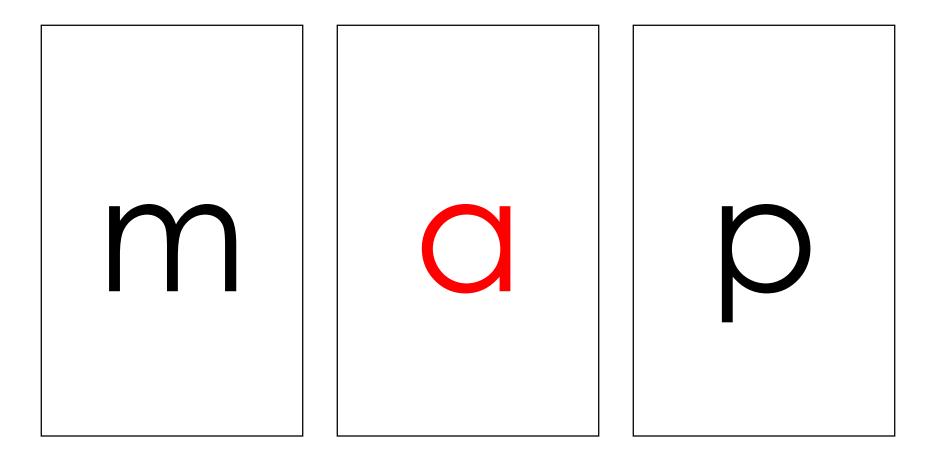
Introduce short a

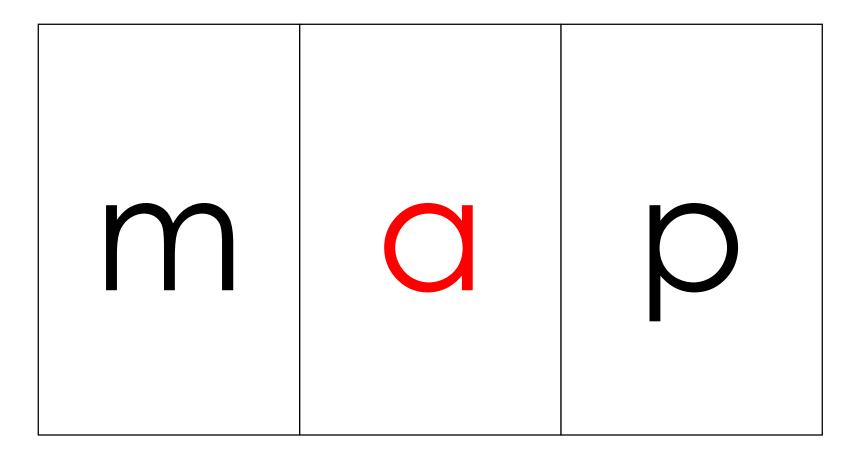
Have children practice connecting the letter a to the sound /a/ by writing it. Now do it with me. Say /a/ as I write the letter a. This time, write the letter a five times as you say the /a/ sound.

Blend Words with short a (I do)

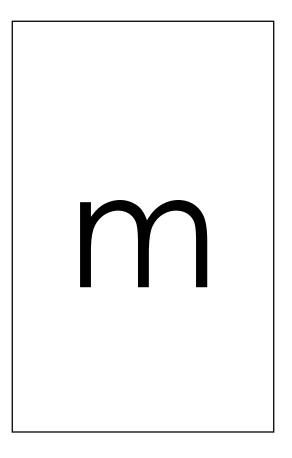


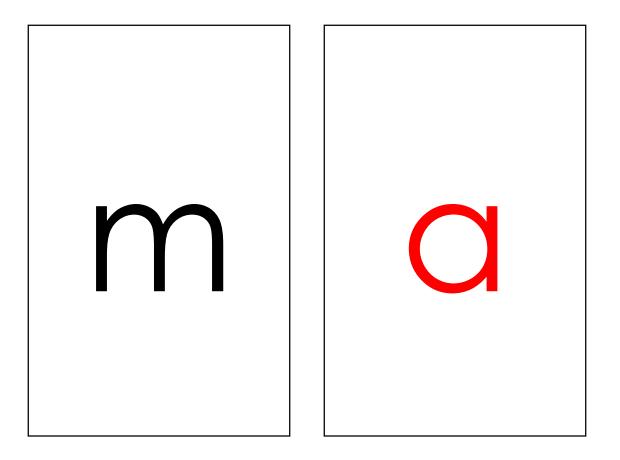


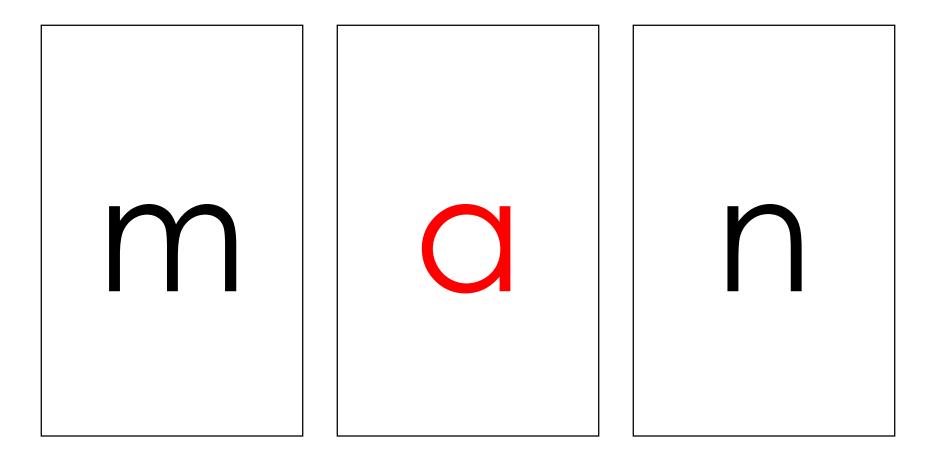


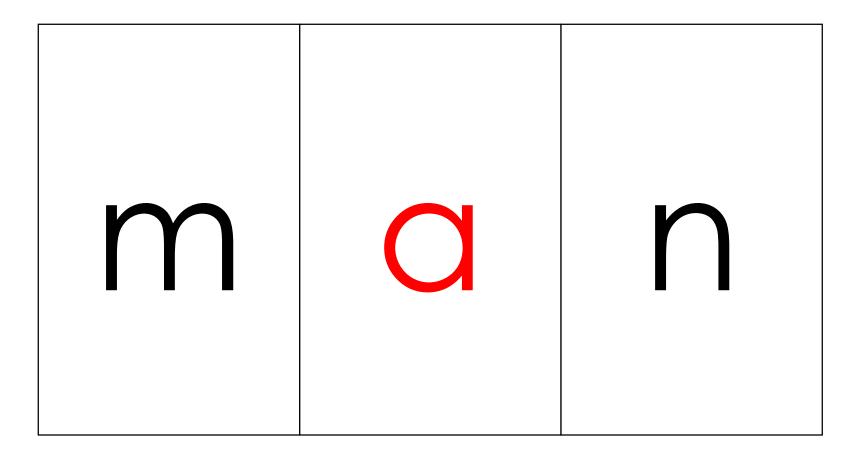


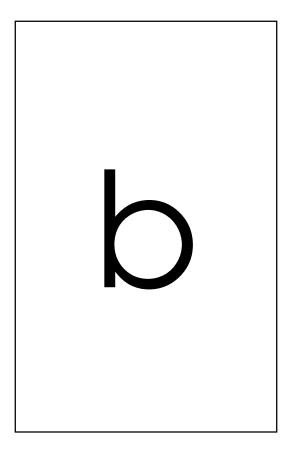
Word

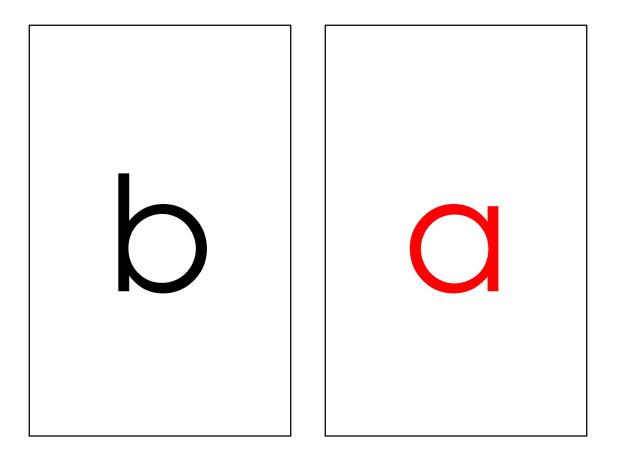


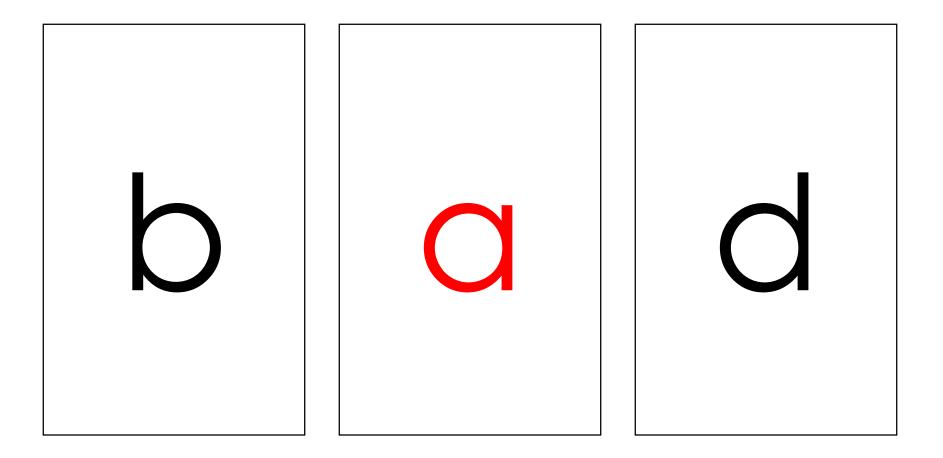


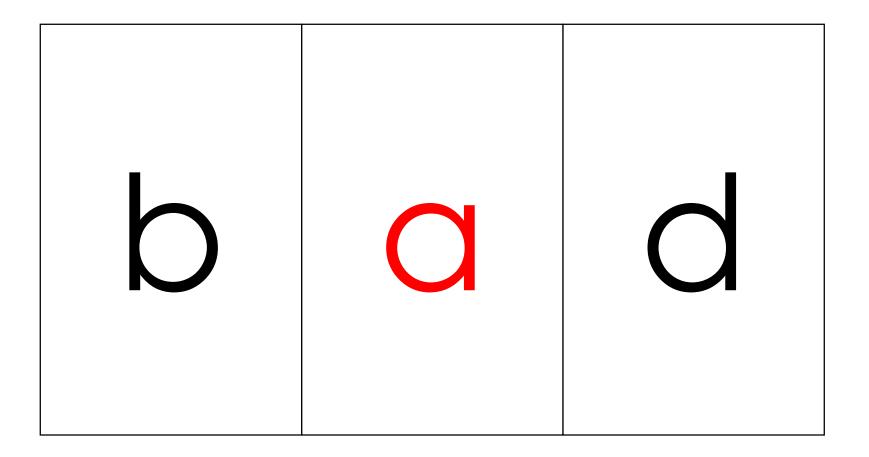


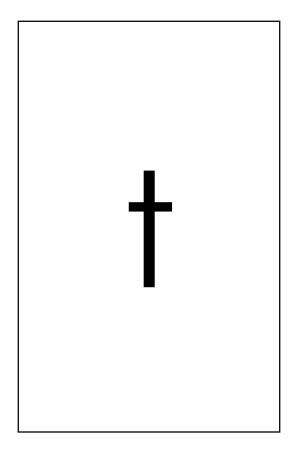


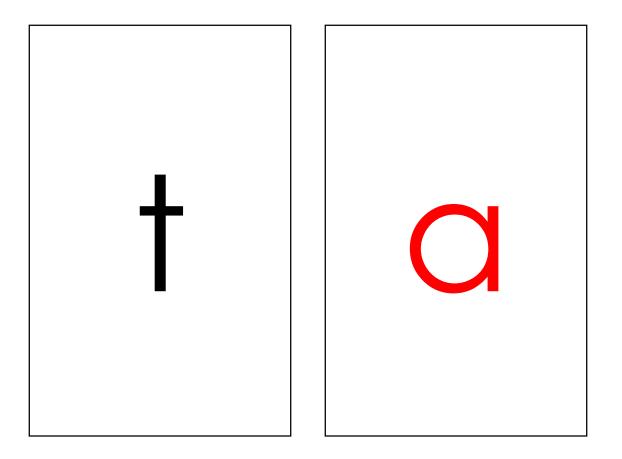


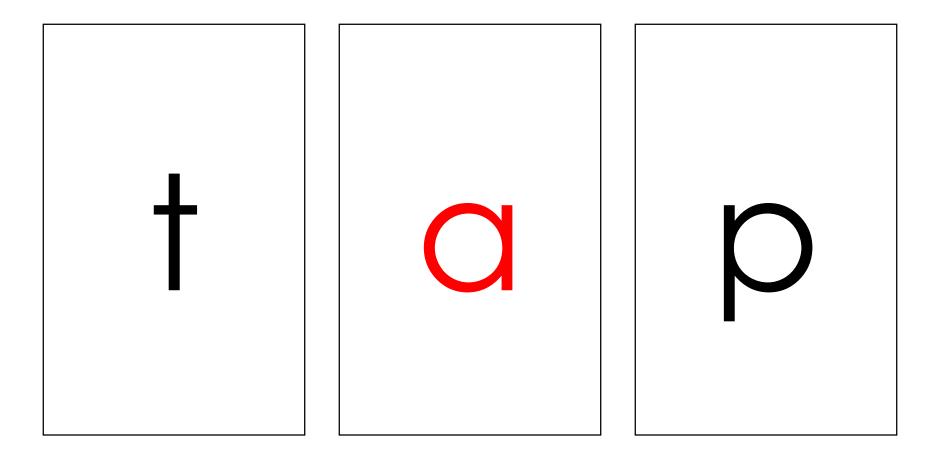


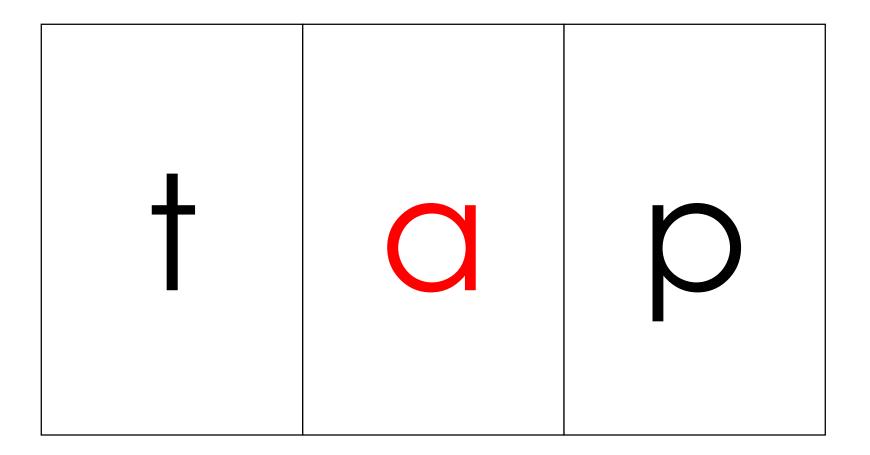


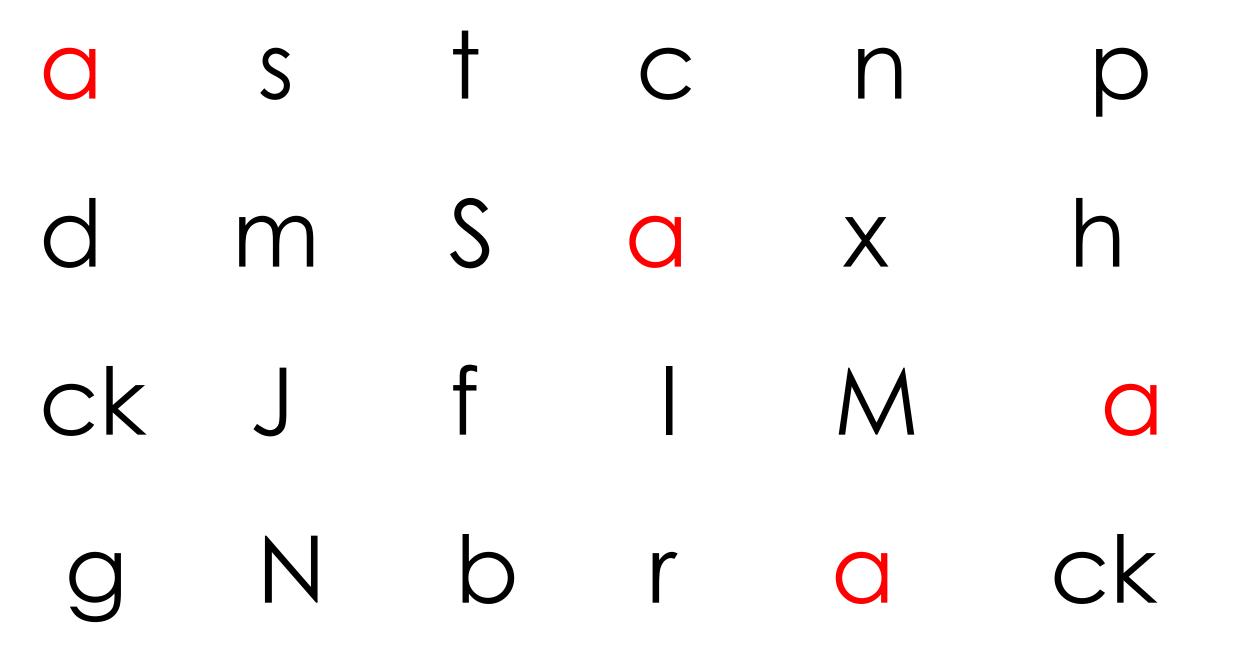










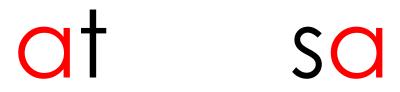


Blend Words with short a (we do)





at s



















\mathbf{C}



CO



COP



cap N



cap Na



cap Nan



cap Nan s



cap Nan sa



cap Nan sad











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pack Jack fa



pack Jack fat



pack Jack fat I













tan



tan r



tan ra



tan ran



tan ran b



tan ran ba



tan ran bag



tan ran bag b



tan ran bag ba



tan ran bag back

Blend Words with short a (You do)

Pam has

Pam has a



The cat

The cat can

The cat can nap.

Pam has a mat.

The cat can nap.



Pam has a mat.

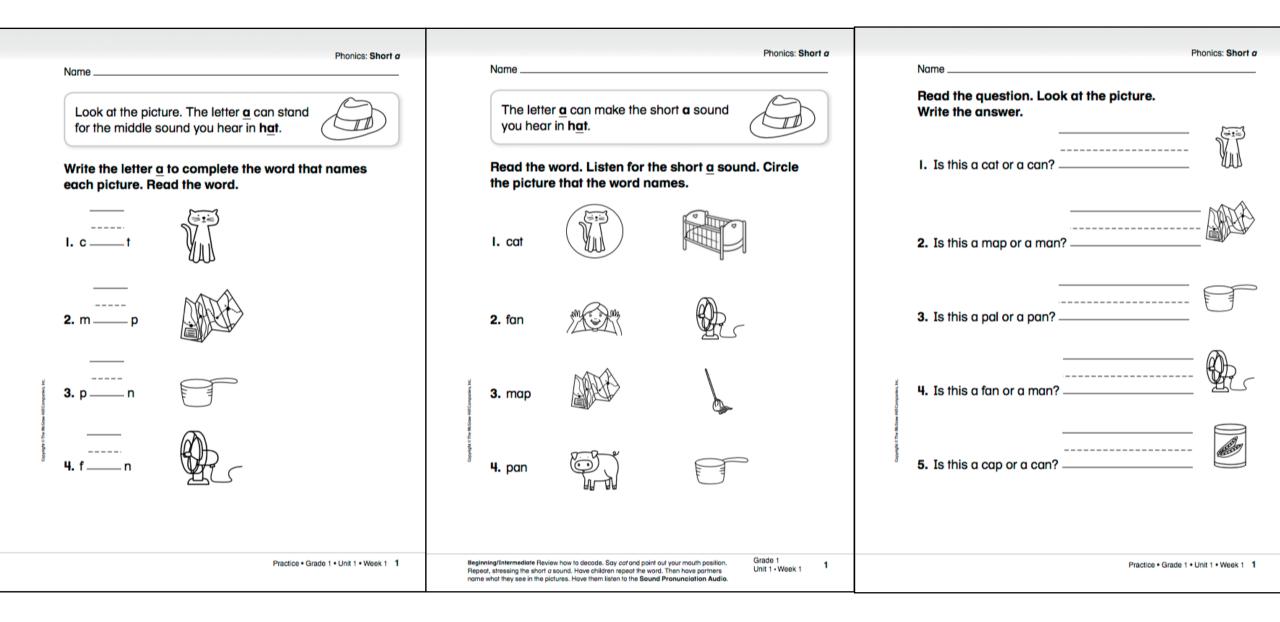
The cat can nap.

Nat ran

Pam has a mat.

The cat can nap.

Nat ran back.



DICTATION ROUTINE AT-A-GLANCE

Steps

State the Target Word

- Pronounce the word and have students chorally repeat.
- ✓ Use the word in a simple context sentence.

Orally Segment the Word

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

Connect Each Sound to a Spelling

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.)

- Continue with each sound and spelling in the word.
- ✓ 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.

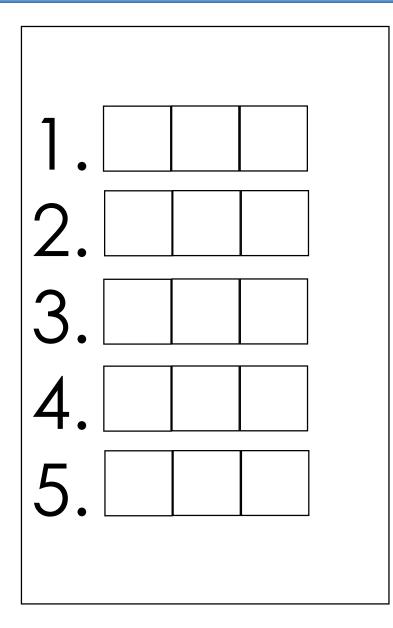
For minimal support, students say the spelling and write it.

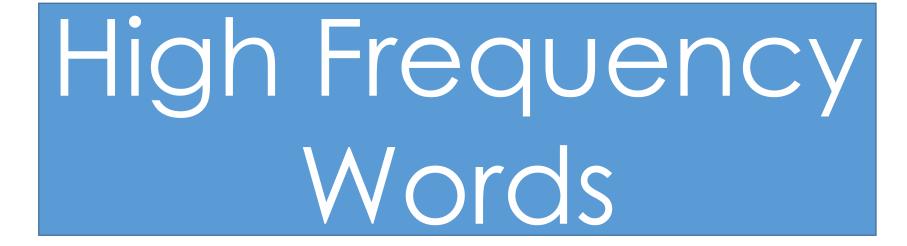
Check Spelling

- ✓ Students read the word. They ask: Does it look right?
- 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

5





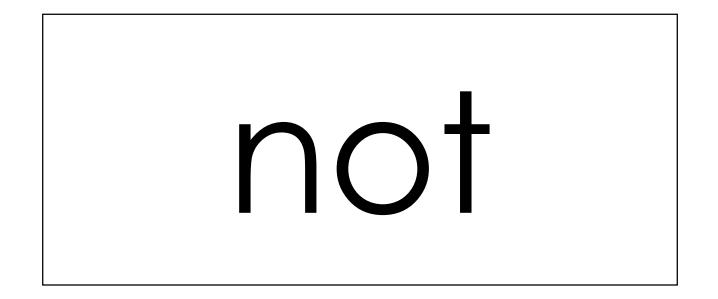






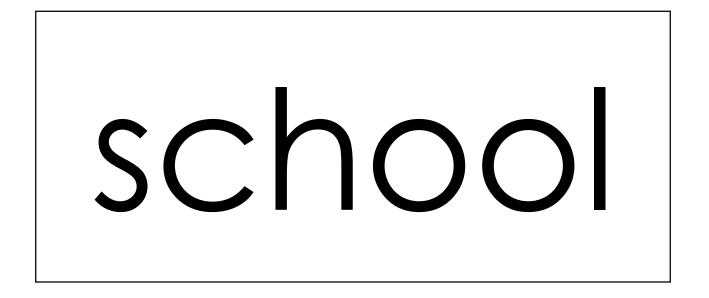
Max does his homework everyday.

Read, Spell, Write



Do not run at school.





We read a lot in school.





What can we play today?

Have children read the sentences. Prompt them to identify the high-frequency words in connected text and to blend the decodable words.

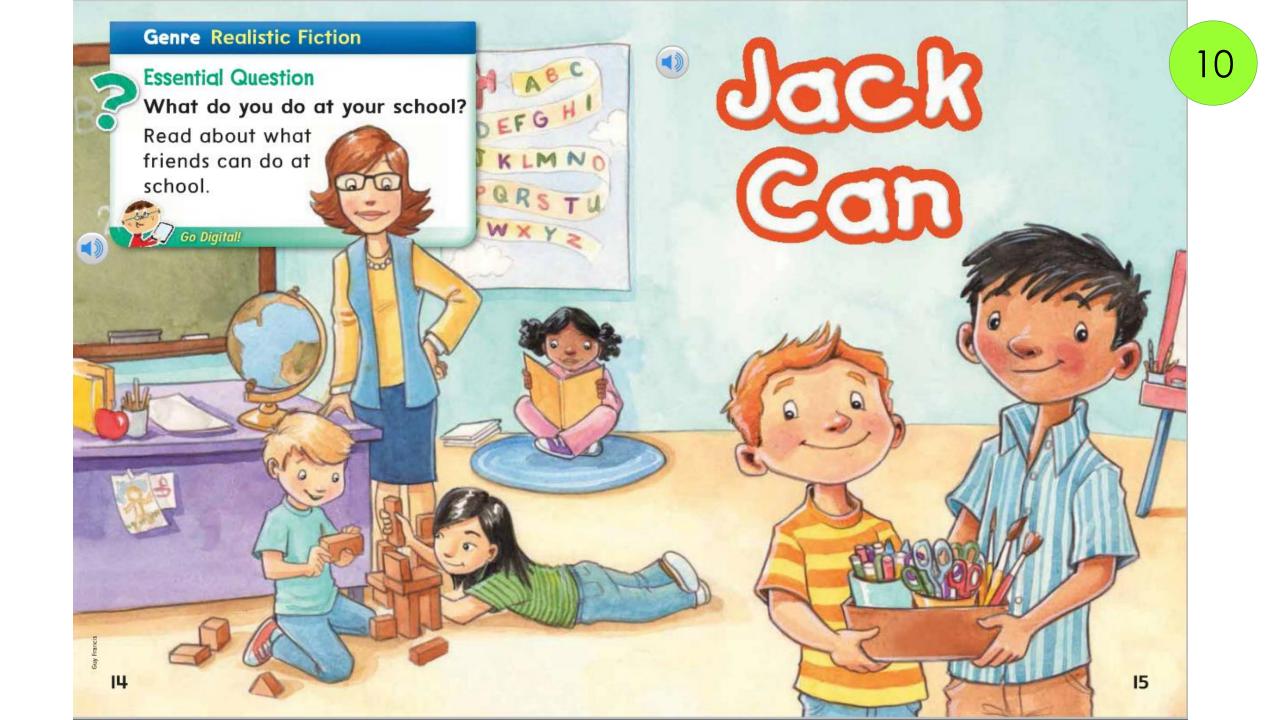
1. Does the cat nap? 2. Pam is not sad. 3. I like school. 4. What can you see?

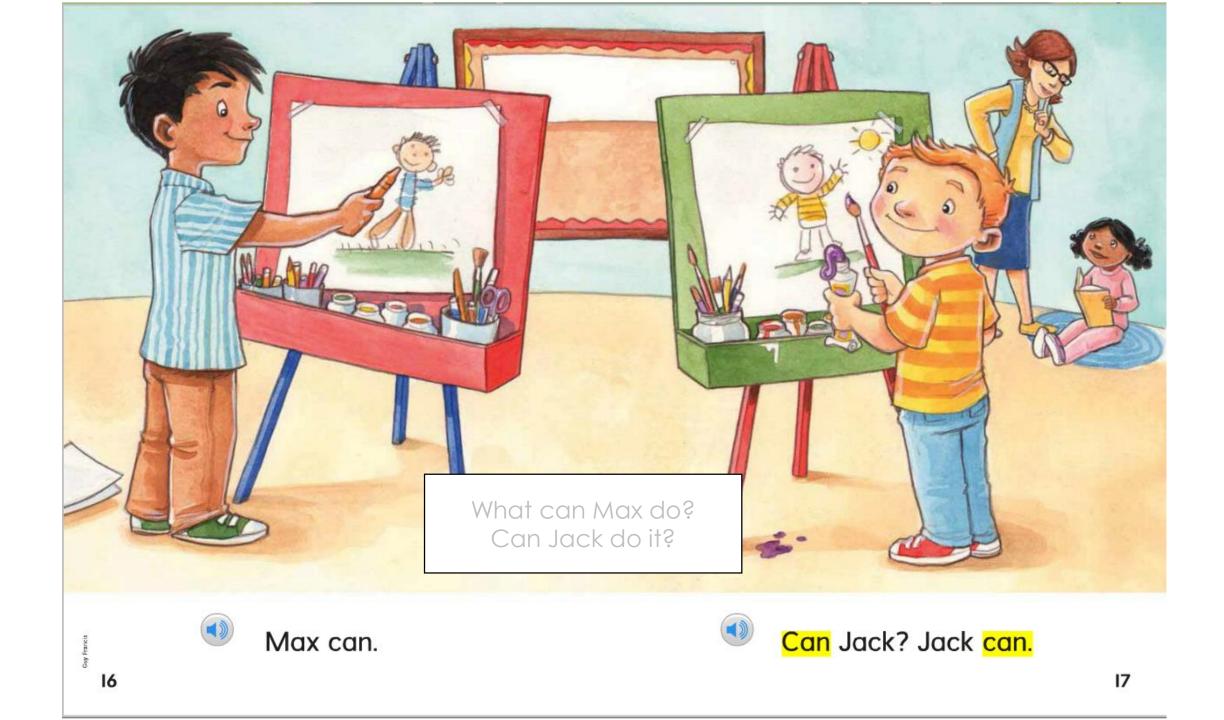


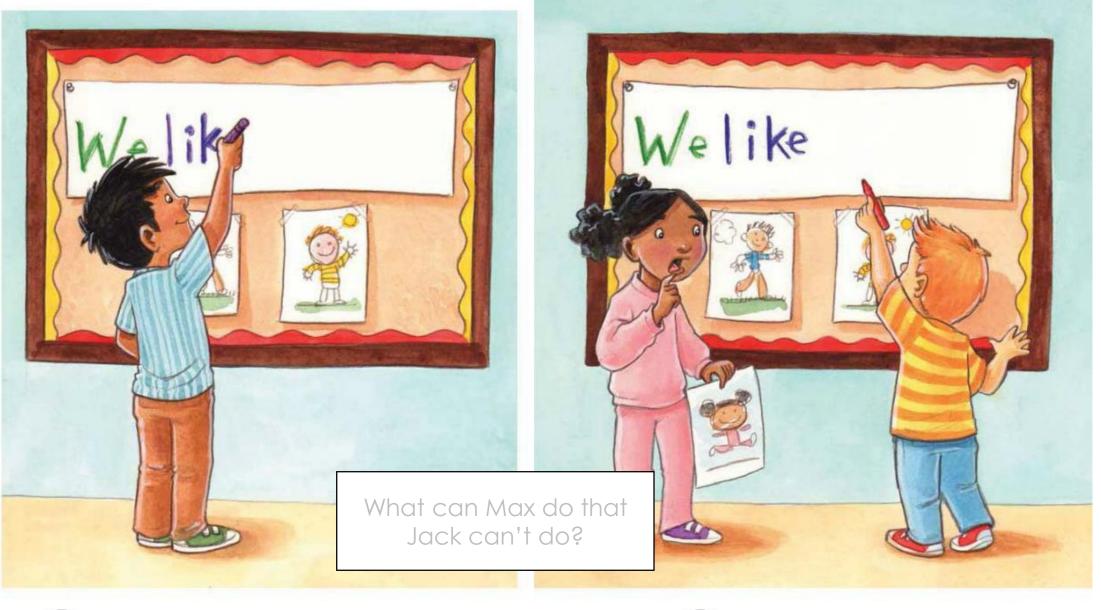


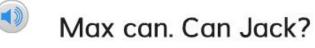
Spell the word and model reading it. Tell children they will be reading the word in the selection.





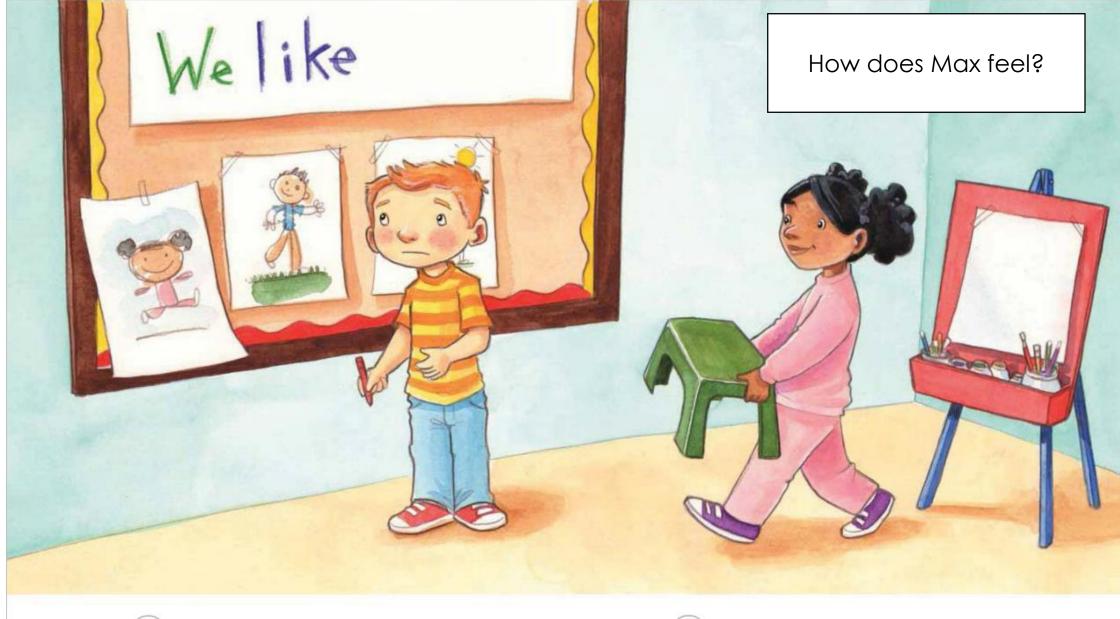






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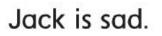






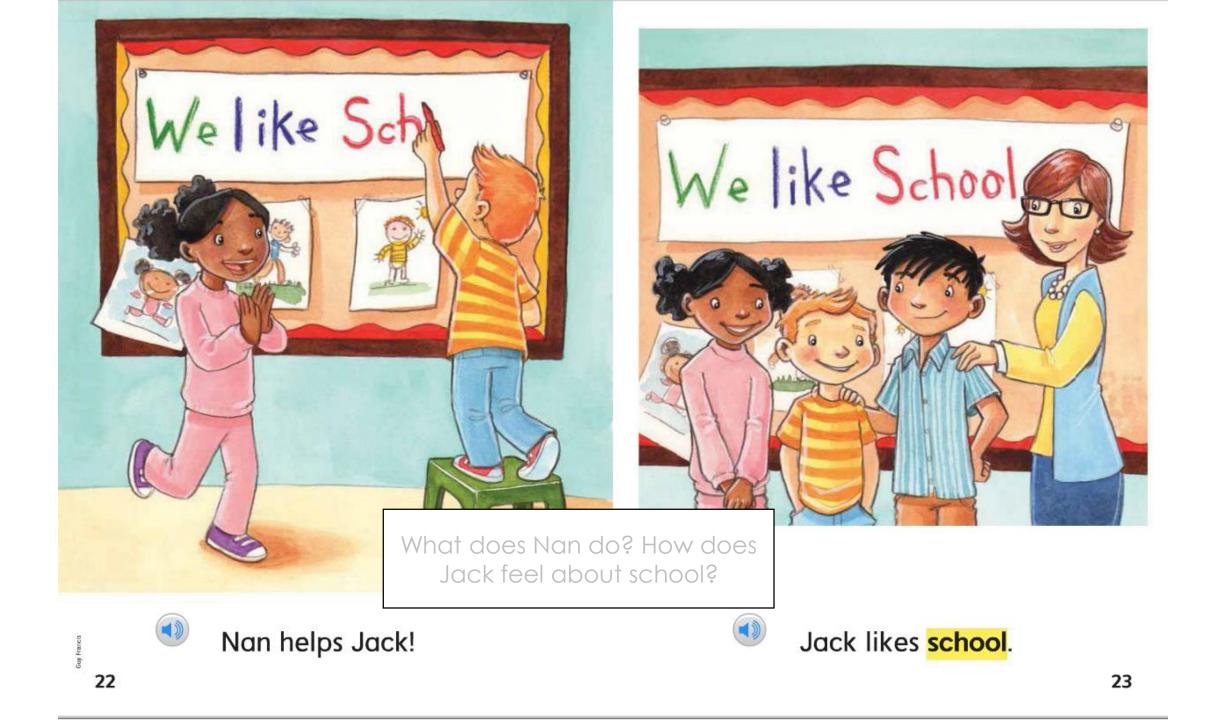
Guy Fr

20

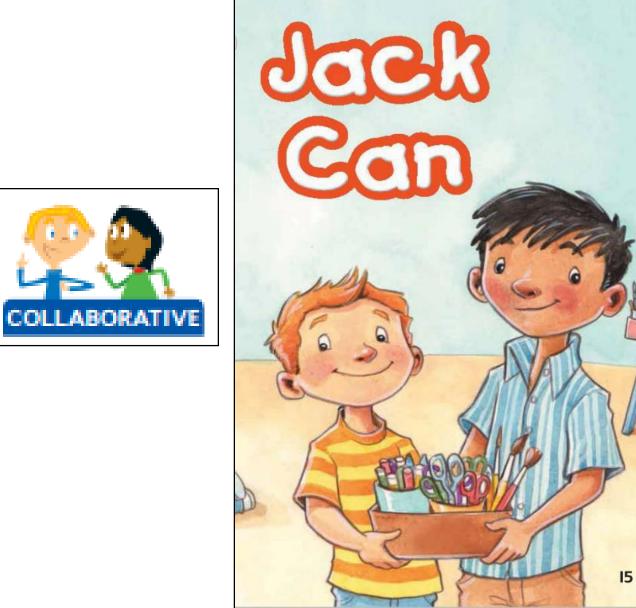




What does Nan do?



Focus on Fluency



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

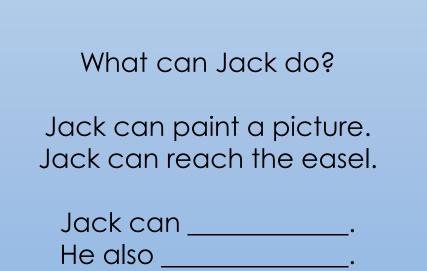
Language Arts – Shared Writing

Writing Prompt: What can Jack do?

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

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.





Language Arts – Grammar

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