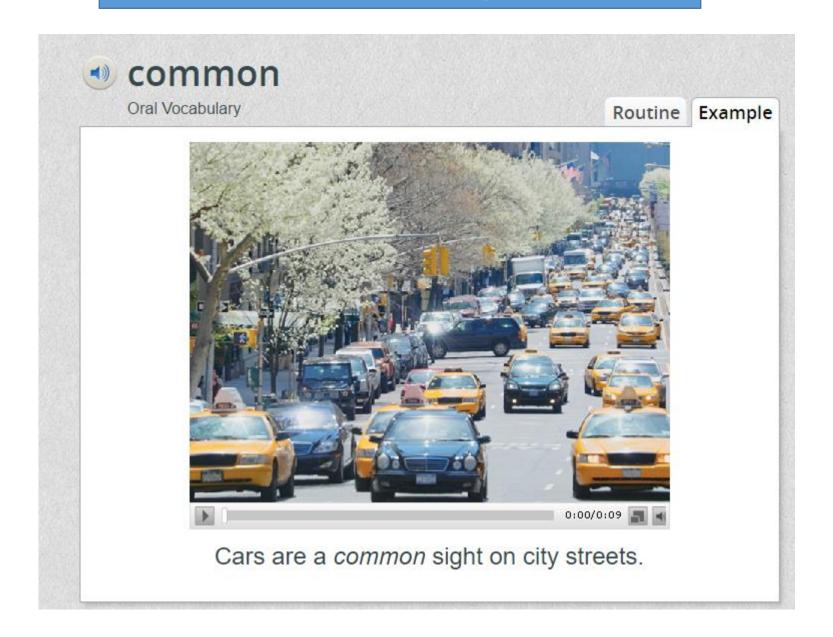
Week 1- Day 3

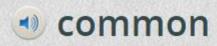
Essential Question: What do you do at school?

This week you have been talking and reading about what you do at school. Remember the children making wishes for the new school year, Jack's problem at school, and the information about schools around the world.

Discuss

Oral Vocabulary Words





Oral Vocabulary

Routine Example

Define: Common means "normal or ordinary."

Example: Cars are a *common* sight on city streets.

Ask: Which is common: a dog wearing shoes or a dog

wearing a collar?







Routine Example



There are many objects in my backpack, such as a book and a pencil.

Define: An *object* is a thing or an item.

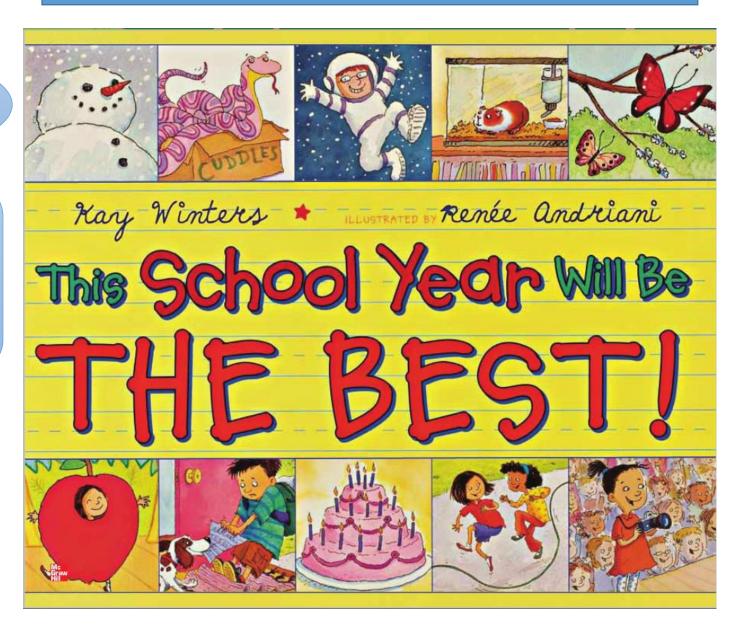
Example: There are many objects in my backpack, such as a book and a pencil.

Ask: Which objects are in your backpack?

Listening Comprehension

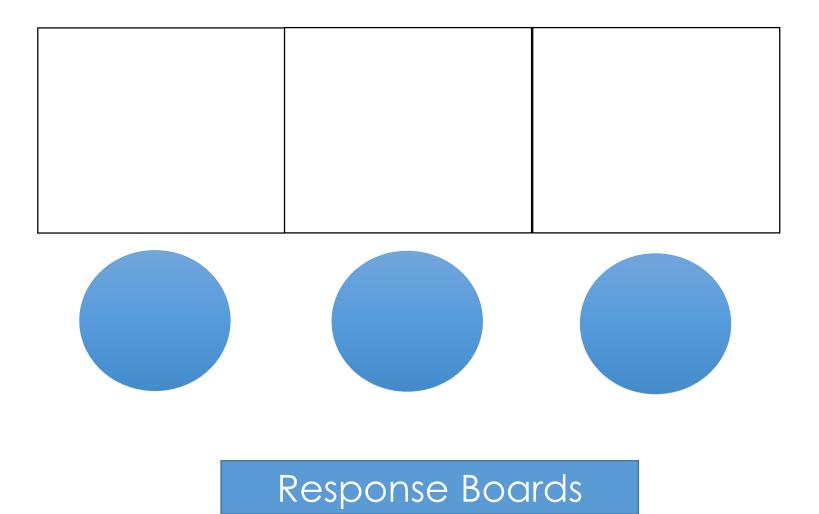
Model Visualizing

Prompt children to use text evidence to identify key details.



Phoneme Blending – I do

I'm going to put one marker in each box as I say each sound. Then I will blend the sounds to form a word. Place a marker for each sound as you say: /s/ /a/ /d/. Then say: This word has three sounds: /s/ /a/ /d/. Listen as I blend these sounds to form a word: /saaad/, sad. The word is sad.



Phoneme Blending – (We do)

Let's do some together. Place a marker for each sound you hear. I will say one sound at a time. Then we will blend the sounds to say a word. Do the first three with children.

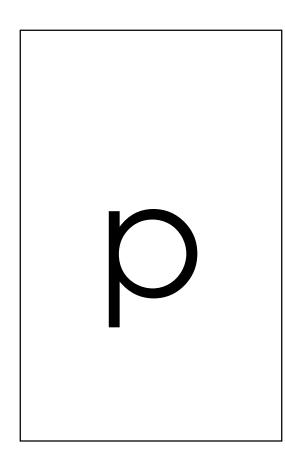
Response Boards

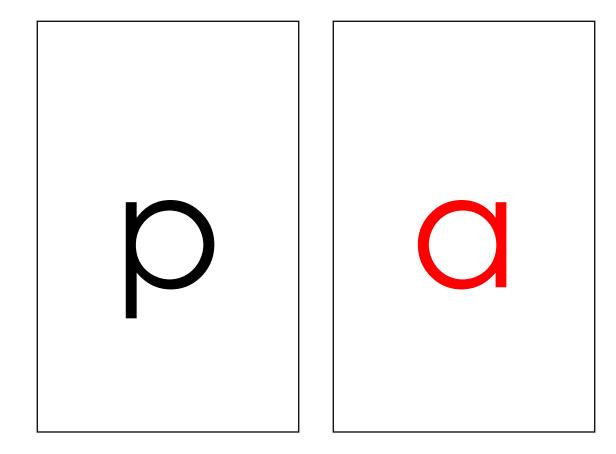
Phoneme Blending – (You do)

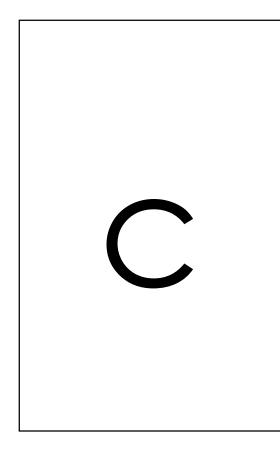
Place a marker for each sound you hear. Say one sound at a time. Then blend the sounds to say a word.

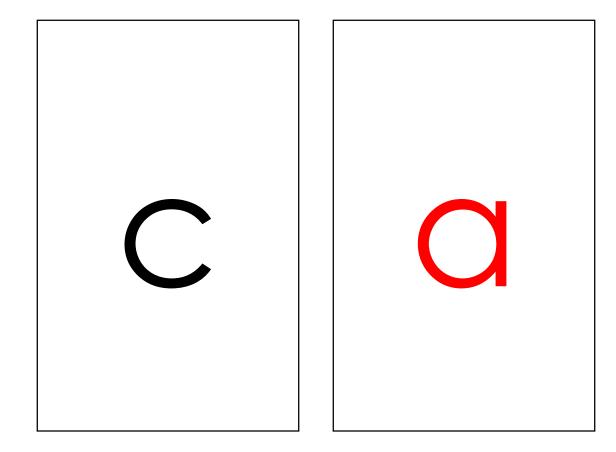
Response Boards

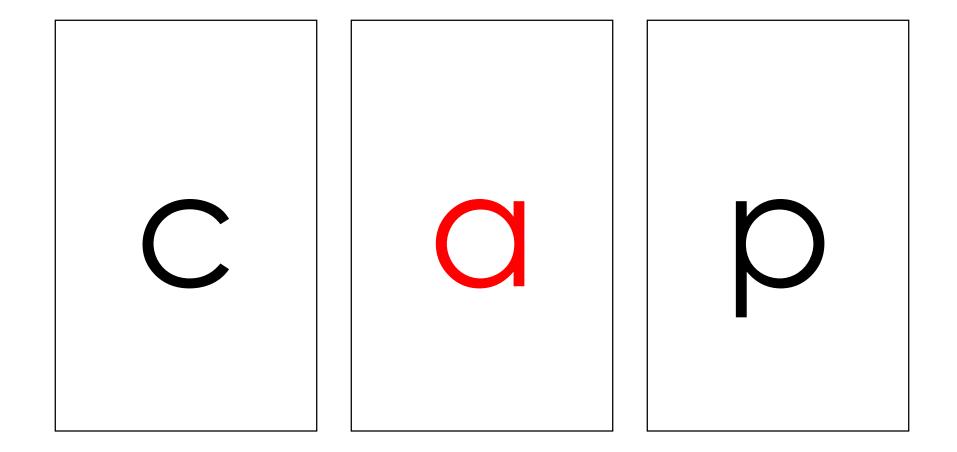
Blend Words with Short a – (I do)

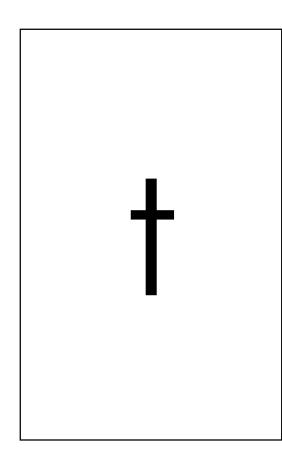


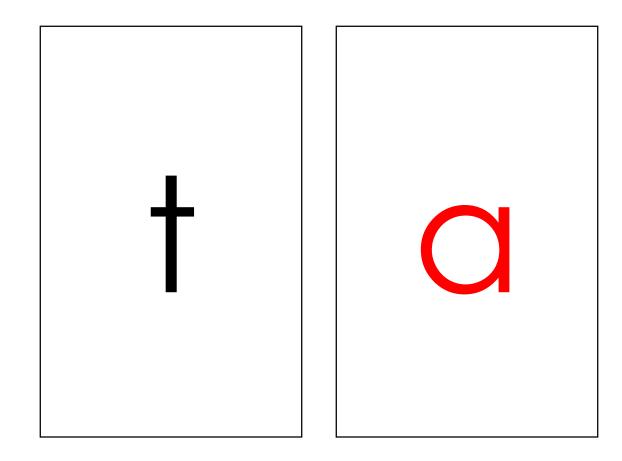


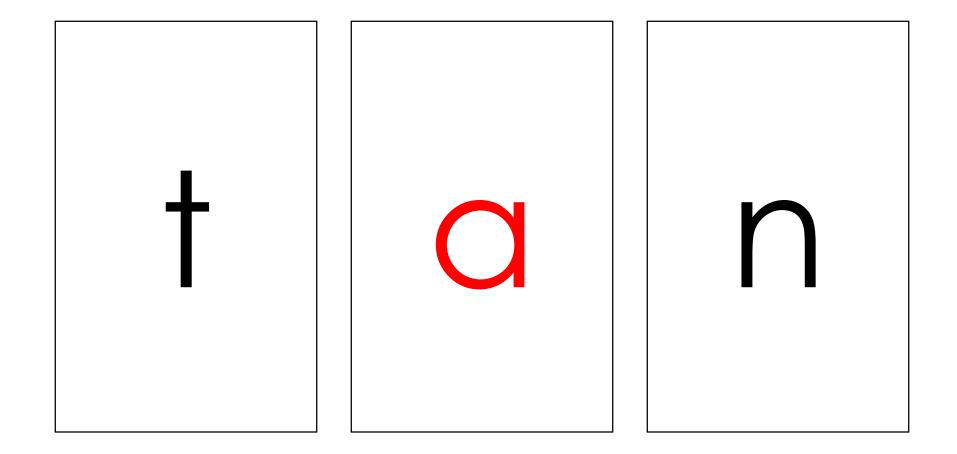


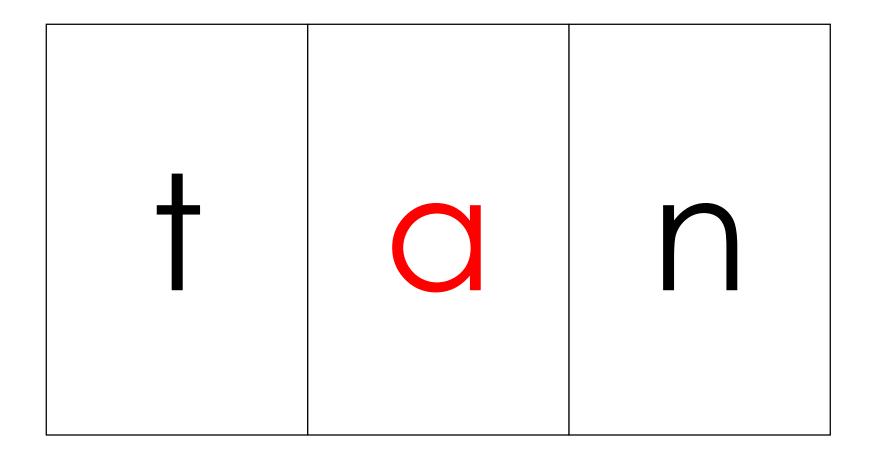


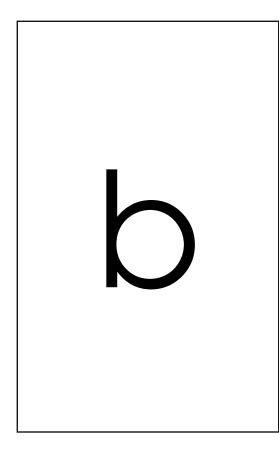


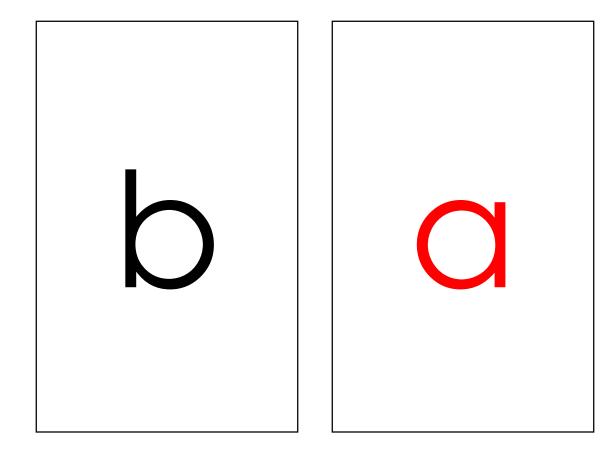


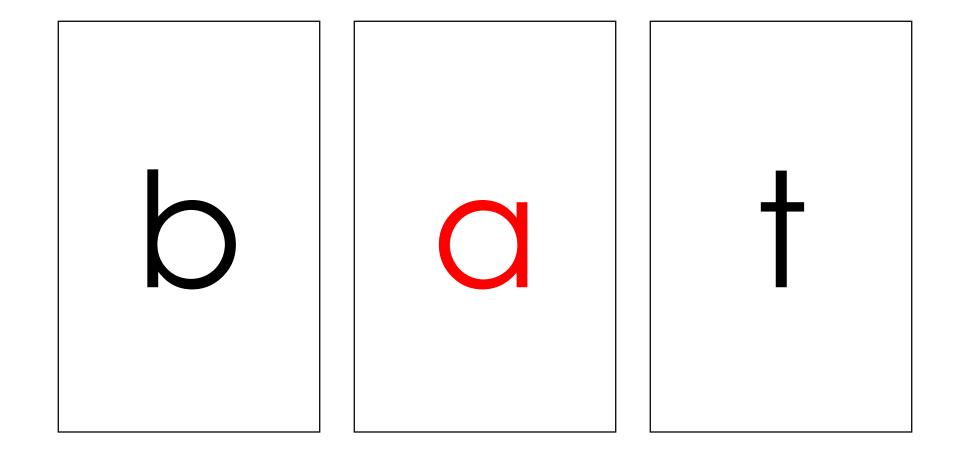


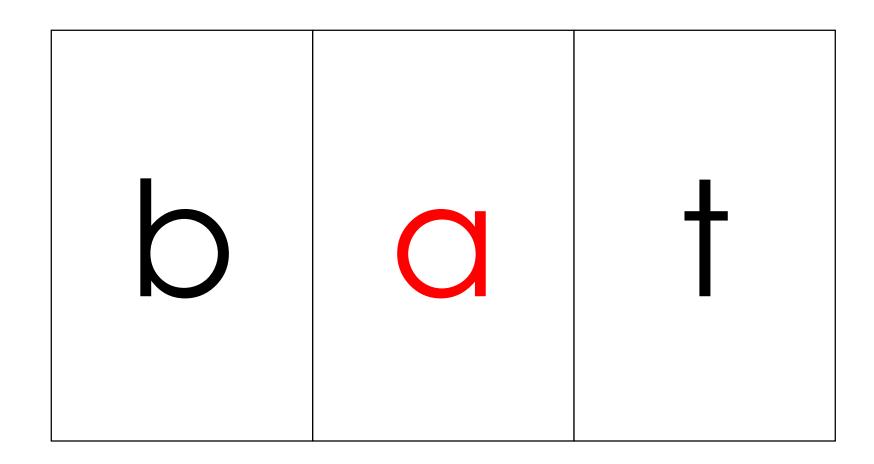












a	S	†	C	n	p
d	m	S	a	X	h
CK	J	f		M	a
9	N	b	r	a	CK

Blend Words with short a (we do)

C



can

can a

can at

can at N

can at Na

can at Nat

can at Nat s

S

Sa

Sam

Sam

Sam Pa

Sam Pam

Sam Pam h

Sam Pam ha

Sam Pam has

Sam Pam has r

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fans wags jabs j

fans wags jabs ja

fans wags jabs jam

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fans wags jabs jams

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fans wags jabs jams

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fans wags jabs jams

nap

fans wags jabs jams

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fans wags jabs jams

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fans wags jabs jams

naps tag

fans wags jabs jams

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fans wags jabs jams

naps tags sags

fans wags jabs jams

naps tags sags p

fans wags jabs jams

naps tags sags pa

fans wags jabs jams naps tags sags pack

fans wags jabs jams

naps tags sags packs

fans wags jabs jams

naps tags sags packs

a

fans wags jabs jams

naps tags sags packs

naps tags sags packs

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am

naps tags sags packs

man

am

naps tags sags packs

man c

naps tags sags packs

am

naps tags sags packs

am man cab

naps tags sags packs

man cab

naps tags sags packs am man cab va

naps tags sags packs

man cab van

naps tags sags packs

man cab van

Jan

Jan packs

Jan packs a

Max

Max is

Max is not

Max is not sad.

Structural Analysis (I do)

Say these words and ask children to listen closely to hear what is different.

Structural Analysis (I do)

pack packs

Tell children that the letter –s is used at the end of an action word when it follows a naming word that names people or things.

Help children blend these words. Point out that the letter –s at the end of a word can stand for /s/ as in taps, or /z/ as in wags.

tap taps wag wags pat pats fan fans

Decodable Reader





Pam sat at school.



Dan does not tap a map.







What can Pam pack?



Pam can pack a tan bag.

Spelling – (-an, -ap, -at Word Families)

man

cat

can

nap

-an	-ap	-at	no

hat

tap

does

not

High-Frequency Words

Say each word and have children Read / Spell / Write the words. As children spell each word with you, point out irregularities in sound-spellings, such as the /a/ sound for a in what.

does

High-Frequency Word

Unit 1 Week 1

does



Max does his homework.

not



Do **not** run at school.

school

High-Frequency Word

Unit 1 Week 1

school



We read a lot at school.

what

High-Frequency Word

Unit 1 Week 1

what



What can we play today?

Build Fluency

Does a cat play at school?

A cat does not go to school.

What does a cat do?

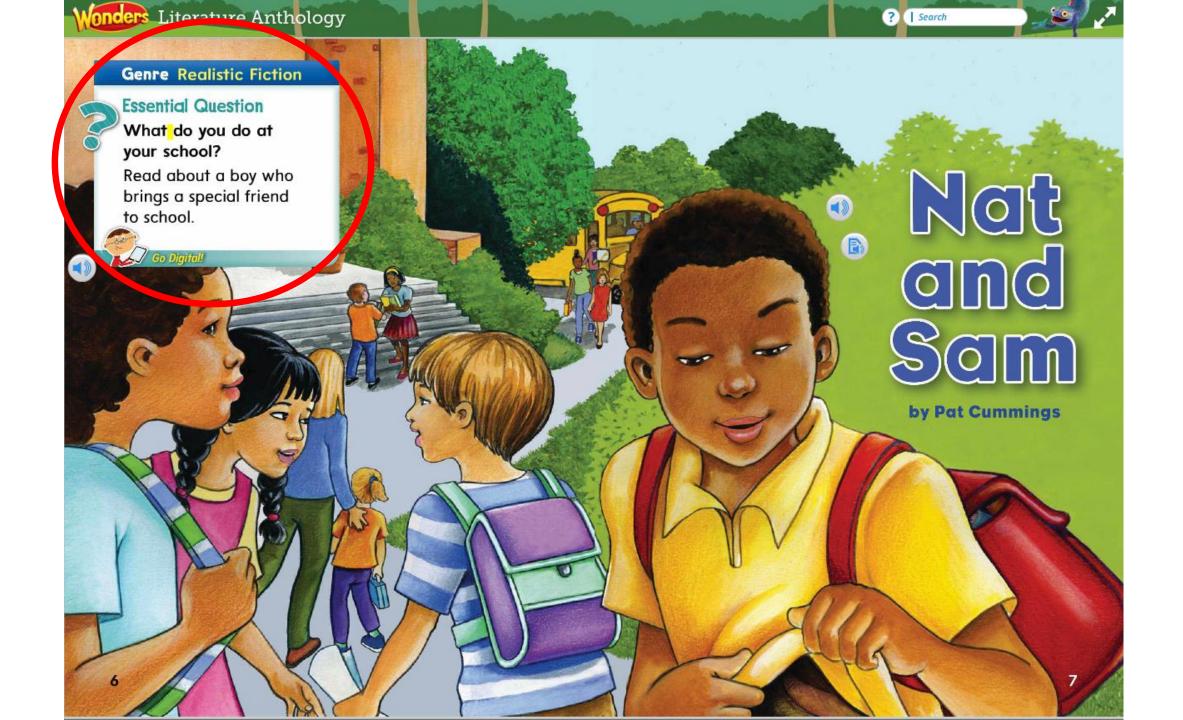
Have children read the following sentences together at the same pace. Repeat several times.

Word Bank / Word Wall

Review the current and previous words in the word bank. Discuss with children which words should be removed, or added back, from previous high-frequency word lists. The word bank should change as the class needs it to.

Read and spell the word read. Review the meaning of the word as needed. You will be reading this word in the story today.

read



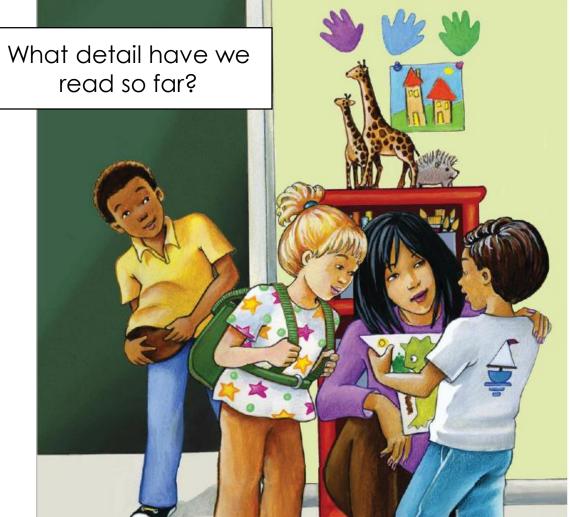


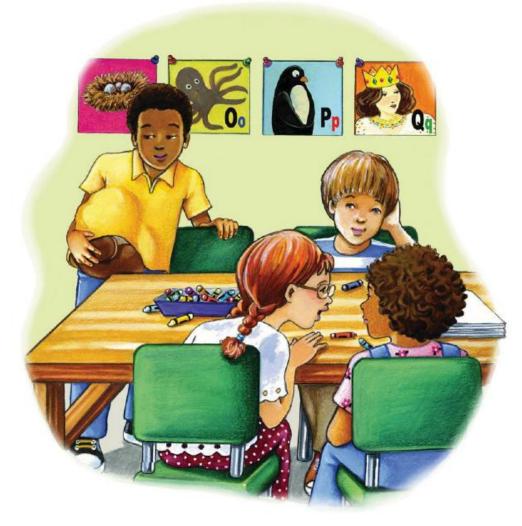














Nat is at school.

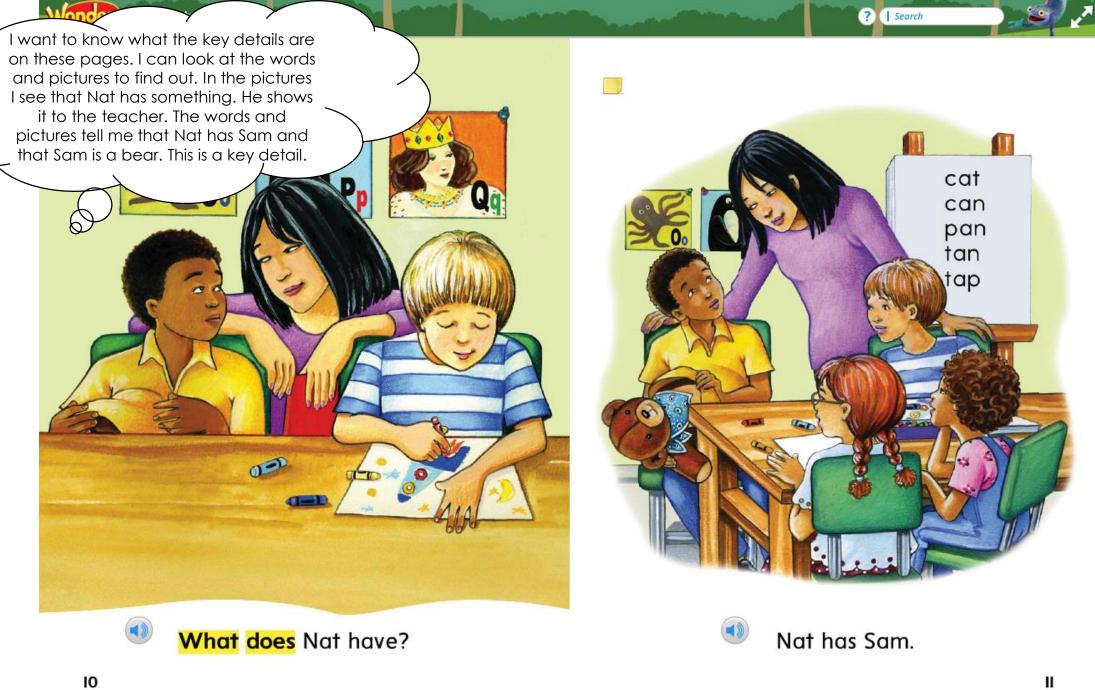


Nat sat.

Nat sits in his chair at school.

Detail

Detail



Nat sits in his chair at school.

Detail

Nat has his bear Sam with him.

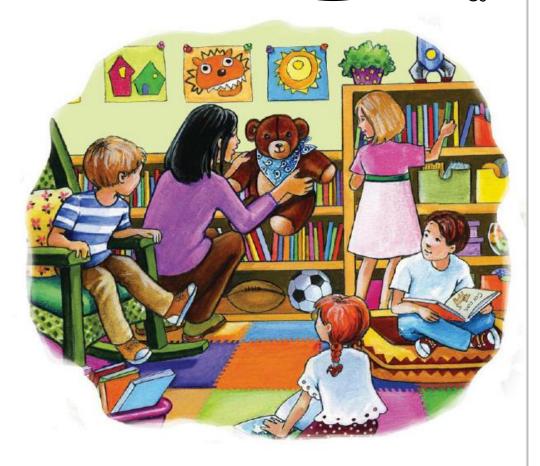
Detail

Vandare I ... turn thology

Remember, the pictures contain many important story details. Look at the teacher. What is she doing?.

Student Think Aloud: In the pictures, I see the teacher take Sam and put him on the shelf.





Nat does **not** have Sam!



Sam sat.

12

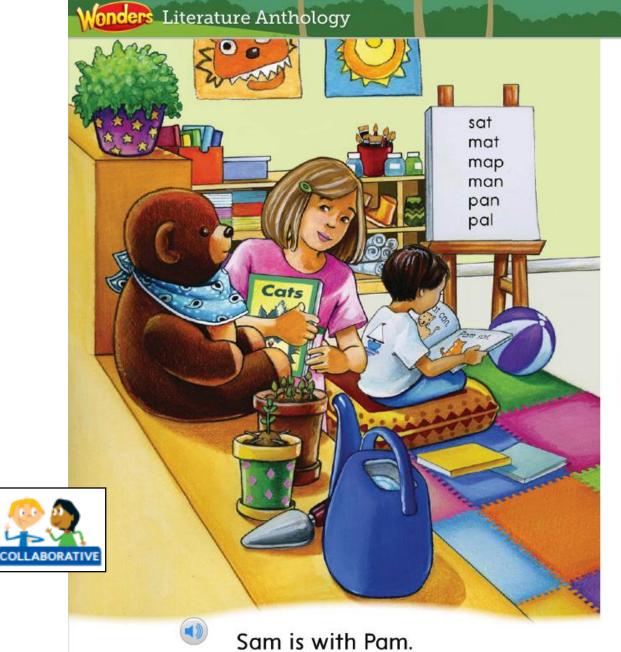
Nat sits in his chair at school.

Detail

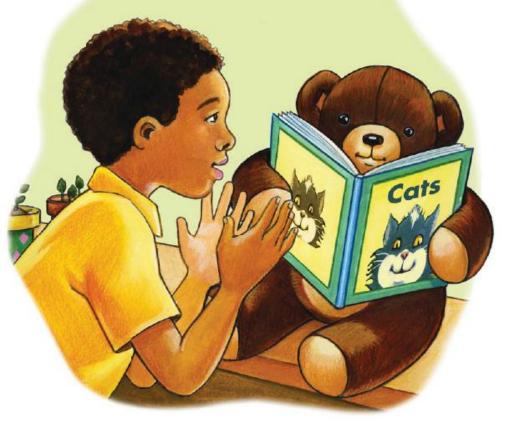
Nat has his bear Sam with him.

Detail

The teacher takes Sam and puts him on a shelf.



Close your eyes and visualize what is happening on these pages. Use the words and illustrations and think about the key details. The text says "Sam is with Pam." What do you see happening when Sam is with Pam? Can you create a picture in your mind? Turn to a partner and discuss what Pam gives to Sam. This is a key detail.





Look! Sam can read.

14

Pam gives a book to Sam.

Detail

Detail



The key details on this chart tell all the things that happened to Nat and Sam at school.

Detail Detail Detail Pam gives a Nat and Sam book to Sam. like school.

Retell the Story

Guide children in retelling the selection. Remind them that as they read Nat and Sam, they paid attention to key details and visualized what was happening in the story. Use the information they recorded on their key detail charts to help retell the selection.

Independent Writing



Meet Pat Cummings

Pat Cummings moved a lot when she was growing up, so she understands why Nat would bring an old friend to a new place. She loves



to draw and write stories. And like Nat and Sam, she loves to read a good book.

Author's Purpose

Pat Cummings wanted to tell a story about a boy and the things he does at school. Draw a picture of something you do at school.



Retell

Use your own words to retell the important details in Nat and Sam.

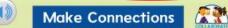


Write

How do Nat's feelings about school change? Use these sentence frames:

I read that Nat feels...

I know that changes because





What does Nat do that you can do at school, too?

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

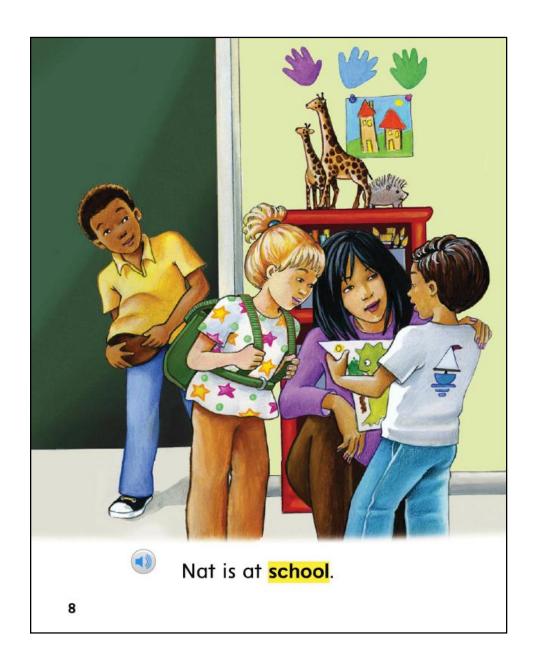












Why do you think Nat is peeking in the doorway?

What can we tell about how Nat feels about school?

What else tells us that Nat might be nervous or shy about coming to school?

Independent Writing

How do Nat's feelings about school change?

Prewrite: Review notes and plan their writing. Guide them to reread the prompt and to find words to help them write a topic sentence.

Draft: Remind children to use text evidence and make inferences to answer the prompt. As children write their drafts, have them focus on his week's skills.

- Focus on a single event
- Clues
- Sentences

If needed, write these sente	ence frames and mo	odel how to com	plete one using th	ne notes:
I read that Nat feels		•		
I know that changes	because		•	







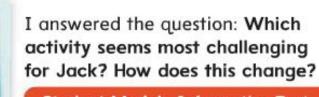




don't don't



Write About the Text



Student Model: Informative Text





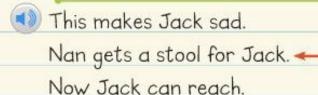
A sentence begins with a capital letter.

Matt

Jack can not write a word.

Jack can not reach up.

I see that Jack is too short.



Focus on an Event

I wrote about when Jack got help.

COLLABORATA



Your Turn

How do Jack's feelings about school change? Use text evidence to support your answer.

Go Digital! Write your response online, Use your editing checklist.



Clues

I used evidence from the story's words and pictures.

Grammar

Correct each sentence:

1. matt ran to the school.

2. my school bag is fat.