Level 2

Teacher's Manual

Vol. 1 of 3 Lessons 1-10



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UP-WORDS READING®

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The Next Generation Literacy Program www.UpWordsReading.com

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Lesson 10



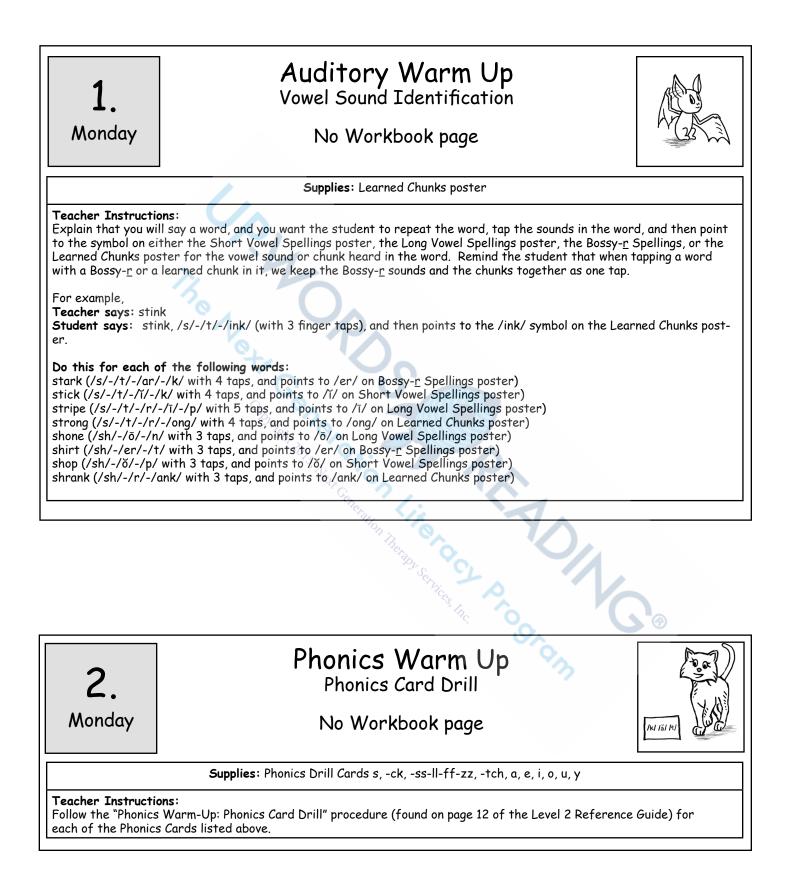
Phonics Focus: Chunks -ild, -ind, -old, -olt, -ost, -oll

Sight Words: hour, our, minute, journey, route

<u>Plan for this Week</u>

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
 Warm-Ups: Auditory Warm-Up: Vowel Sound Identifica- tion Phonics Warm-Up: Phonics Card Drill Review: Nonsense Word Treasure Trove 	Warm-Ups: 1. Auditory Warm-Up: Vowel Sound Identifica- tion 2. Phonics Warm-Up: Spell the Sounds	Warm-Ups: 1. Auditory Warm-Up: Vowel Sound Identifica- tion 2. Phonics Warm-Up: Phonics Card Drill	Warm-Ups: 1. Phonics Warm-Up: Spell the Sounds	Warm-Ups: 1. Phonics Warm-Up: Phonics Card Drill
 Phonics: 4. Teach -ild, -ind 5. Reading Words 6. Words With Tiles 7. Reading Comprehension 8. Tap Spelling 	 Phonics: 3. Teach -old, -olt 4. Reading Words 5. Words with Tiles 6. Reading Comprehension 7. Tap Spelling 	Phonics: 3. Teach: -oll, -ost 4. Reading Words 5. Words with Tiles 6. Spelling Strategy 7. Reading Comprehension	 Phonics: 2. Reading Words 3. Words with Tiles 4. Spelling Strategy 5. Reading Comprehension 6. Tap Spelling 7. Writing Sentences 	 Phonics: 2. Dice Game 3. Reading Words 4. Reading Comprehension 5. Writing Sentences 6. Cumulative Progress Assessment 1
Sight Words: 9. Introduce New Sight Words and Sight Word Reading	Sight Words: 8. Sight Word Reading and Tactile Spelling	Sight Words: 8. Sight Word Reading and Kinesthetic Spelling	Sight Words: 8. Sight Word Reading and Writing Words	Assessment I
Student-read Story 10. Decodable Reader #10 <u>Snow Blind</u> Chapter 1	 Student-read Story 9. Decodable Reader #10 <u>Snow Blind</u> Chapter 2 	 Student-read Story 9. Decodable Reader #10 <u>Snow Blind</u> Chapter 3 	 Student-read Story 9. Decodable Reader #10 <u>Snow Blind</u> Chapter 4 	
Language and Literature: 11. Read Book 5, <u>A</u> <u>Crazy Day with Co-</u> <u>bras</u> , Prologue and Chapter 1 from the Up-Words Read- ing® recommended reading list, with Oral Language Discussion	Language and Literature: 10. Read Book 5, <u>A</u> <u>Crazy Day with</u> <u>Cobras</u> , Chapter 2 from the Up- Words Reading® recommended reading list, with Oral Language Discussion	Language and Literature: 10. Read Book 5, <u>A</u> <u>Crazy Day with</u> <u>Cobras</u> , Chapters 3 and 4 from the Up-Words Read- ing® recommended reading list, with Oral Language Discussion	Language and Literature: 10. Read Book 5, <u>A</u> <u>Crazy Day with</u> <u>Cobras</u> , Chapters 5 and 6 from the Up-Words Read- ing® recommended reading list, with Oral Language Discussion	Language and Literature: 7. Read Book 5, <u>A</u> <u>Crazy Day with</u> <u>Cobras</u> , Chapter 7 from the Up- Words Reading® recommended reading list, with Oral Language Discussion

Monday



3.	Nonsense Word Treasure Trove	And the state
J . Monday	Workbook page 1	
Teacher Instructions: Show the workbook page and tell the student that he gets to collect treasure today by grabbing as many coins as possible to put into the treasure chest. Explain that the student gets to put coins into their treasure chest by reading the non- sense words inside each coin correctly. When collecting treasure, we want to work slowly and carefully so we don't miss anything.		
Ask the student to read across in rows from left to right, using what he knows about phonics to read each word. Recall the 3 vowel sounds of y: \mathbf{i} , $\mathbf{\bar{i}}$, and $\mathbf{\bar{e}}$. The student should not rush, but should read the nonsense words carefully. When the student finishes reading each row, the teacher should write the number of coins that the student earned (the number of nonsense words read correctly without assistance) in the pile of coins at the end of the row. Once the student has finished the page, either the teacher or the student may add up the total number of coins the student earned and write it in the treasure chest. The goal is for the student to collect at least 17 coins. If the number in the treasure chest is less than 17, the teacher can briefly review any missed words with the student, and then student should try again to earn at least 17 coins. If the number in the treasure chest is 17 or above on the first try, the student does not need to read the words again.		
Use the answer key below if you are unsure about how any of the nonsense words should be pronounced according to pho- netic rules. To review what sounds the sound symbols represent, consult the Key to Symbols on page 11 in the Level 2 Reference Guide.		
previously learned p of monitoring wheth notice a pattern of	easure Hunt will review the previous week's phonics skill, but will also include varying rephonics and syllabication skills. Teachers should use the Treasure Hunt each week as a her the student is remembering and using the phonics skills that they have previously lincorrect responses, try to work in some review of those phonetic skills throughout the drills as well as reading and spelling activities.	in informal way learned. If you

Answer Key:

sym = /sĭm/ sply = /splī/ yink = /yink/ glorn = /glorn/ spload = /splōd/ fyle = /fīl/ yand = /yănd/ hyre = /hīr/ spurk = /sperk/ traim = /trām/ hy = /hī/ kryp = bym = /bĭm/ tyme = chy = /chī/ dyn = , kern = /kern/ arsh = freep = /frēp/ smeat

kryp = /krĭp/ tyme = /tīm/ dyn = /dĭn/ arsh = /arsh/ smeath = /smēth/

Teach New Chunks -ile	d c	and	-ind
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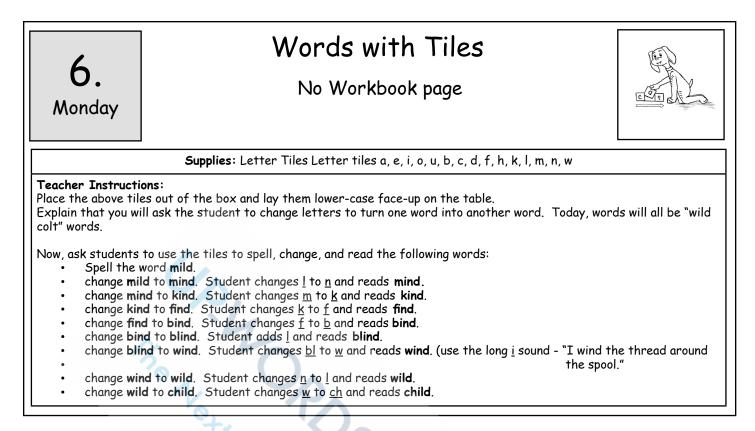
No Workbook page



Supplies: <u>ild-ind-old-olt-ost-oll</u> phonics card, paper and pencil, or chalk/dry-erase board, Syllable Detectives posters, Wild Colt poster, and Learned Chunks poster				
Teacher Instructions:				
Pointing to Inspector Covrel's notepad poster, review what a closed syllable is, and what type of vowel sound that ly has (short). Then explain that Inspector Covrel has found groups of letters that are closed syllables but that h vowel sounds! These are like wild colts that will not stay in the fence, but keep jumping over the fence to do what they want. We will learn about these "wild colt" words as new chunks. Write the following words on your paper or board: wild find	nave long			
Discuss with your student that these words certainly look like closed syllables, but when we try to pronounce them with a short vowel sound, they do not sound like real words: "wild" and "find" Underline the <u>ild</u> in wild and the <u>ind</u> in find. Explain that these are the chunks that are like wild colts. Like wild colts who run and buck and may even jump fences, these new chunks do not do what they are supposed to do. They are supposed to make a short vowel sound, but they do not. They make a long vowel sound! Now pronounce both word with a long vowel sound, "wild," and "find."				
Explain that we will work on with several words today that have these new chunks in them. On the learned chunks poster, write these new chunks on the 4th line: ild, ind. Also, pull out and show the new phonics card: ild-ind-old-olt-ost-oll. Explain that today you only want them to focus on the top two chunks. We will learn the others later this week. Teach the first two sounds and keywords that the student should say when shown this card: <u>ild</u> , wild, /īld/ <u>ind</u> , find, /īnd/				
Last, write the word pint on the board/paper, and teach that this is a "wild colt" word as well. Practice reading it with a long <u>i</u> sound. Explain that most words with <u>-int</u> are pronounced with a short vowel (mint, lint, hint), so we will not write the <u>int</u> chunk on the Learned Chunks poster with the other "wild colt" chunks. Students, however, should be aware that there are occasional words that are "wild colt" words but that are not one of the chunks we are learning this week.				
Post the Wild Colt poster on the poster wall underneath the Learned Chunks poster according to the poster diagr located a the back of the Reference Guide.	am			
Chapping and a second s				
Reading Words				
Monday Workbook page 2				
Supplies: Highlighter				
 Teacher Instructions: Follow the "Reading Words" procedure (found on page 14 of the Level 2 Reference Guide) for each of the worlisted in the workbook page. Highlight the new chunk <u>ild</u> as in wild or <u>ind</u> as in find and read each word across each row. Note: When your student reads the last word, wind, take a moment to explain that this word can be pronound a short or a long vowel sound. With a short vowel sound, it is "wind" as in "The wind blew hard during the store With a long vowel sound, it is "wind," as in, "I will wind the thread around the spool." If the student is working on speed and fluency, use the optional timed component as described in the Reading procedure. 	ced with rm."			

4.

Monday



7. Monday	Reading Comprehension Workbook page 3			
Teacher Instructions: Show the workbook page and ask the student to read each word in the word bank and explain its meaning. Then, the student should read the story, filling in each blank with a word from the word bank to complete each sentence so that it makes sense. Remember to encourage students to read past the blank to the end of the sentence to help figure out the unknown word. After filling in all of the blanks, the student should re-read the story to make sure it makes sense. Answer Key: name, thirsty, wind, floor, plaything, robot, flip, collect, hurt, mind, smile, seen, himself, share				
8.	Tap Spelling Workbook page 4			

Teacher Instructions:

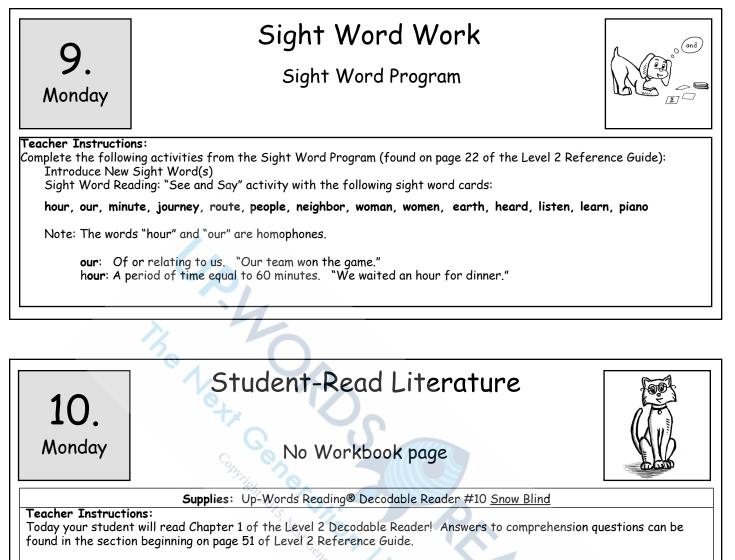
• Follow the "Tap-Spelling" procedure (found on page 16 of the Level 2 Reference Guide) for each of the words and sentences listed below.

Words to dictate today: child, mind, bind, blind, grind, wild, hind, mild

Sentences to dictate (sight words are underlined): 1) We will be in a bind if we are not quick to find the wild bunny.

2) The kind child is sweet and mild.

263



Use the tips for Reading Decodable Readers (found on page 15 of the Level 2 Reference Guide).

	Cruce D		
11. Monday	Language and Literature Oral Language No Workbook page		
Supplies	: Book 5, <u>A Crazy Day with Cobras</u> , from the Up-Words Reading® recommended reading list		
Teacher Instructions: Today you will read aloud to your student Book 5, <u>A Crazy Day with Cobras</u> , Prologue and Chapter 1 from the Level 2 Up-Words Reading® recommended reading list. Comprehension questions begin on page 108 of the Level 2 Reference Guide.			
Use the tips for Language and Literature - Oral Language (found on page 18 of the Level 2 Reference Guide).			

Tuesday

1 . Tuesday	Auditory Warm Up Vowel Sound Identification No Workbook page				
	l				
Teacher Instructi	ons:				
to the symbol on the	Explain that you will say a word, and you want the student to repeat the word, tap the sounds in the word, and then point to the symbol on the Learned Chunks poster for the chunk heard in the word. Remind the student that when tapping a word with a learned chunk in it, we keep the chunk together as one tap.				
For example, Teacher says: blir Student says: bli er.	nk nk, /b/-/l/-/ink/ (with 3 finger taps), and then points to the /ink/ symbol on the Learn	ed Chunks post-			
ball (/b/-/ôl/ with honk (/h/-/onk/ wi kind (/k/-/ind/ wit kink (/k/-/ink/ wit wild (/w/-/ild/ wit)	Do this for each of the following words: ball (/b/-/ôl/ with 2 taps, and points to /ôl/ on Learned Chunks poster) honk (/h/-/onk/ with 2 taps, and points to /onk/ on Learned Chunks poster) kind (/k/-/ind/ with 2 taps, and points to /ind/ on Learned Chunks poster) kink (/k/-/ink/ with 2 taps, and points to /ink/ on Learned Chunks poster) wild (/w/-/ild/ with 2 taps, and points to /ild/ on Learned Chunks poster) wing (/w/-/ing/ with 2 taps, and points to /ing/ on Learned Chunks poster)				
The she so is the second secon					
2.	Phonics Warm Up Spell the Sounds				
Tuesday	Workbook page 5	S.			
 Follow the "Spell the Sounds" procedure (found on page 13 of the Level 2 Reference Guide) for each of the sounds listed below. 					
Sounds to Dictate (Answer Key in bold)					
Short Vowel Spellings: /ǎ/ (/ǎ/ ɑ), /ĕ/ (/ĕ/ ɐ), /ĭ/ (/ĭ/ i, ɣ), /ŏ/ (/ŏ/ o), /ŭ/ (/ŭ/ u)					
Endings for Words with Short Vowels: Teacher asks: What are the special spellings that are used only at the end of a 1-syllable word right after 1 short vowel? <u>-ss, -ll, -ff, -zz</u> <u>-ck</u> <u>-tch</u>					
Long Vowel Spellings: /ā/ (/ā/ <u>a a-e ai,ay</u>), /ē/ (/ē/ <u>e, y e-e ea,ee</u>), /ī/ (/ī/ <u>i, y i-e, y-e),</u> /ō/ (/ō/ <u>o o-e oa, ow, oe</u>), /ū/ (/ū/ <u>u u-e</u>), /ōō/ (/ōō/ <u>u u-e</u>)					

Teach New Chunks -old and -olt

J. Tuesday

No Workbook page

Supplies: ild-ind-old-olt-ost-oll phonics card, paper and pencil, or chalk/dry-erase board,

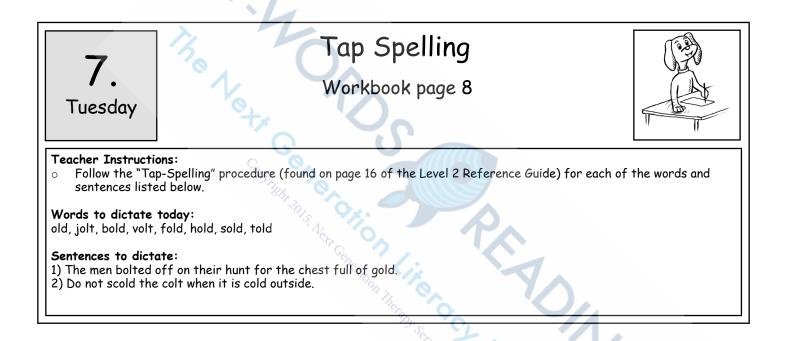


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Syllable Detectives posters, Wild Colt Poster and Learned Chunks poster **Teacher Instructions:** Pointing to Inspector Covrel's notepad poster, review what a closed syllable is, and what type of vowel sound that it usually has (short). Then review that Inspector Covrel has found groups of letters that are closed syllables but that have long vowel sounds! These are like a wild colt that will not stay in the fence, but keeps jumping over the fence to do whatever he wants. We will learn about these "wild colt" words as new chunks. Write the following words on your paper or board: hold colt Discuss with your student that these are more "wild colt" words that look like closed syllables, but when we try to pronounce them with a short vowel sound, they do not sound like real words: "hold" and "colt" Underline the old in hold and the olt in colt. Explain that these are the next two "wild colt" chunks we will be working on today. Like wild colts who run and buck and may even jump fences, these new chunks do not do what they are supposed to do. They are supposed to make a short vowel sound, but they do not. They make a long vowel sound! Now pronounce both word with a long vowel sound, "hold," and "colt." On the learned chunks poster, write these new chunks on the 5th line: old, olt. Also, pull out and show the new phonics card: ild-ind-old-olt-ost-oll. Explain that today we will add the next two chunks. We will learn the last two tomorrow. Teach the next two sounds and keywords that the student should say when shown this card: old, cold, /old/ olt, colt, /olt/ Last, write the word **both** on the board/paper, and teach that this is a "wild colt" word as well. Practice reading it with a long i sound. Explain that most words with -oth are pronounced with a short yowel (moth, cloth, sloth), so we will not write the oth chunks on the Learned Chunks poster with the other "wild colt" chunks. Students, however, will be working on **both** as one of the wild colt words this week.

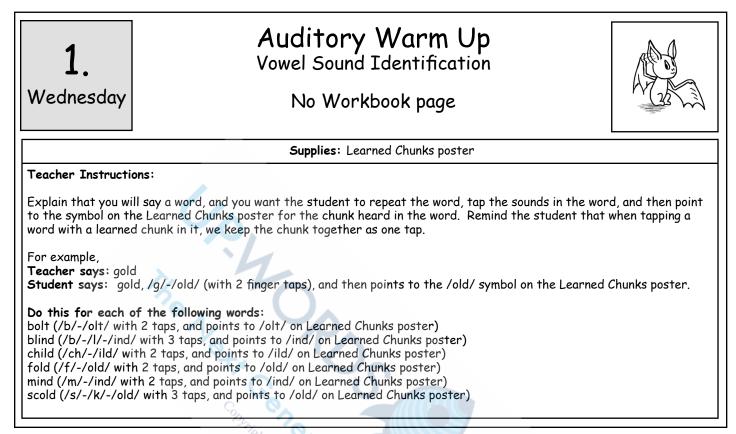
Λ	Reading Words			
4.	Workbook page 6			
Tuesday				
/		6655		
	Supplies: Pencil			
• Follow the "Re	ons: ading Words" procedure (found on page 14 of the Level 2 Reference Guide) for each (of the words		
listed in the w	orkbook page.			
 Ask the stude If the studen 	nt to highlight the <u>ild, ind, old</u> or <u>olt</u> in each word and read each word aloud. t is working on speed and fluency, use the optional timed component as described in th	e Reading Words		
student finishes re the vocabulary wo	ese words may not be vocabulary your student has encountered before. As always, tak eading all of the words to discuss any questions they may have about word meanings. E ad bolt , as it will appear in stories this week. Bolt is a word with two meanings. It can can be a verb meaning to rush off.	Be sure to address		
	So On			
	Vet PO			
5	Words with Tiles	(a)		
∥ Ĵ.	No Workbook page			
Tuesday		CHI LLS		
	Supplies: Letter Tiles a, e, i, o, u, b, c, d, g, h, j, l, s, t			
Teachan Instructi				
Teacher Instructions: Place the the above tiles out of the box and lay them lower-case face-up on the table. Explain that you will ask the student to change letters to turn one word into another word. Today, words will all be "wild colt" words.				
Now, ask students to use the tiles to spell, change, and read the following words: • Spell the word hold .				
 change hold to gold. Student changes h to g and reads gold. change gold to bold. Student changes g to h and reads bold. 				
 change bold to bolt. Student changes d to t and reads bolt. change bolt to jolt. Student changes b to j and reads jolt. 				
 change jolt to colt. Student changes j to <u>c</u> and reads colt. 				
 change colt to cold. Student changes to d and reads cold. change cold to scold. Student adds s and reads scold. 				
 change scold to old. Student removes sc and reads old. 				
└				

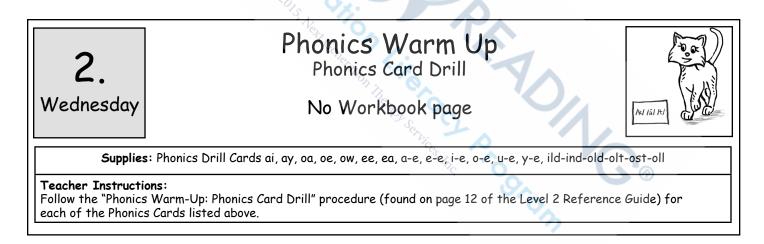
6.	Reading Comprehension		
U. Tuesday	Workbook page 7		
Teacher Instructions: Show the workbook page and ask the student to read each sentence, circling the correct word for the blank. Encourage students to read past a blank to the end of the sentence to help figure out which word makes sense. After filling in all of the blanks, the student should re-read each sentence to make sure they make sense.			
Answer key: colts, wild, bolt, fo	old, Hold, kind		



0	Sight Word Work	A c c and
8.	Sight Word Program	
Tuesday		
	ing activities from the Sight Word Program (found on page 22 of the Level 2 Referen	nce Guide):
Sight Word Tac	ading: "See and Say" ctile Spelling	
Use the following	ng sight words: hour, our, minute, journey, route, people, neighbor, woman, wom heard, listen, learn, piano	en, earth,
Note: The word	s "hour" and "our" are homophones.	
our: Of hour: A p	or relating to us. "Our team won the game." eriod of time equal to 60 minutes. "We waited an hour for dinner."	
9. Tuesday	No Workbook page	
Teacher Instruction	Supplies: Up-Words Reading® Decodable Reader #10 <u>Snow Blind</u> ons:	
	t will read Chapter 2 of the Level 2 Decodable Reader! Answers to comprehension qu n beginning on page 51 of Level 2 Reference Guide.	estions can be
Use the tips for F	Reading Decodable Readers (found on page 15 of the Level 2 Reference Guide).	
	An services P	
10	Language and Literature	
10.	Oral Language	
Tuesday	No Workbook page	- ABB
Supplie	s: Book 5, <u>A Crazy Day with Cobras</u> from the Up-Words Reading® recommended read	ling list
Teacher Instructi Today you will read ing® recommended	ons: 1 aloud to your student Book 5, <u>A Crazy Day with Cobras</u> , Chapter 2 from the Level 2 1 reading list. Comprehension questions begin on page 108 of the Level 2 Reference G	Up-Words Read- uide.
Use the tips for l	Language and Literature - Oral Language (found on page 18 of the Level 2 Reference	ce Guide).

Wednesday





3.	Teach New Chunks -oll and -ost	Abcde fghij farsu Parsu		
Wednesday	No Workbook page			
	Supplies: <u>ild-ind-old-olt-ost-oll</u> phonics card, paper and pencil, or chalk/dry-erase bo Syllable Detectives posters, Wild Colts poster and Learned Chunks poster	ard,		
Teacher Instructions: Review what a "wild colt" word is - A word that looks like a closed syllable, but does not make the short vowel sound that it is supposed to make; instead, it makes a long vowel sound. Explain that we will learn the last two new "wild colt" chunks today. Write the following words on your paper or board: post scroll Underline the <u>ost</u> in post and the <u>oll</u> in scroll. Now pronounce both words with a long vowel sound, "pōst," and "scroll."				
On the Learned Chunks poster, write these new chunks on the right side of the 5th line: <u>oll, ost</u> . Also, pull out and show the new phonics card: ild-ind-old-olt-ost-oll. Teach the last two sounds and keywords that the student should say when shown this card: <u>oll</u> , scroll, /ōl/ <u>ost</u> , post, /ōst/				
Last, write the words yolk and folk on the board/paper, and teach that these are a "wild colt" words as well. Practice reading it with a long <u>o</u> sound. Explain that these are the only two common words with the - <u>olk</u> ending, so we will not write the <u>olk</u> chunk on the Learned Chunks poster with the other "wild colt" chunks. Students, however, will be working on yolk and folk as two more wild colt words this week.				

4 . Wednesday	Reading Words Workbook page 9	
	Supplies: Highlighter, Pencil	
 listed in the workbook page Ask the student to highlight 	" procedure (found on page 14 of the Level 2 Reference Guide) for e. ht the <u>ild, ind, old, olt, ost,</u> or <u>oll</u> in each word and read each word c on speed and fluency, use the optional timed component as describe	aloud.

5. Wednesday

Words with Tiles

No Workbook page



S LINE OGRA

Supplies: Letter Tiles a, e, i, o, u, c, h, l (x2), m, p, r, s, t

Teacher Instructions:

Take the above tiles out of the box and lay them lower-case face-up on the table.

Explain that you will ask the student to change letters to turn one word into another word. Today, words will all be "wild colt" words.

Now, ask students to use the tiles to spell, change, and read the following words:

- Spell the word host.
- change host to most. Student changes h to m and reads most.
- change most to post. Student changes m to p and reads post.
- change post to poll. Student changes st to <u>ll</u> and reads poll.
- change poll to toll. Student changes <u>p</u> to <u>t</u> and reads toll. change toll to roll. Student changes <u>t</u> to <u>r</u> and reads roll.
- change roll to troll. Student adds t and reads troll.
- change troll to stroll. Student adds s and reads stroll.
- change stroll to scroll. Student changes t to c and reads scroll.

Spelling Strategy

Workbook page 10

Teacher Instructions:

Wednesday

In spelling strategy activities, we are teaching the framework of how each spelling rule or pattern fits into the larger framework of sounds and letter patterns. Spelling strategy activities should encourage students to approach spelling as a thinking skill rather than a guessing game.

Supplies: posters

On your paper or board, write the word <u>toll</u>. Ask the student to read this word. Now write the word <u>hole</u> and ask the student to read this word. Finally, write the word **goal**. Express surprise that these three words all have the same $/\overline{o}|$ sound! Explain that the <u>-oll</u> chunk can be tricky because we have learned other ways to spell the long <u>o</u> sound. The $/\overline{o}|$ sound can be spelled with our learned chunk (-<u>oll</u>), with a magic-<u>e</u> (-<u>ole</u>), or with a vowel team (-<u>oal</u>).

Now, write the word <u>most</u> and ask the student to read it. Write the word <u>coast</u> for the student to read. Notice together that they both have the same /ost/ sound inthese words. Explain that the /ost/ sound can have multiple spellings: with our learned chunk (-ost) or with a vowel team (-oast). Today during this spelling strategy activity, we will be working on thinking through these options for spelling as we work with words using out spelling strategy today.

Review the following steps for our spelling strategy:

1. Listen to the sounds in the word and think through what <u>type</u> of vowel sound you hear: <u>short, long, bossy-r, or</u> <u>learned chunk.</u>

Teachers, point to the Short Vowel Spellings, Long Vowel Spellings, Learned Chunks, and Bossy-<u>r</u> Spellings posters as you ask this question.

2. If it is a short vowel sound, then listen to the end of the word to see if you need to use any of the short vowel spelling rules.

Teachers, point from the Short Vowel Spellings poster to the short vowel spelling rules posters - Sam Loves Fast Zip-lines, Mack Truck, and Catch as you explain this step.

- 3. If it is a long vowel sound, then think through how to spell that long vowel sound, <u>being sure to notice if the</u> long vowel sound is possibly in one of the new learned chunks.
 - Teachers, point to the Long Vowel Spellings and Learned Chunks posters as you explain this step.
- 4. If it is a bossy-<u>r</u> sound, then think through how to spell that specific sound. Don't forget that the /or/ sound can be spelled different ways.

Teachers, point to spelling options on the Bossy-<u>r</u> Spellings poster as you explain this step.

5. If it is a learned chunk, recall how to spell that chunk, <u>being sure to notice if it could be spelled with another</u> long o spelling (-ost and -oll).

Teachers, point to the Learned Chunks poster as you explain this step.

Now, show the workbook page and point out that the first column is for words with a short vowel sound, and the second is for words with a long vowel sound, the third is for words with a bossy-<u>r</u> sound, and the fourth is for words with one of the learned chunks. Point to the "sticky note" at the bottom of the page, and encourage the student to use the "sticky note" whenever a word more than one possible spelling for the vowel sound.

Example words to go over together:

stroll - discuss that this word has the /ol/ sound at the end, which could be spelled with the learned chunk <u>oll</u>, a vowel team <u>oal</u>, or a magic-<u>e ole</u>. Try all three spellings on the sticky note (stroll, stroal, strole), circle the one that looks right (stroll), and then write it in the Learned Chunks column.

goal – discuss that this word has the /ol/ sound at the end, which could be spelled with the learned chunk <u>oll</u>, a vowel team <u>oal</u>, or a magic-<u>e ole</u>. Try all three spellings on the sticky note (goll, goal, gole), circle the one that looks right (goal), and then write it in the Long Vowels column, since it is spelled with one of the regular long vowel spellings on the Long Vowel Spellings poster.

stole - discuss that this word has the /ōl/ sound at the end, which could be spelled with the learned chunk <u>oll</u>, a vowel team <u>oal</u>, or a magic-<u>e ole</u>. Try all three spellings on the sticky note (stoll, stoal, stole), circle the one that looks right (stole), and then write it in the Long Vowels column, since it is spelled with one of the regular long vowel spellings on the Long Vowel Spellings poster.

Words to dictate: toll, hole, kind, hutch, skirt, post, boast, stress, cold, fork, pole, bolt Answer Key:

Short Vowel Sounds	<u>Long Vowel Sounds</u>	<u>Bossy-r Sounds</u>	<u>Learned Chunks</u>
<u>hutch</u>	goal	<u>skirt</u>	<u>stroll toll</u>
<u>stress</u>	stole	<u>fork</u>	<u>kind post</u>
	<u>hole</u>		<u>cold</u> <u>bolt</u>
	<u>boast</u>		
	<u>pole</u>		

7.	Reading Comprehension
Wednesday	Workbook page 11
titled, "I Should He	ons: k page and tell the student that this is a summary of the chapter they read yesterday in their reader ave Told Him." The only problem is that the sentences got all mixed up! Have the student read each the boxes in the order in which they happened in the story, and then re-write the summary on the lines
If the student has	difficulty, have them reread this chapter, and then complete this assignment.
line, and continuing	opportunity to reinforce the concept of formatting for writing a paragraph: Indenting on the first each sentence right after the other ends, rather than starting each sentence on a new line. After graph, the student should re-read it to make sure it makes sense.
Kim, Gus a cause he did not ho he was not there.	correct order of numbers in the boxes should be 5, 7, 2, 6, 1, 4, 3 nd Sam were playing hide and seek. When Kim went looking for Gus and Sam, she found Gus fast be- ive time to hide. Then Kim and Gus looked all over the yard for Sam. They looked for over an hour, but At last, they saw shoeprints on the other side of the gate, leading into the trees. As the snow started is began their long journey to look for Sam. Let's hope they find him before they get stranded in the
	Caparine the capacity of the c
8. Wednesday	Sight Word Program
Weanesday	
Sight Word Re	ons: ving activities from the Sight Word Program (found on page 22 of the Level 2 Reference Guide): ading: "See and Say" nesthetic Spelling with Visualizing
Use the follow	ing sight words: hour, our, minute, journey, route, people, neighbor, woman, women, earth, heard, listen, learn, piano
Note: The wor	ds "hour" and "our" are homophones.
our: Of hour: A	or relating to us. "Our team won the game." period of time equal to 60 minutes. "We waited an hour for dinner."



Student-Read Literature

No Workbook page

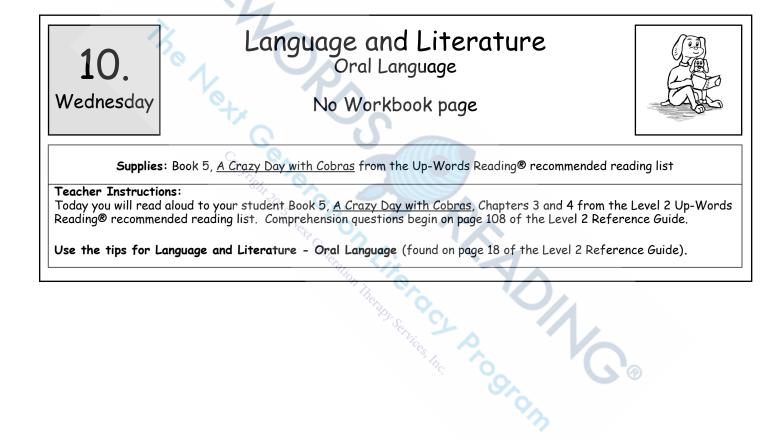


Supplies: Up-Words Reading® Decodable Reader #10 Snow Blind

Teacher Instructions:

Today your student will read Chapter 3 of the Level 2 Decodable Reader! Answers to comprehension questions can be found in the section beginning on page 51 of Level 2 Reference Guide.

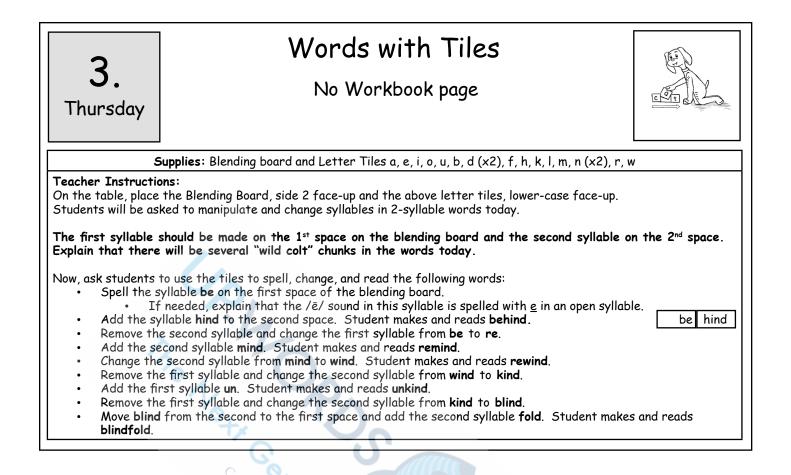
Use the tips for Reading Decodable Readers (found on page 15 of the Level 2 Reference Guide).



Thursday

1.	Phonics Warm Up Spell the Sounds		
Thursday	Workbook page 12		
Teacher Instructions • Follow the "Spell the Sounds" procedure (found on page 13 of the Level 2 Reference Guide) for each of the sounds listed below.			
Important Note: Notice that the new learned chunks are now included in the Learned Chunk section below.			
Sounds to Dictate (Answer Key in bold)			
Bossy -r Spellings:	/ar/ (/ar/ <u>ar)</u> , /or/ (/or/ <u>or</u> , <u>ore</u> , <u>oar</u>), /er/ (/er/ <u>er</u> , <u>ir</u> , <u>ur</u>)		
Learned Chunks:	/ing/ (ing), /ang/ (ang), /ong/ (ong), /ung/ (ung), /ink/ (ink), /ank/ (ank), /onk/ (onk), /unk/ (unk), /ôl/ (all, al) /īld/ (ild), /īnd/ (ind), /ōld/ (old), /ōlt/ (olt), /ōst/ (ost), ōl/ (oll)		
Consonant Spellings:	/k/ (/k/ <u>c</u> , <u>k</u> , <u>ck</u>), /s/ (/s/ <u>s</u> , <u>ss</u>), /l/ (/l/ <u>l</u> , <u>ll</u>), /f/ (/f/ <u>f</u> , <u>ff</u>), /z/ (/z/ <u>z</u> , <u>zz</u> , <u>s</u>) /ch/ (/ch/ <u>ch</u> , <u>tch</u>), /t/ (/t/ <u>t</u> , <u>-ed</u>), /d/ (/d/ <u>d</u> , <u>-ed</u>)		

2	Reading Words	E.
2.	Workbook page 13	
Thursday	ation The Con	Cash
	Supplies: Pencil	
listed in the w	ading Words" procedure (found on page 14 of the Level 2 Reference Guide) for each or orkbook page.	
highlight the '	nt to simply divide each word with a pencil using the VC/CV, the V/CV, or the C.W. div Wild Colt' spellings and read, going across in rows. t is working on speed and fluency, use the optional timed component as described in th	•
Answer Key: b	e/hind re/mind al/most un/told re/wind un/kind blind/fold be/hold u	mind/ful



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Spelling Strategy

4. Thursday

Workbook page 14



Supplies: paper and pencil or board and writing utensils, Wild Colts poster and spelling posters

Teacher Instructions:

In spelling strategy activities, we are teaching the framework of how each spelling rule or pattern fits into the larger framework of sounds and letter patterns. Spelling strategy activities should encourage students to approach spelling as a thinking skill rather than a guessing game.

Briefly review the following multiple spellings with these two learned chunk sounds:

- The /ol/ sound can be spelled with our learned chunk (-oll as in scroll), with a magic-e (-ole as in hole), or with a vowel team (-oal as in goal).
- the /ost/ sound can have multiple spellings: with our learned chunk (-<u>ost</u> as in post) or with a vowel team (-<u>oast</u> as in coast).

Today during this spelling strategy activity, we will be working more on thinking through these options for spelling as we work with words using our spelling strategy today.

Review the following steps for our spelling strategy:

1. Listen to the sounds in the word and think through what <u>type</u> of vowel sound you hear: <u>short, long, bossy-r, or</u> <u>learned chunk.</u>

Teachers, point to the Short Vowel Spellings, Long Vowel Spellings, Learned Chunks, and Bossy-<u>r</u> Spellings posters as you ask this question.

2. If it is a short vowel sound, then listen to the end of the word to see if you need to use any of the short vowel spelling rules.

Teachers, point from the Short Vowel Spellings poster to the short vowel spelling rules posters - Sam Loves Fast Zip-lines, Mack Truck, and Catch as you explain this step.

3. If it is a long vowel sound, then think through how to spell that long vowel sound, <u>being sure to notice if the</u> long vowel sound is possibly part of one of the new learned chunks.

Teachers, point to the Long Vowel Spellings and Learned Chunks posters as you explain this step.

- 4. If it is a bossy-<u>r</u> sound, then think through how to spell that specific sound. Don't forget that the /or/ sound can be spelled different ways.
 - Teachers, point to spelling options on the Bossy-<u>r</u> Spellings poster as you explain this step.
- 5. If it is a learned chunk, recall how to spell that chunk, <u>being sure to notice if it could be spelled with another</u> long o spelling.

Teachers, point to the Wild Colts poster as you explain this step.

Now, show the workbook page and point out that the first column is for words with a short vowel sound, and the second is for words with a long vowel sound, the third is for words with a bossy-<u>r</u> sound, and the fourth is for words with one of our learned chunks.

Point to the "sticky note" at the bottom of the page, and encourage the student to use the "sticky note" whenever a word more than one possible spelling for the vowel sound.

Example words to go over together:

host - discuss that this word has the /ōst/ sound at the end, which could be spelled with the learned chunk <u>ost</u> or a vowel team <u>oast</u>. Try both spellings on the sticky note (host, hoast), circle the one that looks right (host), and then write it in the Learned Chunks column.

toast - discuss that this word also has the /ost/ sound at the end, which could be spelled with the learned chunk <u>ost</u> or a vowel team <u>oast</u>. Try both spellings on the sticky note (tost, toast), circle the one that looks right (toast), and then write it in the Long Vowel Sounds column, since it is spelled with one of the regular long vowel spellings on the Long Vowel Spellings poster.

Words to dictate: scroll, foal, pole, pill, scold, cork, most, roast, tick, cold, colt, fort

Answer	Key:

Answei Key			
Short Vowel Sounds	<u>Long Vowel Sounds</u>	<u>Bossy-r Sounds</u>	<u>Learned Chunks</u>
pill	<u>toast</u>	<u>cork</u>	<u>host scroll</u>
pill tick	<u>foal</u>	<u>fort</u>	<u>scold</u> <u>most</u>
	<u>pole</u>		<u>cold</u> <u>colt</u>
	<u>roast</u>		
	<u>roast</u>		



Reading Comprehension

Workbook page 15-16



Teacher Instructions:

Show the workbook page and ask the student to read the story. Explain that good readers make pictures in their minds as they read, and can even imagine what it would look, feel, and sound like to be in the story. Encourage the student to make mental pictures while reading, almost like watching a movie.

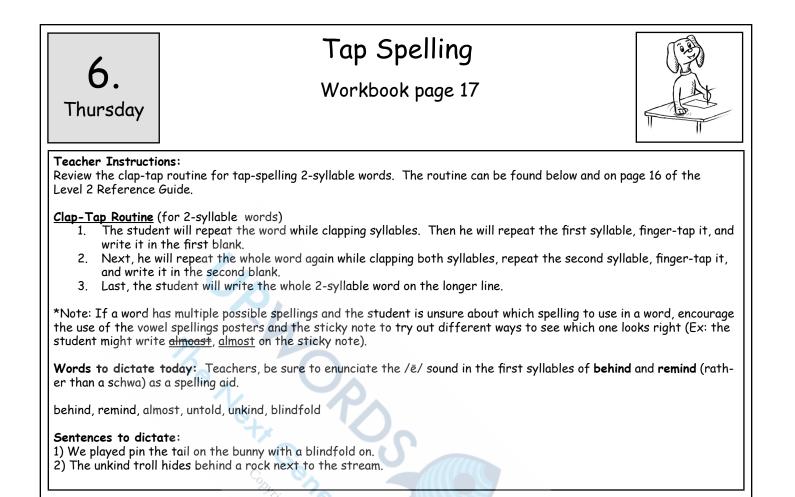
If needed, explain that the saying, "prime of life" means when a person is young, not old.

Next, ask the student to read the questions on the next page, filling in the bubble for the correct multiple-choice answer. Encourage the student to try to answer the questions without looking back at the story. If any answers are incorrect, have the student read back through the story to find the correct answer

Answer key:

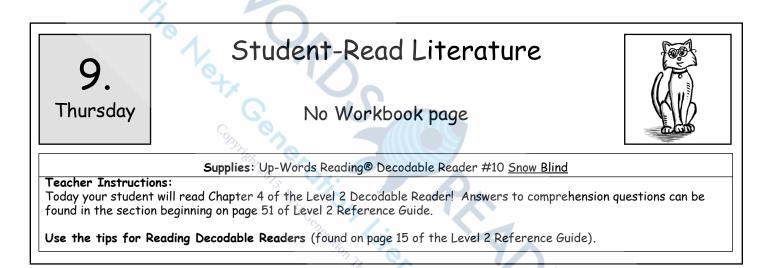
- 1. What was it that woke the troll up from his sleep? b. Stomping from goats walking on his home woke him up.
- 2. Why did the goats want to cross over the troll's home? a. The goats wanted to cross over the troll's home to get to the green grass on the other side.
- 3. What did the third goat do when he was asked to get off? c. The third goat used his horns to butt the troll off so that he rolled down the cliff to the stream.
- 4. Why does the troll think he should ask goats to pay a toll for crossing? d. The troll wants goats to pay a toll to help pay for the cost of repairing his home if it gets hurt from the big goats.

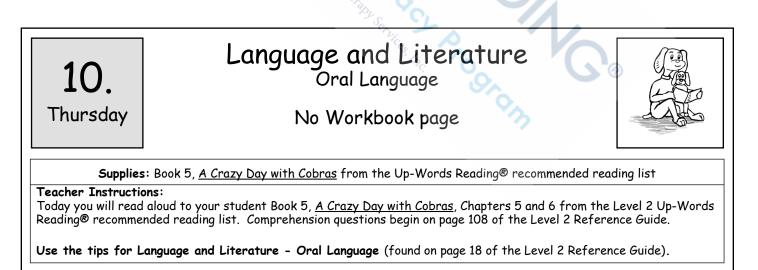




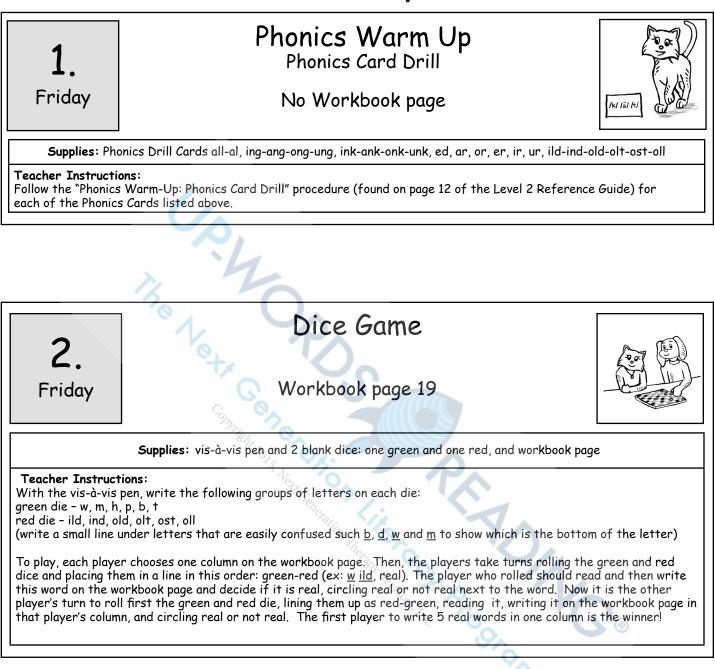
7.	Writing Sentences
Thursday	Workbook pages 18
	ns: < page and ask the student to read each question and then write a complete sentence to answer each s provided. Provide assistance as needed with spelling of unknown words.
As they write, teac tence.	h the student to use similar wording from the question to help write the answer in a complete sen-
Question: Who do Answer: I think th Question: What ma Answer: I think the Question: If you w	e was/were most unkind because ere the troll, what would you have said to the goats?
Question: What do	the troll, I would have you think would be a good way to fix the problem between the goats and the troll? y to fix the problem would be to
After writing each	sentence, the student should re-read what was written to make sure it makes sense.

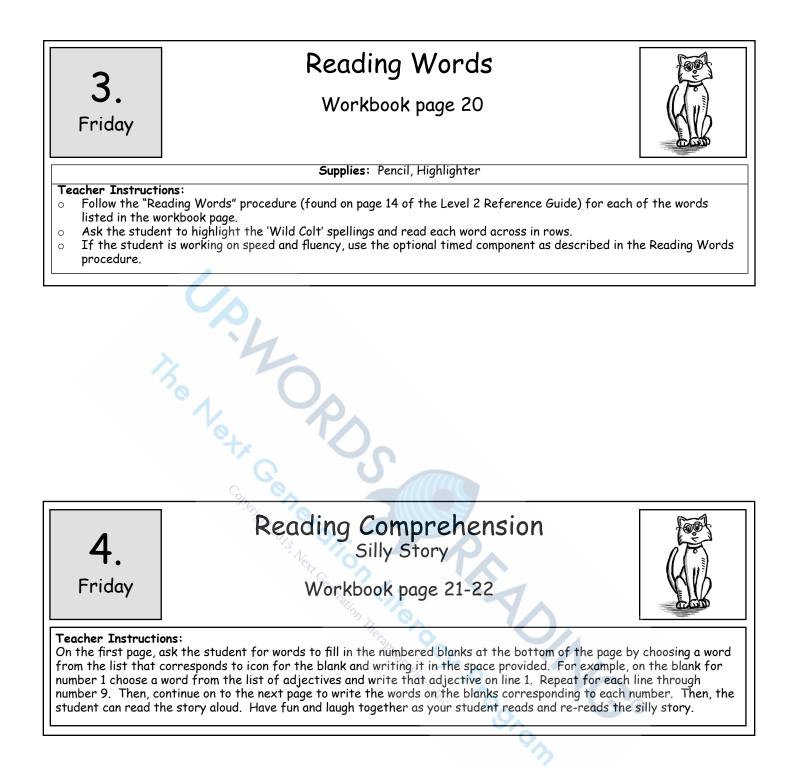
8. Thursday	Sight Word Work Sight Word Program	o and
	ns: ing activities from the Sight Word Program (found on page 22 of the Level 2 Refe ading: "See and Say"	rence Guide):
Note: The word our : Of	ng sight words: hour, our, minute, journey, route, people, neighbor, woman, w heard, listen, learn, piano s "hour" and "our" are homophones. or relating to us. "Our team won the game." eriod of time equal to 60 minutes. "We waited an hour for dinner."	vomen, earth,





Friday





5.	Writing Sentences
Friday	Workbook pages 23
	ns: (page and ask the student to read each question and then write a complete sentence to answer each s provided. Provide assistance as needed with spelling of unknown words.
For example, Question: Can your Answer: I (<u>can/can</u> Question: What do Answer: If someone Question: Why do Answer: This would Question: What can Answer: I can trea	to use similar wording from the question to help write the answer in a complete sentence. remember a time when someone was unkind to you or someone you know? <u>not</u>) remember when someone was unkind to you think you should do when someone is unkind to you or someone you know? e is unkind, I should you think this would be a good thing to do? d be a good thing to do because n you do to make sure you are not unkund to others? t others how I wouls like to be treated. ch question, the student should re-read what was written to make sure it makes sense.
	N PA
6. Friday	Cumulative Progress Assessment 1 Weeks 1-10 Workbook pages 24-30
	ns: ons in the Progress Manual, Cumulative Progress Assessment 1, Parts A through F. Allow more time than for the usual Progress Checks.

The purpose of this in-depth assessment is to monitor the progress of the student so you can see whether or not the student is learning, remembering and using all of the important skills covered so far. This assessment will pinpoint any concepts that the student may not have mastered. These specific concepts can then be practiced until mastery is achieved.

7. Friday	Language and Literature Oral Language No Workbook page	
Teacher Instruction	Book 5, <u>A Crazy Day with Cobras</u> from the Up-Words Reading® recommended re s: loud to your student Book 5, <u>A Crazy Day with Cobras</u> , Chapter 7 from the Level	-

ing® recommended reading list. Comprehension questions begin on page 108 of the Level 2 Reference Guide.

Use the tips for Language and Literature - Oral Language (found on page 18 of the Level 2 Reference Guide).