



Shopping for Mum

Written by Angela Weeks, revised by Jan Polkinghorne. Illustrated by Trent Lambert.

Learning to read

SPELD SA Phonic Books support the teaching of reading by using a structured synthetic phonics approach. They are designed to build on the pre-reading skills of oral language and phonological awareness needed for reading success. The books support the learning of letter-sounds and blending in a sequential phonic order, helping students to develop their independent decoding skills. The books also contain limited high frequency words that need to be taught before reading the book. The questions and activities focus on increasing a student's vocabulary and fluency and encourage the student to make deeper connections with the author's message.

Shopping for Mum (138 words)

Before reading the book, use the practice page to:

1. Revise the letter-sounds

2. Teach the blending of letter-sounds in regular words

The student points to each letter or combination of letters, saying the sound they represent. Swipe left to right under the letters, saying the sounds quickly and smoothly together to read the word. e.g. *th-a-n-k-s* is 'thanks'; *c-ar-t-o-n* is 'carton'; *ch-e-ck-ou-t* is 'checkout'; *j-u-m-p-er* is 'jumper'; *sh-o-p-k-ee-p-er* is 'shopkeeper'.

During single word practice, check that the student understands the meaning of the word.

If the student is having difficulty hearing the word when blending:

- repeat the sounds more than once in succession to help the student 'hear' the word
- model stretching the sounds together without pauses, e.g. *nnnniiiiip*, is 'nip'
- use letter tiles and push them together while saying the sounds.

3. Teach the high frequency words (words that the student will not be able to sound out)

Tell the student the words and determine any 'tricky' parts by breaking up the word into its sounds. Many high frequency words will be able to be sounded out later as the student learns more sounds and how they are written.

Provide practice through games like matching flash cards and Snap. For extra support, write the high frequency words on cards for the student to refer to as they read.

Reading tips

A combination of letters can represent a sound, such as in boat (b-oa-t), song (s-o-ng), fern (f-er-n), shout (sh-ou-t), or night (n-igh-t).

The suffix <ed> can represent the sound /d/ as in 'rubbed', /t/ as in 'packed' and /id/ as in 'landed'.

Words can contain schwa vowel sounds. The schwa is pronounced as an /uh/ sound, such as in, 'Nana', 'butter', 'across', 'the'. Explore with the student which part of the word has the schwa sound by breaking the word into its sounds. Take note of how the schwa sound is spelt.

Practice page

Practise the sounds

s, a, t, i, p, n

c, k, ck, e, h, r, m, d

g, o, u, l, f, b

ai, j, oa, ie, ee, or

z, w, ng, v, oo (book), oo (room)

y, x, sh, ch, th (think), th (that)

qu, ou, oi, ue, er, ar

Practise blending sounds

paid, thanks, counts, carton,
butter, checkout, jumper,
shopkeeper

Practise high frequency words

goes, into, the, are, he, said,
no, so, of, puts, you, be, home,
kilogram, OK, supermarket

Vocabulary

The words on this page can be used to help the student's comprehension before, during or after reading the book. Link the meanings of words with what the student already knows, show examples or have students act out the words.

kilogram – a measurement of weight, 1000 grams

tub – a round container

bunch – a group of items put together

no extras – no other things

selects – chooses

tucks under – puts under to hold tightly

carton – a cardboard container or box



Shopping list

- 1 tub butter
- 1 carton milk
- 1 kilogram plums
- 1 packet mints
- 1 bunch carrots
- 2 cans dog food

Kevin goes into the supermarket.



Kevin gets a tub of butter and a carton of milk.



Ten plums are about 1 kilogram.
He counts the plums.



The mints are on the shelf. Mum said no extras, so he just gets mints.



Kevin selects a bunch of carrots and 2 cans of dog food: beef and chicken chunks.



At the checkout he puts the shopping on the bench and checks his list. “Fifteen dollars,” said the shopkeeper. “Will you need a bag?” “No thanks,” said Kevin. “I’ll be OK.”



Kevin paid. He tucks the carton of milk under his arm and puts the butter and mints in his jumper pocket.



Will he get home without dropping the shopping?

From blending to fluency

To develop fluency, the student needs to re-read the same book multiple times. Students might initially sound out every word and re-read every sentence but, with practice, blending will become more automatic. The fluency chart can be used to develop automaticity of blending by providing single word blending practice.

While reading the book, the student:

- blends the sounds of each unknown word in the sentence
- identifies and reads high frequency words
- re-reads the sentence from the beginning
- discusses the meaning of the sentence

When finished, the student needs to re-read the whole book and practise reading the same book until they can read at a steady pace with minimal sounding out.

Making connections - questions and discussion

After the student has read the book, or the relevant page, ask them one or more of the following questions and discuss:

1. Do you think Kevin got the shopping home without dropping it?
What would you do if you left the shopping bags home?
2. If he did drop the shopping what things would break and what would be OK?
3. Can you remember the 6 things on Kevin's list?
4. Have you ever used a scale to weigh things?
What else weighs about a kilogram?
5. Have you done the shopping for your Mum or family?
Would you be tempted by sweets and lollies?
6. If Kevin gave the shopkeeper \$20, how much change would he get?

Fluency chart

tub

dog

will

beef

list

just

food

paid

bunch

tucks

shelf

bench

mints

carton

plums

chunks

counts

dollar

jumper

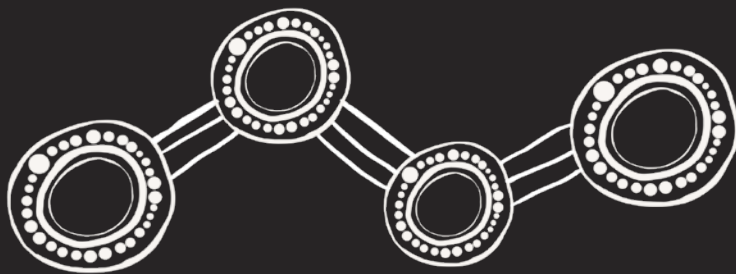
packet

shopping

chicken

fifteen

checkout



Cover artwork by Elizabeth Close

Elizabeth Close is an Aṁangu woman from the Pitjantjatjara and Yankunytjatjara language groups in the APY Lands in outback South Australia. She was born in Adelaide and spent much of her upbringing in remote communities, learning her language and receiving cultural education.

'This artwork represents the literacy and numeracy learning journey, and the path towards independent learning. The circles represent the collaborative learning and supports around children with specific learning difficulties, including children, schools, families, SPELD SA and others.' **Elizabeth Close**, Artist.

About this series

The SPELD SA Phonic Book Series complements the teaching of reading and writing using a structured synthetic phonics approach. SPELD SA aims to help Aboriginal students engage with phonic books by having characters, content and settings that reflect Aboriginal communities. In developing this series, SPELD SA has consulted with people who live and work in the Aṁangu, Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands. We understand that the content, settings and characters may not reflect all Aboriginal people and their experiences but hope that Aboriginal students learning to read can find some familiarity in and connection with these books in their literacy journey.

Each set of books introduces a group of sounds for students to blend to read words. The books with a single star icon on the front cover contain a lower word count and less high frequency words. The books with two stars contain a higher word count, a greater number of high frequency words and/or more complex word structure. Please consider your student's ability when choosing a book for them to read. For a comprehensive explanation of the structure of the series, please refer to the SPELD SA website.

Acknowledgments

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**Government of
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SPELD SA Phonic Books follow the sequence of letter-sounds used in the Jolly Phonics synthetic phonics program. The books can be used with other phonics programs.

- Set 1 **s, a, t, p, i, n**
- Set 2 **c, k, ck, e, h, r, m, d**
- Set 3 **g, o, u, l, f, b**
- Set 4 **ai, j, oa, ie, ee, or**
- Set 5 **z, w, ng, v, oo (book), oo (room)**
- Set 6 **y, x, sh, ch, th (think), th (that)**
- Set 7 **qu, ou, oi, ue, er, ar**
- Set 8 **y (sunny), a (apron), a-e (cake), e (female), e-e (eve), i (silent), i-e (kite), o (open), o-e (home), u (student), u-e (tune)**
- Set 9 **ay (play), ey (they), oy (toy), y (mystery), ea (dream), ie (chief), y (dry), igh (night)**
- Set 10 **oe (toe), ow (rainbow), ow (now), ir (bird), ur (turn), ew (few), au (launch), aw (paw), al (talk)**



**Specific Learning
Difficulties SA**

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**SPELD SA
Phonic Book Series**