

#### This is a one-week excerpt from the Starfall Kindergarten Teacher's Guide.

If you have questions or comments, please contact us.

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# **Starfall Kindergarten Reading and Language Arts Curriculum** *incorporating Science, Social Studies and Technology*

- Opportunities for child-directed learning
   Target skills that are introduced, then applied, integrated, and practiced throughout the year
   English language learners and struggling readers learn alongside their peers
   Interactive technology incorporates visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learning
   Appropriate for Kindergarten classrooms and homeschoolers
  - Teacher-tested, research based, and meets state standards
  - Motivation for children to learn and have fun at the same time



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# **Exercise**

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# **Week 22 Overview**

#### **Exercise**

This week the children learn about a very special muscle, the heart. They discuss its location, feel it working to pump blood through their bodies, and experience the effects of exercise. They also discover that exercise helps keep their hearts and bodies healthy and strong. This week we will:

- learn that exercise affects our hearts and bodies.
- write about exercising with Mox.
- distinguish nouns and verbs.
- learn about apostrophes.
- review word families.

#### Recommended Literature

**One Fine Day** — **Nonny Hogrogian** is an author and illustrator who loves folk tales. She especially likes fantasy stories such as the fairy tales she heard as a child about her parents' homeland of Armenia. Even though she was born in New York City, she thinks of herself as "Armenian." Nonny went to art school, where she learned how to illustrate stories by painting and drawing with colored pencils or pen and ink.

Her favorite method of illustration is woodcutting. This is a difficult and tricky process of drawing a picture backwards on a block of wood. Then a very sharp knife is used to carefully cut away part of the wood. This is similar to writing poetry. Many words can be used to tell about something but most are whittled away, one by one. Did you know that Nonny Hogrogian loves poetry?

The final step in woodcutting is when the wood is inked and the picture is either stamped or pressed on paper. For Nonny, this technique is very special because she feels that it is an authentic way to honor the illustrators of folk and fairy tale books from long ago. Nonny Hogrogian is one of only five children's book illustrators to be awarded the Caldecott Medal twice.

#### Starfall Books & Other Media

ABC Rhyme Book Mox Jogs Hop, Bend, Stomp Sing-Along Track 15













# **Preparation**

Generate Vocabulary Word Cards for Week 22. You will use *muscle* and *jog* on **Day 1,** and lap on Day 3.

#### Day One

You will need a flashlight for today's Phonemic Awareness lesson.

Generate a "Word Search" practice page for each child, featuring high-frequency words needing review.

# WORD BANK we not like

#### Day Two

Prepare each child's copy of Mox Jogs.

You will need the list of verbs from **Day 1** in today's **Session 2**.

Download and duplicate the High-Frequency Sentence page and cut it into strips.

#### Day Three

Prepare each child's copy of Hop, Bend, Stomp.

Prepare a chart paper, as pictured to the right, for today's **Session 1**.

For **Session 2**, you will need "Blend Practice 2" and to generate the following action words: run, jog, hop, mix, zip, wag, sit, and cut.

	1	•
lαp	bend	jog
	rest	jog logs rocks
	step	rocks
		drop
		drop hop
		stomp
1	•'	•

#### Day Four

For **Session 1**, you will need blank Vocabulary Cards. Children will generate their own list of vocabulary words as you read One Fine Day.

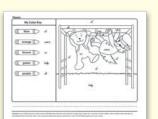
#### Day Five

Generate a Week 22 "Color by Word" practice page for each child.

Generate Word Cards: old woman, fox, cow, field, stream, fair maiden, peddler, hen, and miller.

Select several High-Frequency Word Cards for the children to practice.

Choose the skill your children most need to review and generate a practice page.



#### Day 1

I love to run and play outside. Exercise always makes me feel good. Do you like to exercise? Your pal,

# Backpack Bear

#### Day 2

Mox and Bob are lucky to have a shop. If I had a shop, it would be Backpack Bear's Toy Shop! Love,

Backpack Bear



#### Day 3

Zac, Peg, Mox, Bob and I had fun exercising this morning. We stretched first and then drank plenty of waterl Love

Backpack Bear



#### Day 4

I heard the teacher say that today was going to be one fine day! I wonder what (he/she) meant. Love,

Backpack Bear



#### Day 5

I am glad the fox got his tail sewn back on! I learned a good lesson from that story. Did YOU? Love,

Backpack Bear



# DAY One

# DAY TWO

Reading  Phonemic Awareness  Phonics  High-Frequency Words  Comprehension  Print Concepts	Discriminate initial/final /sh/  Mox Jogs  Word families -ox, -og  Comprehension Skills: Compare/Contrast Story Details (character, setting, problem/solution);  Comprehension Strategies: Predict/Verify Summarize	R&W pp. 27, 28  Discriminate initial/final sounds  Mox's Shop Mox Jogs  Apostrophe-s	
Computer	<i>It's Fun to Read</i> : All About Me (any activity)	Short Vowel Pals: "Mox Jogs"; Learn to Read: Row 4 (all), "Mox's Shop"; BpB's Books: Concepts, "O-Machine"	
Activity	"Word Search" HF Words	"Starfall Speedway" HF Words	
Listening & Speaking  Literature  Rhymes, Poems & Songs  Vocabulary	"Sh Shell Rhyme"  Vocabulary: muscle, nouns, verbs, jog		
Writing		Write about exercising with Mox using verbs	
Social Studies			
Science	Seek information via observation, exploration, investigation; Show awareness of changes that occur in themselves and their environment		

AY Three	DAY Four	DAY Five
R&W p. 29 Phoneme substitution Hop, Bend, Stomp	R&W p. 30  Digraph ck /k/ Word families -ock, -og  Comprehension Skill: Cause/Effect  Comprehension Strategy: Make Connections  HF Words:  of, were	Phoneme segmentation and blending  Mox's Shop Mox Jogs Hop, Bend, Stomp  Comprehension Skill: Sequence Comprehension Strategy: Summarize  Starfall Free Day  "Color by Word"
Short Vowel Pals: "Hop, Bend, Stomp" ABCs: Review letter sounds	Learn to Read: Rows 1-4; Short Vowel Pals: "Mox Jogs," "Hop, Bend, Stomp"	"Read-Form-Write" HF Words
Blend Practice 2: CVCs, verbs	"Concentration" HF Words	"Starfall Speedway" CVC Words
Homonyms Choral reading  Vocabulary: lap	One Fine Day  "Hickory, Dickory, Dock"  Caldecott Medal	Practice page of your choice  Draw and label a park scene  One Fine Day
Use punctuation		
		Observe, describe similarities and differences in appearance and behavior of plants, animals

# Day One

#### **Phonemic Awareness Warm-Up**

# Identify/Discriminate Words with Initial/Final/sh/

Materials

☐ ABC Rhyme Book

☐ Flashlight

#### Reading

Distinguish initial and final phonemes in words

Turn off the lights and instruct a volunteer to shine a flashlight on the *sh* Sound-Spelling Wall Card on your classroom Alphabet Chart. Say: **The spotlight is on /sh/!** Children say, /sh/.

- Read Sh Shell, page 59. Children repeat the rhyme with you.
- Read the list below. Children face the front of the room for words that begin with /sh/, and the back of the room for words that end with /sh/:

bush	show	cash	fresh	sheet
flash	hush	share	slosh	shut
squish	leash	shy	trash	push

1

# Introduce Exercise and Heart

Vocabulary Word Card:

**Materials** 

#### Reading

Connect to life experiences the information and events in texts

#### Science

Seek information through observation, exploration, and investigations

Show an awareness of changes that occur in themselves and their environment

Say: I am going to describe something we all have that is very important. Try to guess what I am describing. (Make a fist.) This is the size of a special muscle you have inside your body. It makes a "lub-dub" sound. It is always working for you, without you even having to think about it. Doctors listen to it with a stethoscope.

After children guess, encourage them to share what they know about the heart.

Say: Let's find out where your heart is.

Instruct children to indicate where they place their hands when they say the Pledge of Allegiance. Tell children to make a fist and place it over their hearts.

Say: The heart is a special *muscle*. (Children repeat, *muscle*.) The heart is different from the muscles in our arms and legs. Let's find out how they are different! Hold one arm out in front of you and place your other hand on the top part of your arm. (the biceps) Bend your arm at the elbow and make your muscle tight. (Demonstrate flexing a muscle.)

Ask: **How does your arm muscle feel?** Discuss with the children how they had to think in order to move their arms up and flex those muscles.

Say: The heart muscle is different. It keeps working and you don't have to do anything! It flexes by itself, even while you are sleeping. It is the main muscle of your body. It has a very important job. It must pump blood to all the different parts of your body.

#### Ask: Do you know what happens to your heart when you run, jump, skip, or exercise?

Explain that when we exercise, our muscles need more blood, so our hearts must pump faster and work harder to get the blood to all the other muscles. Exercise makes our heart muscles stronger.

Say: Let's try an experiment. You can feel your heartbeat by placing your hand over your heart or by placing your fingers on the side of your neck. (Demonstrate and help children locate their pulse on the carotid artery on their necks.) Let's be still and feel the beats in our necks.

Children run in place, do jumping jacks, and hop. Instruct them to place their hands in front of their mouths and notice that they are breathing faster. Next, they place their hands on their necks and feel how much faster their pulse is. Explain that exercise helps keep our hearts strong.



# **Distinguish Nouns and Verbs**

Display the Word Cards nouns and verbs side by side in the top row of the pocket chart. Remind children that a *noun* names a person, place or thing. A noun can also name an animal.

Name each Picture Card as you place it in the pocket chart. Choose volunteers to identify the Picture Cards that show nouns (apples, bus, pen), and place them under nouns.

Point to and read the Word Card, verbs.

Explain: A word that names an action is called a *verb*. Children repeat, *verb*.

Name the remaining Picture Cards. Children determine if the pictures show actions. Volunteers place the Picture Cards under verbs.

Say: Physical education and recess are not just for fun, they also help keep us healthy.

Read the following sentences. Children stand if the sentence describes something healthy or stay seated if the sentence describes an unhealthy activity.

- Zac rode his bike to the store.
- Peg stayed inside and played video games all day.
- Backpack Bear walked to school with his parents.
- Bob is eating potato chips and candy.
- Mox is running in the park.

Mox whispers that a verb he likes is jumping. Ask Mox to pantomime jumping for the class.



**Materials** 

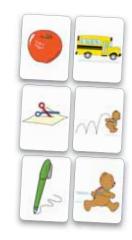
- verbs
- ☐ Pocket chart
- Picture Cards: apple, bus, cut, hop, pen, run
- ☐ Plush Mox the Fox
- Chart paper (1 sheet will be used for both groups)
- ☐ Marker

#### Reading

Connect to life experiences the information and events in texts

*Identify and sort* common words into basic categories

Describe common objects and events in both general and specific language





#### **WEEK 22 • DAY 1**

Say: Jumping is an action. Let's make a list of other verbs, or action words. We can begin with Mox's word, jumping. (Number the responses.)

Write jumping on the chart paper. Choose a volunteer to whisper another action to you. The child then pantomimes the action for the class to guess.

Add the verb to the list. Be sure to use the -ing suffix.

Continue until each child has a turn, then review the list.

Ask: What do you notice about each word? (They all end in -ing.) If I take -ing away from the word jumping, what word is left? Yes, jump. The word jumping is the word jump with ing added to the end.

Demonstrate how using the wrong verb form sounds "funny" in sentences such as:

- I running down the street.
- I am run down the street.

Choose volunteers to underline the *ing* suffix at the end of each verb in your list of verbs.

If children ask about doubled consonants, briefly explain that sometimes when we add ing to a word, we double the final consonant letter before adding ing.

Observe & Modify

**Practice** 

an asterisk next to it. Add additional words generated by the second group. Save this list for use on Day 2.

If a verb is repeated during Group 2, place

#### Technology

Use technology resources to support learning

#### Reading

Read simple onesyllable and highfrequency words

# **Computer**

• It's Fun to Read: "All About Me." Children navigate to any activity in this area.

## **Activity**

Distribute and complete the high-frequency "Word Search."

#### Materials

- ☐ High-frequency "Word Search" for each child
- Pencils

# Introduce Mox Jogs

Write Mox on the board. Children read, Mox.

Change the first letter in Mox's name to b, then f. Children read the new words (b-box; f-fox). Explain that these words rhyme and belong to the -ox family.

Repeat for jog (h-hog; d-dog; l-log).

Say: Mox has a special story about one of his favorite exercises.

Display Mox Jogs. Choose volunteers to describe what Mox is doing on the cover of the book. Read the title.

Ask: What do you notice that is different about the words jog and jogs? (s) What does jog mean? (going faster than walking, but slower than running)

Children walk around the classroom. They "freeze" at your signal. Next they run in place until you signal again. Finally, they jog in place.

Children make predictions about the story *Mox Jogs* based on the cover. Ask:

- Where is Mox going while he's jogging?
- Will he jog alone or with friends?
- Every story has a problem and a solution. What do you think Mox's problem might be?

Read the story. Children:

- compare their predictions to what actually occurs.
- identify the characters and setting.
- retell the story.
- predict what might happen next if the story continued.

Children will receive their own copies of Mox Jogs on Day 2.

#### Materials

- Mox Jogs teacher edition
- ☐ Vocabulary Word Card:

#### Reading

Describe common objects and events in both general and specific language

Use pictures and context to make predictions about story content

Retell familiar stories

Demonstrate an understanding of story elements



# Day TWO

#### Reading

Distinguish initial and final phonemes in words

Match consonant and short-vowel sounds to appropriate letters

#### **Phonemic Awareness / Phonics Warm-Up**

# Reading and Writing, page 27

Distribute and complete R&W, p.27.



#### **Materials**

R&W, p. 27

1

# Mox Jogs

Distribute *Mox Jogs*, pencils, and crayons. Read the story together. After reading:

- Children locate the high-frequency words they have learned. (and, on, will, with)
- Write the high-frequency words on the board as volunteers name them.
- Children circle these words in their books as follows: *and*—red; *on*—blue; *will*—orange; *with*—brown.

Ask: How do we read words that are not high-frequency words? Yes, we decode them! List the decodable words as above. Children use their invisible rubber bands to sound out the decodable words:

Mox	jogs	logs	Zac	Cat
let	pass	stop	stops	

Read the list. Children locate the two words that rhyme. (jogs, logs)

Ask: What word do we have when we take away the /s/ from jogs? Repeat for logs and stops.

Play "I Spy." Volunteers identify the words on the list.

Read *Mox Jogs* together. Ask: **If we added you as a character in this story, on which page would you appear? Why?** Children share their responses, then add illustrations of themselves accordingly.

# Reading

Manipulate individual phonemes in words through addition, deletion, and substitution

Recognize and produce words that rhyme

Read simple onesyllable and highfrequency words

## 

- Mox Jogs teacher edition
- ☐ Mox Jogs book for each child
- Classroom whiteboard
- ☐ Pencil/crayons

# Write about Exercising with Mox

Review the list of verbs from **Day 1**.

**Computer** 

Say: Let's surprise Mox. Pretend that you invite Mox to your house to exercise. What would you and Mox do?

After children individually share their ideas, they write about them in their writing journals. As children finish, invite them to read their writings to Mox.

# **Materials**

- Plush Mox the Fox
- List of verbs from
  - Day 1
- Starfall Writing Journals
- ☐ Starfall Dictionaries
- Pencils/crayons

Sentence Strips

**Materials** 

Pencils ☐ Classroom

R&W, p. 28

whiteboard/marker

**Practice** 

#### Writing

Reading

Connect to life

experiences the

events in texts

information and

Use letters and phonetically spelled words to write about experiences, stories, people, objects, or events

Use end punctuation including periods, question marks, and exclamation points

#### Technology

Use technology resources to support learning

#### Reading

Read simple onesyllable and highfrequency words

### Short Vowel Pals: "Mox Jogs" • Learn to Read: Row 4, "Mox's Shop" and related games/movie • Backpack Bear's Books: Concepts, "O- Machine" **Activity Materials** "Starfall Speedway" Children read high-frequency and CVC words in ☐ High-Frequency sentences to advance.

# Reading and Writing, Page 28

Review the purpose of the apostrophe-s after Mox in the book title, Mox's Shop.

Children think of different kinds of shops that Backpack Bear, Zac, Peg, and Mox could own. Mox whispers to you, "I have a bakery shop." Say: Mox says that he has a bakery shop.

Write Mox's Bakery Shop on the board. Children read, Mox's Bakery Shop.

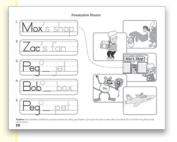
Choose a volunteer to circle the apostrophe in Mox's name.

Children volunteer shop ideas for each of the characters. Write them on the board, (e.g., Backpack Bear's Book Shop) and invite the volunteers to circle the apostrophes.

Distribute and complete R&W p. 28.

#### Reading

Connect to life experiences the information and events in texts



# WEEK 22 Day Three

## Reading

Manipulate individual phonemes in words through addition, deletion, and substitution

Understand that as letters of words change, so do the sounds

#### **Phonemic Awareness Warm-Up**

#### **Phoneme Substitution**

Change the ending sounds to make new short-o words.

Ask: What new word will we make if we change the /g/ in dog to /l/? (doll) Continue for the following:

dog	dot /t/	Don/n/	dock /k/	docks /x/
mop	mock /k/	mom/m/	moss /s/	mob/b/
not	nod /d/	knob/b/	knock /k/	knocks /x/
rot	rob/b/	rock /k/	rod /d/	rocks /x/

# Introduce Hop, Bend, Stomp

Review the High-Frequency Word Cards: a, and, can, I, on.

Display the chart paper. Ask: Why do you think I wrote the words in three separate columns? (by vowel sound)

- Choose a volunteer to blend the word *lap*.
- Children repeat, lap.
- Define *lap*: a complete circle around a track, as in running. *Lap* is a homonym; you can run a lap; sit on someone's lap, or a kitten can lap up milk.
- Choose volunteers to blend the words in the second column.

Indicate jog in the third column. Choose a volunteer to blend the word. Indicate the word logs.

- Cover the s at the end.
- Choose a volunteer to blend log.
- Uncover the s.
- Children blend the new word, logs.

Indicate rocks.

- Children blend the /r/ and /o/ together, then pause.
- Recall that ck stands for one sound, /k/.
- Children blend /ro/ /k/, rock.
- They add /s/ to read, rocks.

Choose volunteers to blend *drop*, *hop*, and *stomp*. Read the words chorally.

# Reading

Read simple onesyllable and highfrequency words

Blend individual phonemes in simple, one-syllable words

Use pictures and context to make predictions about story content

Connect to life experiences the information and events in texts

Make text-to-self connections





**Materials** 

None

- Hop, Bend, Stomp teacher edition
- ☐ Hop, Bend, Stomp for each child
- ☐ High-Frequency Word Cards: a, and, can, I, on
- Prepared chart paper ☐ Vocabulary Word
  - Card: lap

Display Hop, Bend, Stomp. Relate the words in the title to the words on the chart. Ask children to describe the cover illustration. Indicate the boy in the wheelchair.

Explain: A person in a wheelchair cannot use his or her legs in the same way most people do. People in wheelchairs often use the muscles in their arms to make the wheels of the wheelchair move. It is just as important for people in wheelchairs to exercise as it is for those who are not in wheelchairs.

Picture walk through the book and discuss how each child is getting exercise, including the child in the wheelchair.

Distribute copies of Hop, Bend, Stomp. Read the book aloud as children follow along. When you are finished reading, ask children to make text-to-self connections by indicating if they have ever experienced these activities. They may share if time permits.

Hop, Bend, Stomp books will be used again during Session 3.



# Reading and Writing, Page 29

Place the High-Frequency Word Cards in a basket.

- A volunteer draws a word and reads it aloud.
- The volunteer uses the word in a sentence.
- Write the sentence on the board. (e.g., a child says, "The little boy can jump.")
- The child circles the high-frequency word and the quotation marks.

Repeat for each Word Card.

Distribute R&W, p. 29.

- Review the high-frequency words in the Word Bank.
- Read sentence one, saying *blank* for the missing word.
- Together, choose the word that best fits this sentence.
- Children write the word in the configuration box.

Repeat this procedure for each sentence. Then read the completed story together.

#### **Materials**

- R&W, p. 29
- Pencils/crayons
- ☐ High-Frequency Word Cards: do, he, little, they, with
- ☐ Basket

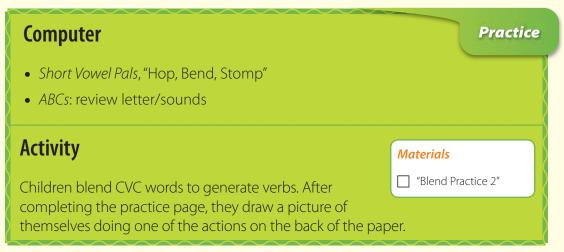
Blend individual phonemes in words

Read simple onesyllable and highfrequency words

#### Writing

Reading

Use punctuation



#### Technology

Use technology resources to support learning

#### Reading

Blend individual phonemes in words

*Identify* words that name actions



#### Reading

Read simple onesyllable and highfrequency words

Identify words that name actions

Demonstrate an understanding of story elements (beginning, middle, end, characters, details, and setting)

Use appropriate intonation and expression during unison oral reading with the teacher

# Choral Reading: Hop, Bend, Stomp

Review the words on the chart from **Day 1**.

Ask which of the words on the chart are verbs, or words that name actions. (jog, bend, drop, hop, step, stomp) Say each verb as children demonstrate the actions in place.

List of nouns and verbs from **Day 1**Hop, Bend, Stomp teacher edition

Each child's copy of Hop, Bend, Stomp

**Materials** 

Explain that as you read *Hop, Bend, Stomp*, children should perform each action in place. Read the story and pause for children to demonstrate.

Ask: What is the setting of this story? Who are the characters? What was this story about? How does this kind of exercise help your heart?

Distribute *Hop, Bend, Stomp* to each child. Children read the book in unison, paying close attention to the ending punctuation. Then partner children to read the books again.

Divide the class into groups of four. Instruct groups to practice reading the story in unison. Invite each group to read the story chorally to the class.

#### **Phonemic Awareness Warm-Up**

#### Materials

Sing-Along Track 15

# Day Four

Reading

rhyme

Recognize and produce words that

Blend individual phonemes in simple,

one-syllable words

# Digraph ck/k/

Play *Sing-Along* Track 15, "Hickory, Dickory, Dock." Choose volunteers to name words that rhyme with *dock*. Write them on the board. (*clock, rock, sock, lock*)

Say: **Dock**. (Children clap for each sound they hear in *dock*, then repeat the word.) When we clapped out the sounds for *dock*, we only clapped three times but I wrote four letters.

Explain: Most of the time when we hear the sound /k/ at the end of the word, it is spelled ck. The letters c and k don't like to stand alone at the end of a word, so they stick together!

Write Zac on the board. Say: Zac's name does not follow this rule! You will find that names often break the rules.

Write *ck* on the board. Say: **These two letters work together to make just one sound.** 

Indicate the words listed on the board. (*clock, rock, sock, lock*) Choose volunteers to circle *ck* in each word. Explain: **These words belong to the** –*ock* word family.

# 1

# Introduce One Fine Day

Display *One Fine Day*. Children identify the animal on the cover. Read the title. Indicate the Caldecott Medal and explain that this book won the Caldecott award in 1972 for its excellent illustrations.

Review print concepts such as title, author, illustrator, and genre. (In this case, the author and illustrator are the same person.)

Say: "One fine day" a red fox got plenty of exercise walking through the great forest. When he reached the other side, he was very thirsty. The red fox stole milk from an old farm woman, then lost his tail when the old woman used her knife to cut it off. The red fox spent the rest of the day trying to earn his tail back. Do you think this is a true story? Do you think someone would really cut off a fox's tail?

Prior to reading, instruct children to raise their hands if they hear a word they do not understand that they think would make a good vocabulary word.

Read the book. As vocabulary words are volunteered, write them on Vocabulary Word Cards and pause briefly to discuss their meanings. After reading, discuss the new vocabulary words.

Discuss the following:

#### \_\_\_\_\_ Materials

- One Fine Day by
  Nonny Hogrogian
- Blank Vocabulary Word
  Cards

#### Reading

Use pictures and context to make predictions about story content

Answer questions about text using creative and critical thinking strategies

Use new vocabulary that is introduced and taught directly

Identify the front cover, title, author, and/or illustrator

#### **WEEK 22 • DAY 4**

- Un What is the problem in this story?
- What did the fox do that caused him to lose his tail?
- What might the old woman have done if the fox had asked politely for some milk to drink?
- Was the fox really sorry for what he did, or did he just want his tail back?
- sy Is there a moral to this folk tale? If so, what is it?
- Ap If you get into trouble for doing something wrong at home or school, what can you do to make things right again?

2

# Introduce Word Families -og, -ock

Recite "Hickory, Dickory, Dock" in unison. Indicate the rhyming words *dock* and *clock* and remind children that these words belong to the *-ock* word family.

On the board, write *Mox can jog*. Children read the sentence, and provide words that rhyme with *jog* (*dog*, *hog*, *log*, *frog*, and nonsense words). Clap for each sound heard in the words provided.

Explain: These words rhyme because they all have the same middle and ending sounds. They all end with the letters o and g and belong to the -og word family.

Complete R&W, p. 30.

Children identify *box, cot, dog, lock,* and *top* Picture Cards as you place them side by side in the top row of a pocket chart. Place the remaining Picture Cards in a basket.

Children take turns drawing cards and classifying them by word family. Once completed, your pocket chart should look something like the images pictured. Children determine which word family has the most members and which has the least.

# Reading

Recognize and produce words that rhyme

Manipulate individual phonemes in words through addition, deletion, and substitution

Blend individual phonemes in words





















#### Materials

- R&W, p. 30
- ☐ Pocket chart
- ☐ Basket or bag
- Picture Cards: box, cot, dog, drop, fox, frog, hop, hot, log, lock, Mox, pop, pot, rock, shop, stop, top

# **Computer**• Learn to Re

- Learn to Read: Rows 1-4
- Short Vowel Pals: "Mox Jogs" and "Hop, Bend, Stomp"

# **Activity**

Children will use the two sets of Word Cards to play "Concentration."

#### Materials

Two of each High-Frequency Word Card your children need to review

☐ Starfall Dictionaries

whiteboard/marker

**Practice** 

☐ Pocket chart

**Materials** 

☐ Pencil ☐ Classroom

# Technology

Use technology resources to support learning

#### Reading

Read simple onesyllable and highfrequency words



# Introduce High-Frequency Words: of, were

Write *All of us ran to the shop*. on the classroom whiteboard. Volunteers circle the known high-frequency words *all, us, to, the,* and decode the words *ran* and *shop*.

Explain: There is only one word left and that word is the new high-frequency word of. Children repeat, of. Even though we hear /ov/, the word is spelled o-f. Write of on the board. Children read the sentence with you.

Write: Were you eating an apple? on the board.

- Volunteers circle the known high-frequency words you and an.
- Indicate and read *eating*. Recall adding *-ing* to verbs.
- Indicate and read apple.

Explain: There is only one word left and that word is the new high-frequency word were. Children repeat, were.

Read the sentence with the children.

Write were on the board. Compare were and where.

Write: *He was eating*. Instruct children to read the sentence. Now, write: *We was eating*. Instruct children to read this sentence.

Ask: What is wrong with the sentence? It doesn't sound right! Children correct the sentence: We were eating. Continue with other examples.

Write the stem: *All of us*\_\_\_\_\_. Choose volunteers to complete the sentence. Write the responses as they are given; each volunteer circles the word *of* in the new sentence. Repeat for the sentence stem, *Were you eating*?

#### Reading

Read simple onesyllable and highfrequency words

#### Reading

Blend individual phonemes in simple, one-syllable words



#### Reading

Retell familiar stories

Demonstrate an understanding of story elements

Identify sequence of events in a story

#### Technology

Use technology resources to support learning

#### Phonemic Awareness Warm-Up

# **Phoneme Segmentation and Blending**

Seat children in a circle. Place the deck of Picture Cards in the middle, face-down.

- Choose the top card from the deck, making sure no one else can see it.
- Say the first sound of the pictured word.
- The class repeats the sound.
- Say the second sound and the class repeats that sound.
- Say the last sound.
- The class repeats the sound, then blends the sounds to say the word.
- Show the card to the children.

Choose a volunteer to play "teacher" and continue as above.

# Sequence *One Fine Day*

Before reading *One Fine Day*, instruct children to pay close attention to what happens first, next, etc. Emphasize that when the fox asks for help from others, he must listen and remember everything in the right order so that he can get

his tail back. As you read, omit words and pause for children to supply them.

After reading, tell children you have cards that name all the people and places in the story. Place the cards, out of order, in the left side of a pocket chart.

As you place each Word Card, instruct children to look at the letters in the word and use their strategies to read which person or place the card names. Discuss how our knowledge of letters and letter sounds helps us read words.

volunteers if they order them incorrectly.

pocket chart to form a column. In this way, children will be able to see if their original

If time permits, reread the story. As you come to the person or place indicated on one of the cards, volunteers remove that card from the pocket chart.

Starfall Free Day — Children may navigate to any activity on more starfall.com.

#### **Materials**

**Materials** 

Picture Cards: bag, bat, box, cot, fan, fox, ham,

> hat, jet, log, map, top, van, web, Zac

One Fine Day

☐ Word Cards: old woman, fox, cow, field, stream, fair maiden, peddler, hen, miller

☐ Pocket chart

Choose volunteers to help order the characters and settings. Do not correct the

Reread the story. Children listen for the order of appearance of the characters. As each character is mentioned, move that character's name to the right side of the order was correct. The final column from top to bottom should read: fox, old woman, cow, field, stream, fair maiden, peddler, hen, miller.

# Computer

# "Color by Word"

Children complete the "Color by Word" practice page.

#### **Materials**

- ☐ Week 22 "Color by Word" practice page for each child
- Pencils/crayons

#### Reading

Read simple onesyllable and highfrequency words

#### Read-Form-Write

Children draw cards from a deck of selected High-Frequency Word Cards. Each child:

- reads the drawn words.
- forms the words using magnetic letters or play dough.
- writes the words in a column on paper.

#### **Materials**

- Pre-selected High-Frequency Word Cards
- Magnetic letters or play dough
- ☐ Writing paper
- Pencils

#### Reading

Read simple onesyllable and highfrequency words

# "Starfall Speedway"

Children advance by reading the CVC words.

#### **Materials**

- CVC Word Cards containing short-a and short-o
- "Starfall Speedway"

#### Reading

Read simple onesyllable and highfrequency words

## **Generator Practice Page**

Choose the skill your children most need to review and generate a practice page.

#### **Materials**

Generated practice page of your choice

## **Draw and Label**

Children illustrate a picture of Backpack Bear, Zac, Mox, and themselves playing at the park, and label all characters.

#### Materials

- Large sheet of drawing paper for each child
- Pencil/crayons

#### Reading

Draw a picture about ideas from stories read aloud or generated through class discussion

# Kindergarten Book Club

Backpack Bear, Zac, Mox, and Peg sit among their classmates as you display the four books read this week, Mox's Shop, Mox Jogs, One Fine Day, and Hop, Bend, Stomp.

Indicate each book. Choose a volunteer to summarize each story.

Ask: Which stories helped us learn about exercise? (Children respond.) Ask: Which story taught us the importance of making good choices? Children vote on their favorite story of the week.

#### **Materials**

- Mox's Shop, Mox Jogs, and Hop, Bend, Stomp teacher editions
- One Fine Day
- Backpack Bear, Plush Mox, Peg, and Zac

#### Reading

Describe common objects and events in both general and specific language

Retell familiar stories

#### Listening & Speaking

Communicate effectively when sharing ideas, relating experiences, and retelling stories heard