

Blending & Segmenting!



We are going to say our Blending & Segmenting chant! Repeat the chant after me!

“It’s Blending and Segmenting time!

We want to hear all the sounds in a word.

We want to hear each sound.

You put the sounds together, when we blend the word.

We take them apart to segment them.”



Say one sentence at a time of the Blending & Segmenting chant and ask the students to repeat after you.



Let’s practice our Blending skills! When we blend the sounds of the word, we put the sounds together just by hearing the sound. If I was to say /sh/ /e/, when you blend the sounds you get the word she. Ok?



Wait for the students to say yes. Repeat directions as needed.



Think about this word /h/ /i/. What is the word if I blend all of these sounds together? Whisper the word in your hand and hold them tight. We will share after we all have a chance to think first.

Lesson 2



DO

Listen and watch as students think of the word. Provide support as needed.



SAY

Yes, hi.



DO

Repeat Blend practice with 1-2 words as time permits. Be sure all students have a chance to share their thinking with a partner or the full group.

Blend Word List: no, so, go



Correction Routine: If any students make an error, have the whole group watch as you model.

My turn: Say the word. Say the individual sounds in the word while tapping your fingers.

Your turn: Have students repeat. Addressing the whole group, rather than providing individual corrections, allows all students additional practice which will further develop their skill.

Introduce the sounds!

When a word ends with a vowel, it's called an open syllable and the vowel makes the long vowel sound, it says its name.



Words in this unit will end with a vowel. For example, no is an open syllable and the vowel will make the long vowel sound, so we read the word /n/ /ō/ = no.

we
/w/ /ē/ = we

she
/sh/ /ē/ = she

be
/b/ /ē/ = be



SAY

Learning new sounds is so cool! Repeat our chant after me!
"It's time to learn new sounds!
We use the sound rule to help us read!"



DO

Say one sentence at a time of the Introduce the Sound chant and ask the students to repeat after you.

Lesson 2



Let's learn a super cool new rule today!

In this unit, we're going to learn a new rule to help us decode words. When a word ends with a vowel, it's called an open syllable and the vowel makes the long vowel sound, it says its name. Words in this unit will end with a vowel. For example, no is an open syllable and the vowel will make the long vowel sound, so we read the word /n/ /o/ = no. Before we start practicing that, let's review our sound letter vowel cards. We say the short vowel sound, followed by the long vowel sound.



Flip through the **Sound Letter cards for a, e, i, o, and u**, guiding students to say the short vowel sound and long vowel sound for each letter.



When we read words that end in a vowel, also called an open syllable, we use the long vowel sound. Let's practice our short and long vowel sounds one more time and the consonant digraphs we've learned in Level A.



Flip through the **Sound Letter cards for a, e, i, o, and u and wh, sh, ch, ng, ck, ph, and qu** or use the **Level A Sound Letter Mat**, guiding students to say the short vowel sound and long vowel sound for each letter.



Let's practice reading our new word pattern!

Lesson 2

Blend the sounds!



SAY

Blending sounds helps us read the words smoothly! Repeat our chant after me!

“It’s time to blend the sounds!

It’s time to blend the sounds to help us read the words smoothly!”



DO

Say one sentence at a time of the Blend the Sounds chant and ask the students to repeat after you.



SAY

Let’s practice blending the sounds in some words today!

When we blend the sounds in words, it helps us read the words smoothly. Let’s try it. When words end with a vowel, it’s called an open syllable and the vowel makes the long vowel sound, or says its name.



DO

Point to the word *go*.

Lesson 2



This word begins with a consonant, g. G says /g/. Next comes a vowel, o. This is an open syllable, a consonant vowel spelling pattern. The vowel makes the long vowel sound, it says its name. Now that I know what kind of word it is, and what vowel sound to use, I can blend the sounds together to read the word. /g/ /o/ = go. Let's segment and blend the word together using our **Double Decker Elkonin Boxes**.



Segment and blend the word go using the **Double Decker Elkonin Boxes**.



Why is this word read as /g/ /o/ = "go"?



Listen as students explain that words that end with a vowel are called open syllables and open syllables use the long vowel sound.



Smart explanations! Let's look at another word.



Point to the word so.

Lesson 2



This word begins with a consonant, /s/ /o/. s says /s/. Next comes a vowel, o. This is an open syllable, consonant vowel spelling pattern. The vowel makes the long vowel sound, it says its name. Now that I know what kind of word it is, and what vowel sound to use, I can blend the sounds together to read the word. /s/ /o/ = so. Let's blend it together now using our **Double Decker Elkonin Boxes**.



Listen as students blend the word. Take notes on the students that can accurately blend the open syllable using the long vowel sound, and students that may need reteaching and/or additional support.



Open syllables use the long vowel sound. Great thinking while blending the sounds today!

Read the words!



When we practice reading the words, it can help us read the words faster and faster. This helps us learn to read smoothly like when we are speaking! Repeat our chant after me!
"It's time to read the words!
It's time to read the words, so we can read smoothly, like we are speaking!"

Lesson 2



DO

Say one sentence at a time of the Read the Words chant and ask the students to repeat after you.



SAY

Let's practice reading words today!

We are going to read the words. When we practice reading the words, it helps us read faster and faster. This helps us focus on what we can learn from the words. Let's look at the first word.



DO

Point to the word *no*.



SAY

When we read this word, we look to see what spelling pattern it uses so we know what vowel sound to make. I see a CV spelling pattern. We'll use the long vowel sound. /n/ /o/ = no. Your turn using the **Double Decker Elkonin Boxes**.



DO

Listen as students read the word. Take notes on the students that can accurately articulate the sounds and read the word, and students that may need reteaching and/or additional support.



SAY

Yes, the word is "no". Let's look at the next word. How would you read this word?

Lesson 2



DO

Point to the word *go*.



SAY

Look at this spelling pattern! Because it ends with a vowel, it is an open syllable. How will you read this word?



DO

Listen as students read the word. Take notes on the students that can accurately articulate the sound and read the word, and students that may need reteaching and/or additional support.



SAY

Yes, the word is “*go*”.



DO

Display the sentence: *No, I will not go. He has the flu.*



SAY

Take a couple minutes to read this sentence with your partner. All of the words follow rules you’ve learned or are High Frequency Words you’ve learned. Raise your hands when you have the whole sentence read and I’ll come listen. You can do it!



DO

Monitor and assist. You may support by asking students to recognize the spelling pattern, prompting students to use the long or short vowel sound, asking students to underline letters that stick together, etc.

Lesson 2



I'll read it aloud as you read it with me.



Read sentence.



Amazing work! Remember, an open syllable ends with a vowel and the vowel makes the long vowel sound. Those brains are growing!

Decode the words!



Decoding is when you break up the sounds in a word and read each sound one at a time. Then you blend the sounds together to read the word! Repeat our chant after me!

"It's time to decode the sounds in the words!

It's time to decode the sounds in the words so we can read the words!"



Say one sentence at a time of the Decode the Words chant and ask the students to repeat after you.

Lesson 2

Let's practice decoding the sounds in words today!



SAY

We are going to decode the words. Remember, decoding is when you break up the sounds in a word and read each sound one at a time. Then you blend the sounds together to read the word! When we decode the sounds in words, it helps us read the words correctly. Look at our words for today.



DO

Point to the words.



SAY

First, look at the spelling pattern to decide what vowel sound to use. Next, say each sound. Finally, blend the sounds together to read the words.



DO

Partner students.



SAY

You and your partner work together to decode these words (**no, so, go**). I'll be by to listen. Use your **Double Decker Elkonin Boxes**.



DO

Listen as students decode the word. Take notes on the students that can accurately articulate the sounds and read the word, and students that may need reteaching and/or additional support.

Lesson 2



Excellent work applying our new rule to decoding words today!



Correction Routine: If any students make an error, have the whole group watch as you model.
My turn: Say the word. Say the individual sounds in the word while tapping your fingers.
Your turn: Have students repeat. Addressing the whole group, rather than providing individual corrections, allows all students additional practice which will further develop their skill.

Spell the words!



When we can spell words, it shows that we met the target. When we hear the sounds, we can match the sounds to the correct letters and spell the word!
Repeat our chant after me!
“It’s time to spell the words!
It’s time to spell the words to show we understand the rule!”



Say one sentence at a time of the Spell the Words chant and ask the students to repeat after you.

Lesson 2



SAY

Let's practice spelling words today!

We are going to spell the words. Remember, when we can spell words with the correct rule, it shows that we met the target. When we hear the sounds, we can match the sounds to the correct letters and spell the word! Listen to our words for today. The word is no. How would we spell the word no? Let's listen to the sounds and match the sound to the correct letter. The word is "no". I hear /n/ /o/. I know that sound for /n/ = n and the sound for /o/ = the letter o. Grab your **whiteboards** and write the word.



DO

Watch as students spell the word using the letter and sound connections. Take notes on the students that can accurately articulate the sound and spell the word, and students that may need reteaching and/or additional support.



SAY

Yes, when we spell the word no we write the letters n-o. Now I want to make a new word by changing the beginning consonant sound. What would the word be if we changed the /n/ sound in no, to the /g/ sound? /g/ /o/. Grab your **whiteboards** and write the word.



DO

Watch as students spell the word using the letter and sound connections. Take notes on the students that can accurately articulate the sound and spell the word, and students that may need reteaching and/or additional support.

Lesson 2



SAY

Yes, when we change the beginning sound from /n/ in no to /g/, we write the letters g-o for the word “go”. What if we want to write so?



DO

Listen as students substitute the /g/ for /s/ and write s-o.



SAY

Great thinking! Awesome job spelling words today!



Correction Routine: If any students make an error, have the whole group revisit the spelling for the word.

For decodable words: Say my turn. [Say and sound out the word.] If any students missed a sound or used an incorrect letter to represent the sound, reference the appropriate wall card. Then say your turn. Guide students as necessary to record letters for each sound they hear in the word.

High Frequency Words!



Some words we can sound out now, some words we'll learn how to sound out later, and some words are rule breakers and we can't sound out. Words that show up a lot in books are called High Frequency Words. Let's learn some! Repeat our chant after me!

"We see high frequency words all the time!
Let's figure out how to read them!"



Say one sentence at a time of the High Frequency Words chant and ask the students to repeat after you.



Let's read our high frequency words!

Today, we're learning 3 words that all follow our rule for today! Hooray for rule followers!



Display the word *no*. This word is a consonant vowel open syllable.

Lesson 2



I see this word starts with a consonant n saying /n/. The o makes the long o sound /o/. /n/ /o/ = "no". Read with me using your **Double Decker Elkonin Boxes**.



Read it again by segmenting and blending.



We have 2 more words that all follow the exact same pattern. We just have to substitute the beginning consonant sound. Read them with me!



Point to each word, and blend the sounds together as a group. Students should use their **Double Decker Elkonin Boxes**.



/g/ /o/ = "go".
/s/ /o/ = "so".

Excellent work learning 3 new high frequency words.

High Frequency Word List: no, go, so

Lesson 2



Correction Routine: If any students make an error, have the whole group watch as you model.

My turn: Say the word. Say the individual sounds in the word while tapping your fingers.

Your turn: Have students repeat. Addressing the whole group, rather than providing individual corrections, allows all students additional practice which will further develop their skill.