

# Lesson 3

## Deletion & Substitution!



SAY

We are going to say our Deletion & Substitution chant! Repeat the chant after me!

“It’s Deletion & Substitution time!

We want to change the beginning, middle, and ending sounds!

We want to make a new word.”



DO

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



SAY

Let’s practice our Substitution skills! When we substitute or replace the sounds in the words with a different sound, this is called substitution.

The word is flip, /f/ /l/ /i/ /p/. Now, let’s change the middle sound /i/ to /o/. What’s our new word?



DO

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



SAY

Ok, let’s hear them. /f/ /l/ /o/ /p/ = flop. Now, let’s substitute the beginning sound from /f/ /l/ for /m/. What’s our new word?

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DO

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



SAY

Yes! /m/ /o/ p/ = "mop".



DO

Repeat Substitution practice with 1 more word as time permits. Be sure all students have a chance to share their thinking with a partner or the full group.

**Substitution Word List:** tink - substitute the /t/ for /s/ = "sink". Substitute the /s/ for /th/ = "think".



**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.

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## Introduce the sounds!



When a word ends with a final bossy e, the e makes the vowel say its name, the long vowel sound. Some consonants can make two sounds just like short and long vowel sounds.

The letter “c” can make the hard sound, /k/ like in the word car or the soft sound, /s/ like in the word cent.

scene                      cake                      cent  
/s/ /ē/ /n/ = scene      /k/ /ā/ /k/ = cake      /s/ /ĕ/ /n/ /t/ = cent



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.

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Let's learn a super cool new rule today!



Remember, in this unit, we're learning all about the long vowel sounds and what spelling patterns we use to make the long vowel sound. Remember that when a word ends with a final bossy e, the e makes the vowel say its name, the long vowel sound. In our last lesson, we explored a new spelling for the long /i/ sound. Today we are going to take about another special sound the letter "c" can make.



Show the **Sound Letter card for c**.



Did you know that some consonants can make two sounds just like the short and long vowel sounds? When we see the letter "c" we know that "c" makes the /k/ sound or a hard sound. Did you know that the "c" letter has superpowers and can also make the /s/ sound too, a soft sound? When "c" is followed by e, i, or y letters, it makes the /s/ or soft sound. When "c" is followed by a, o, or u it makes the /k/ sound or hard sound. For example, when we see the word cent we say /s/ /e/ /n/ /t/ = cent. When we see this card, we'll say /k/ because that the most common sound of c, and then /s/ for the second sound of c. Practice with me.



Show the **Sound Letter card c** and listen as students say /k/ /s/.



Nice. Let's review all our sound letter cards including our new card, c.

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DO

Flip through and review all the sound spelling cards students have learned so far including the new card from today. (**Sound Letter Cards: a, e, i, o, u, wh, sh, ch, ng, ck, ph, qu, ai, ay, ee, ea, igh**)



SAY

Let's practice reading our new word pattern!

## 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.

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



SAY

When we blend the sounds in words, it helps us read the words smoothly. Let's try it. Remember that when we see the letter "c" we know that "c" makes the /k/ sound or a hard sound and "c" can make the /s/ sound too, a soft sound. When "c" is followed by e, i, or y letters it makes the /s/ or soft sound. When "c" is followed by a, o, or u it makes the /k/ sound or hard sound. We are going to focus on the soft "c" /s/ sound today. For example, when we see the word face we say /f/ /a/ /s/ = face. The bossy e made the vowel "a" say /a/. and the the "e" after the "c" makes the "c" have the soft /s/ sound.



DO

Point to the word *mice*.



SAY

What do you notice about the spelling of this word? I notice that this word has a i-c-e. The e makes the c say /s/ and makes the i say /i/. When we say mice we say /m/ /i/ /s/ = mice. The bossy e made the vowel "i" say /i/, and the "e" after the "c" makes the "c" have the soft /s/ sound. Let's segment and blend the word together now using our **Double Decker Elkonin Boxes**.

Why is this word read as /m/ /i/ /s/ = "mice"?



DO

Listen as students explain how the "c" makes the soft /s/ sound because the letter "e" comes after the letter "c".

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Smart explanations! Let's look at another word.



Point to the word *nice*.



This word begins with a consonant, /n/. n says /n/. Next comes a vowel, i. But, I notice the bossy e pattern so the vowel sound is long /e/ and the "e" comes after the "c", so the "c" sound is soft. Do you agree? Why or why not?



Listen as students explain the rule.



Yes! The bossy e pattern makes the vowel sound long /e/ and the "e" comes after the "c", so the "c" sound is soft. Let's blend the word. Use your **Double Decker Elkonin Boxes**.



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



Remember that when we see the letter "c" we know that "c" makes the /k/ sound or a hard sound and "c" can make the /s/ sound too, a soft sound. When "c" is followed by e, i, or y letters, it makes the /s/ or soft sound. Great thinking while blending the sounds today!

## Read the words!



**SAY**

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!”



**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 *slice*.



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When we read this word, we look to see what spelling pattern it uses. Remember that when we see the letter “c” we know that “c” makes the /k/ sound or a hard sound and “c” can make the /s/ sound too, a soft sound. When “c” is followed by e, i, or y letters it makes the /s/ or soft sound. We’ll use the long vowel sound. Your turn using the **Double Decker Elkonin Boxes**.



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.



/s/ /l/ /i/ /s/ = “slice”. Yes, the word is “slice”. Let’s look at the next word. How would you read this word?



Point to the word *nice*.



Look at this spelling pattern! I see a “e” after the “c” and I know that the “e” after the “c” makes the “c” say the soft sound. How will you read this word?



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.

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Yes, the word is /n/ /i/ /s/ = "nice".



Display the sentence: *We paid a high price for the night out at the fancy city center.*



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!



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.



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



Read sentence.



When "c" is followed by e, i, or y letters, it makes the /s/ or soft sound. Those brains are growing!

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## Decode the words!



**SAY**

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!”



**DO**

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



**SAY**

Let’s practice decoding the sounds in words today!

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.

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



Partner students.



You and your partner work together to decode these words (**nice, slice, dice, mice, price**). I'll be by to listen. Use your **Double Decker Elkonin Boxes**.



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.



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.

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## Spell the words!



SAY

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!”



DO

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



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 price. How would we spell the word price? Let’s listen to the sounds and match the sound to the correct letter. The word is “price”. I hear /p/ /r/ /i/ /s/. I know that sound for /p/ = p, /r/ = r, /i/ = i, /s/ = c, because we know that “c” makes a soft sound /s/. We learned that when “c” is followed by e, i, or y letters it makes the /s/ or soft sound.

Grab your **whiteboards!**

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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 price we write the letters p-r-i-c-e. We spell /p/ /r/ /i/ /s/ = p-r-i-c-e. Now I want to make a new word by changing the beginning consonant sound. What would the word be if we changed the /p/ /r/ sound in price, to the /m/ sound? /m/ /i/ /s/? Use your **whiteboards**.



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 change the beginning sound from /p/ /r/ in price to /m/ we write the letters for the word "mice". m-i-c-e. We know that "c" makes a soft sound /s/. We learned that when "c" is followed by e, i, or y letters it makes the /s/ or soft sound. Great thinking! Awesome job spelling words today!

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**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!



SAY

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!"



DO

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

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Let's read our high frequency words!

Today, we're learning 2 new words. Let's look at one that follows the new phonics rule you learned today!



Display the word *place*.



What rule did you learn today? A c can make a /s/ sound when followed by an e. Look at this word. The e has two jobs. First, it is a final bossy e that makes the a say it's name. The e also makes the c say /s/. Let's sound out the word. /p/ /l/ /a/ /s/ = "place". Save my place in the book. Read it with me.



Listen as students read the word with the long a sound.



Tell your neighbors why we read this word as "place".



Listen and provide support as students explain the soft c and long a.



Great! We have one more word today.



Point to the word *any*.



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This word has a little bit of an unusual sound. We'd expect a short a to say /a/ like apple. In this word it make more of a short e like sound /e/. N says /n/ and Y makes the long e sound /e/. /e/ /n/ /e/ = "any". Do you have any extra pencils? Let's read it again.



Point to the word, blend, and read.



Excellent! Let's read our previous high frequency words!



Point to or hold up all the high frequency words to this point as the students read them.



Excellent work learning 2 new high frequency words today.

**High Frequency Word List:** place, any

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**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.