

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 /g/ /r/ /o/ /n/, when you blend the sounds you get the word groan. Ok?



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

Lesson 3



Think about this word /s/ /t/ /o/ /l/. 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.



Listen and watch as students segment the sounds. Provide support as needed.



Yes. stole.



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: /kw/ /e/ /s/ /t/ = "quest", /d/ /o/ /m/ = "dome"



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.

Lesson 3

Introduce the sounds!



When we understand the long vowel sounds, it helps us understand the spelling patterns we use to make the long vowel sound. In this unit, we focus on the long o vowel sound. We learned that a long vowel from an open syllable, or from a bossy e, or from vowel pairs.

i and o may make their long vowel sounds of /ī/ and /ō/. if they're followed by 2 consonants. For example, when we see the word told we say /t/ /ō/ /l/ /d/ = told.

child
/ch/ /ī/ /l/ /d/ = child

told
/t/ /ō/ /l/ /d/ = told

post
/p/ /ō/ /s/ /t/ = post



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 3

Let's learn a super cool new rule today!



SAY

Remember, we're learning all about the long vowel sounds and what spelling patterns we use to make the long vowel sound. We're going to learn one new rule today: i and o may make their long vowel sounds of /i/ and /o/ if they're followed by 2 consonants. For example, when we see the word told we say /t/ /o/ /l/ /d/ = told. We'll practice in a minute. Let's review all our sound letter cards.



DO

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



SAY

Remember our new rule today, i and o may make their long vowel sounds of /i/ and /o/ if they're followed by 2 consonants. Let's practice reading our words!

Lesson 3

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. Remember our new rule today: i and o may make their long vowel sounds of /i/ and /o/ if they're followed by 2 consonants.



DO

Point to the word *gold*.



SAY

I notice that this word has an o followed by 2 consonants l-d. Let's try this word with the long vowel sound first. /g/ /o/ /l/ /d/. The words says /g/ /o/ /l/ /d/ = "gold". The ring is made of gold. Let's segment and blend the word together now using our **Double Decker Elkonin Boxes**.

Lesson 3



DO

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



SAY

Why is this word read as /g/ /o/ /l/ /d/ = “gold”?



DO

Listen as students explain that sometimes a vowel i or o followed by two consonants, uses the long vowel sound.



SAY

Smart explanations! Let’s look at another word.



DO

Point to the word *post*.



SAY

What do you notice about this word?



DO

Listen as students explain the rule.



SAY

Yes! I and o may make their long vowel sounds of /i/ and /o/ if they’re followed by 2 consonants. Let’s try the word with the long vowel sound first. We have /p/ /o/ /s/ /t/. Blend using your **Double Decker Elkonin Boxes**.

Lesson 3



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.



The word is /p/ /o/ /s/ /t/ = "post". The post office sorts the mail. I and o may make their long vowel sounds of /i/ and /o/ if they're followed by 2 consonants. 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!"



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

Lesson 3

Let's practice reading words today!



SAY

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 *hold*.



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 vowel followed by 2 consonants. We'll use the long vowel sound. 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 "hold". /h/ /o/ /l/ /d/ = "hold". Let's look at the next word. How would you read this word?



DO

Point to the word *told*.

Lesson 3



Look at this spelling pattern! What do you see?



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.



Yes, the word is “told”.



Display the sentences:
I told you to fold the gold.



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.

Lesson 3



DO

Read sentence.



SAY

Remember, l and o may make their long vowel sounds of /i/ and /o/ if they're followed by 2 consonants. Those brains are growing!

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.

Lesson 3

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.



Point to the words.



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 (**mold, sold, bold, find, child, post, kind**). I'll be by to listen. Use your **Double Decker Elkonin Boxes**.

Lesson 3



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.

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!"

Lesson 3



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 old. How would we spell the word old? Let's listen to the sounds and match the sound to the correct letter. The word is "old". I hear /o/ /l/ /d/. I know that sound for /l/ = l and the sound for /d/ = d. I need to decide how to make the long o sound spelling. Today we learned that i and o can say their long vowel sound if followed by 2 consonants. l and d are consonants. We can just use o to make the /o/ sound. Let's try it. 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 3



Yes, when we spell the word old we write the letters o-l-d. We spell /o/ /l/ /d/ = o-l-d. How would we spell the word kind? Start by segmenting the sounds. /k/ /i/ /n/ /d/. Next, sort out the consonants and then think about what you've learned about spelling long vowels. Use your **whiteboards**.



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.



Yes, when we spell the word kind, we write the letters k-i-n-d. Why?



Listen as students explain that i and o may say their long vowel sound if followed by 2 consonants.



Great thinking! Awesome job spelling words today!

Lesson 3



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.

Lesson 3

Let's read our high frequency words!



Today, we're learning 3 high frequency words, but you already know them! All 3 of these words follow today's rule: an o or i followed by 2 consonants may use the long vowel sound. Also, you've already read these words during the lesson today.



Display the words *old*, *find*, and *most*.



Let's apply our rule for today to read the words. You do it first.



Allow students to decode the HFWs. You should monitor and support as necessary.



Let's read them together too. We'll decode and then blend. You should use your **Double Decker Elkonin Boxes**.



Point to each word. Students should use their **Double Decker Elkonin Boxes**.



/o/ /l/ /d/ = "old". /f/ /i/ /n/ /d/ = "find". /m/ /o/ /s/ /t/ = "most". Turn to your neighbor and explain why these words are read this way.

Lesson 3



DO

Monitor and make sure all students can explain that when an i or o is followed by 2 consonants, it may use the long vowel sound.



SAY

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



DO

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



SAY

Excellent work learning 3 new high frequency word today.

High Frequency Word List: *old, find, most*



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.