

Level D: Unit 1, Lesson 6

Lesson Objectives: I can ...

- Read and spell words with diphthongs

Decodable Text for this Lesson

- “Summer at the Farmhouse”



In this unit, students build on their knowledge of letter-sound relationships by exploring spelling patterns for diphthongs (*oi, oy, au, aw, ow, ou*).

Differentiation Ideas

Teacher-directed: Ask scaffolded questions when students are working with a partner or alone. Think aloud to help students understand how you know the answers to these questions.

- The word is *mount*. How do you read this word? I notice that this word has O-U. Underline it to help us remember that O-U sticks together. I see this word doesn't have any other vowels. Sound out the word.

Practice: Repeat portions of the lesson that would help students to understand the skills.

- Use double-decker Elkonin boxes to blend and segment *doubt, ouch, cloud, flour, count, mountain*.

Acceleration: Ask students more complex skills that build upon the skills explored in the lesson with a partner or independently.

- Turn to a partner and teach them the diphthongs you have learned.

Deletion and Substitution, 5 minutes



Repeat the chant after me!

“It's deletion and substitution time!

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

We want to make a new word.”



Say the chant one sentence at a time, allowing students to repeat after you.



To delete a sound in a word, take one sound away. Today, we'll take the word part *friend* out of our words. The first word is *friendship*. Say the word and clap out the syllables.



Ensure students correctly divide the word as *friend-ship*. Provide support as needed.



Now, delete *friend* from the word *friendship*.



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



Yes, now the word is *ship*.



Repeat practice as time allows: *friendless, befriend, girlfriend, boyfriend*.

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

Introduce the Sounds, 5 minutes



O-U is a diphthong. A diphthong is two vowels that combine to make a unique sound that changes from beginning to end. For example, in *mount*, the O-U sound /ow/ is a diphthong. Examples: /m/ /ow/ /n/ t/ *mount*, /k/ /l/ /ow/ /d/ *cloud*, /p/ r/ /ow/ /d/ *proud*.



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!”



Say the chant one sentence at a time, allowing students to repeat after you.



Let’s learn a new rule today! We’ve previously learned that O-U can make the long o sound. In this unit, we’re decoding and spelling words with diphthongs. O-U is also a diphthong pronounced /ow/.



Show the **ou sound letter card**.



Remember, a diphthong is two vowels that combine to make a unique sound that changes from the beginning to the end. Listen, /ow/. Do you hear how it starts as one sound but ends as another? O-U says /ow/ like in *house* and *mouse*. That’s a diphthong. Say it with me, /ow/.



Listen as all the students say /ow/.



When we review the ou card, say /ō/ /ow/ so you know you’re practicing the diphthong sound. Let’s review our sound letter cards.



Flip through and review all the sound-spelling cards students have learned so far using **sound letter cards**: a, e, i, o, u, wh, sh, ch, ng, ck, ph, qu, ai, ay, ee, ea, igh, c, g, oa, oe, gu, ar, eigh, ei, ey, er, y, ie, ir, y_e, or, ow, ou, ough, ur, ew, ui, eu, oi, oy, au, aw

Blend the Sounds, 5 minutes



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!”



Say the chant one sentence at a time, allowing students to repeat after you.

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We blend the sounds in words, to read the words smoothly. O-U makes the diphthong sound /ow/.



Point to the word *mount*.



I notice that this word has O-U. Underline it to help us remember that O-U sticks together. I see this word doesn't have any other vowels. Sound out the word.



Start at your shoulder, and chop/tap the sounds out. When it's time to blend, start back at the shoulder and run your hand smoothly down your arm.



/m/ /ow/ /n/ /t/ *mount*. Segment and blend the word now using **double-decker Elkonin boxes**.



Segment and blend the word *mount* using the **double-decker Elkonin boxes**. Then point to the word *proud*.



What do you notice about this word?



Allow students to point out the diphthong O-U.



I notice this word uses O-U. Segment and blend using **double-decker Elkonin boxes**.



Ensure students accurately articulate the sounds /p/ /r/ ow/ /d/. Take note of which students can accurately name and articulate the sound and which students may need reteaching or additional support.

Read the Words, 5 minutes



When we practice reading the words, we can 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 the chant one sentence at a time, allowing students to repeat after you.



Look at the first sentence. If we come to a word we don't know, use sound-spelling rules.

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Point to the sentence *The mouse found a treat in our house*. Guide the students, stopping to decode words when necessary. If students become stuck on a word, use the decoding strategies:

1. Underline any letters that go together. Put dots under vowels.
2. Draw the syllable break.
3. Look for spelling patterns.
4. Name any phonetic rules that help with pronunciation.
5. Try reading it. Is it right? If not, try another pronunciation.
6. Start the sentence again to read for meaning.

Repeat steps with additional sentences:

- *Don't shout! It is already so loud.*
- *The milk was sour. I spit it out of my mouth.*

Decode the Words, 5 minutes



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 the chant one sentence at a time, allowing students to repeat after you. Then point to the words.



Follow this routine: Underline any letters that go together. Put dots under vowels. Draw the syllable break. Look for spelling patterns. Name any rules that help with pronunciation. Try reading it!



Partner students.



Work together to decode these words: *doubt, ouch, cloud, flour, count, mountain*. I'll be by to listen. Use your **double-decker Elkonin boxes**.



Listen as students decode the words. Take note of which students can accurately name and read the words and which students may need reteaching or additional support.



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

Spell the Words, 5 minutes



When we can spell words, we can share our ideas and be understood. 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!"

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Say the chant one sentence at a time, allowing students to repeat after you.



Listen to our words for today. The word is *bounce*. How would we spell the word *bounce*? I hear one syllable. Sound out the word as we write the letters. /b/ /ou/ /n/ /s/ *bounce*. I know /b/ is B, /ow/ is O-U and /n/ is N. In this word, the sound /s/ is the soft C sound. We'll write C and add E to spell the /s/ sound.



Sound out and write the letters together. Encourage students to sound out and write themselves.



Correction Routine: If students make errors, revisit the spelling for the word with the whole group. For decodable words: Say, "My turn." Say and sound out the word. If any student missed a sound or used an incorrect letter to represent the sound, reference the appropriate wall card. Then say, "Your turn." Guide students to record letters for each sound they hear in the word.

High-Frequency Words, 5 minutes



Some words we can sound out now, some words we'll learn how to sound out later, and some words are rule-breakers so we can't sound them 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 the chant one sentence at a time, allowing students to repeat after you.



Let's read our high-frequency words! Today, we're learning one word.



Display the word *would*.



The word is *would*. This is a tricky high-frequency word. W says /w/, O-U makes the /oo/ sound. The L is silent. D says /d/. /w/ /oo/ /d/ *would*. Read the word again using **double-decker Elkonin boxes**.



Ensure students accurately say the word. Then review previously learned high-frequency words.



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

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Decodable Text, 15 minutes



Now let's read using the rule we practiced today! I'm going to read the text aloud to you. Look for words that follow our new rule.



Use the decodable text(s) listed for this lesson to practice using new skills in text. Read the passage aloud, pausing to point to the words used in this lesson and other words that follow the new skill.



Great reading! Do you see the words that we practiced today?



Ensure students are able to recognize words in text that follow the rule. Then, read the text again, reading straight through.



Now you're going to help me read. I'll read a phrase at a time, and you will echo-read after me.



Echo-read the text, line by line or phrase by phrase. Take note of any students who need additional support or reteaching.

Response to Text, 10 minutes



Great work today! We learned a new rule to help us read words. Then we practiced the new skill by reading. Now we're going to discuss some comprehension questions.



Use these text-dependent questions to discuss the text. Take note of any students needing additional support or reteaching.

1. Why do you think Joey likes to stay at his grandmother's farmhouse?
2. What would you enjoy about staying at the farmhouse?
3. How do you think Joey feels at the farmhouse and when he is exploring?