

Lesson 2

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 Deletion skills! When we delete the sounds in a word we take one sound away. Let’s take land out of our words today! The first word is wonderland. Say the word.



DO

Listen to make sure students say it correctly.



SAY

Let’s clap the syllables.



DO

Clap syllables together.



SAY

Now, let’s delete land from wonderland.

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



Yes! wonder. Now, let's do the same routine a couple more times!



Use the word list to repeat the above steps.

Deletion Word List: forestland, highland, landscape, landslide



Smart work working on your deletion skills!



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!



The prefix “r-e” means again.

A prefix is a group of letters in the front of a word that changes the meaning of the word.

For example, the prefix “re” changes “wind” to “rewind”, which means “to wind again”.

$/r/ /ē/ \mid /w/ /ī/ /n/ /d/ = \text{rewind}$.

rewind
 $/r/ /ē/ \mid /w/ /ī/ /n/ /d/ = \text{rewind}$

repaint
 $/r/ /ē/ \mid /p/ /ā/ /n/ /t/ = \text{repaint}$



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 lesson, we'll be looking at the prefix r-e. Remember, a prefix is a group of letters at the beginning of a word that changes the meaning of the word. Today, we'll look at decoding, spelling, and determining the meaning of words with the prefix r-e. The prefix r-e, "re", means again. For example, when I see rewind, I say /r/ /e/ /w/ /i/ /n/ /d/ = rewind, to wind again.



Hold up the **prefix card r-e**.



When we put the prefix r-e in front of a word, it means to do that thing, again. So, if I say to reread, it means to read again. Before we go any further, let's review each of these spellings and all our cards.



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, gu, ar, eigh, ei, ey, er, y, ie, ir, y_e, or, ow, ou, ough, ur, ew, ui, eu, oi, oy, au, wor, ear, gu, gue, kn, gn, wr**)



Remember, a prefix is a group of letters that go before a word, that change the meaning of a word.

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. The prefix r-e says "re". It means again. It is its own syllable. We chop it off to look at the rest of the word when decoding.



DO

Point to the word *repaint*.



SAY

I notice that this word has the prefix r-e in it. We'll underline anything that sticks together and chop off the prefix syllable. I need to underline the a-i and chop off re.

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Underline the a-i and chop off re. re|paint.



I think we're ready to decode the word. Let's try. As you listen to me decode it, you can chop down your arm.



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.



r-e says /r/ /e/, p says /p/, a-i says /a/, n says /n/ and t says /t/ = /r/ /e/ /p/ /a/ /n/ /t/ = "repaint". Let's segment and blend the word together now using our **Double Decker Elkonin Boxes**.



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



The prefix re means again. This word means to paint again. Smart blending!



If students need more practice, pick from the word list and follow the steps above.

Blend Word List: rewind - to wind again, reappear - to appear again, rearrange - to arrange again

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.



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 sentence.



Point to the first sentence: *Please rearrange the replaced furniture.*



Let's start reading. If we come to a word we don't know, we'll stop and figure it out. Here we go.

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Guide the students along in the sentence stopping to decode words when necessary. If students become stuck on a word, use the decoding strategies we've been practicing.



DO

1. Underline any letters that go together. Put dots under your vowels.
2. Draw in the syllable break.
3. Look for the spelling patterns.
4. Name any phonetic rules that help with pronunciation.
5. Try reading it. Is it right? If not, try another pronunciation.
6. When you have it right, start the sentence again to make sure you're reading for meaning.



SAY

Excellent work!



DO

Repeat these steps with a couple more sentences.

- Sentence 2: *Rewind, try again.*
- Sentence 3: *The bird reappeared outside my window.*



SAY

A prefix is a group of letters before a word that changes the meaning of the word. 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.



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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Follow this routine:

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



Partner students.



You and your partner work together to decode these words (**rewind, repaint, reappear, reattach, replace, recheck**). 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!

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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.

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.

Lesson 2

Let's practice spelling words today!



SAY

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 recheck. How would we spell the word recheck? Let's listen to the sounds and match the sound to the correct letter. Let's start by clapping out the syllables.



DO

Say the word together and clap the syllables.



SAY

Recheck. Two syllable. We'll do each syllable. First syllable?



DO

Clap it again and isolate the first syllable.



SAY

Re. /r/ /e/. Use your **whiteboards**.



DO

Write r - e.

Lesson 2



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.



SAY

Clap the syllables again. Re | check. Next syllable is check.



DO

Clap and isolate the second syllable.



SAY

Check. /ch/ /e/ /k/. /k/ at the end of a word can be c-k. That's how we'll spell it.



DO

Write c-h - e - c-k.



SAY

Let's sound it out to make sure it spells the word we want.



DO

Sound out the word again.



SAY

Does this look right?



DO

Allow students to respond.

Lesson 2



I think so too! What does this word mean with the prefix?



Allow students to respond.



Yes, Re means again. Recheck means to check again. Great work!



Repeat with additional words from list if students need more practice.

Spell Word List: reshape, replace



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.



SAY

Let's read our high frequency words!

Today, we're learning 1 new word!



DO

Display the word *children*.



SAY

You may notice that this word has a familiar word at the beginning.



DO

Point out c-h-i-l-d in the beginning of the word *children*.

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When this word is by itself, we pronounce it at “child” with the long i sound. The rule is, in a 1 syllable word, an i or o followed by 2 consonants may make the long vowel sound. But, this is not a 1 syllable word. This word is 2 syllables and the i will make its short sound. Anything we need to underline because it sticks together?



Allow students a moment to analyze the word.



Yes. The c-h stay together. Let’s add our syllable breaks and underline letters that stay together. The syllable break goes between the d and r.



Add the syllable break and underline. child|ren.



We’re ready to sound it out. /ch/ /i/ /l/ /d/ | /r/ /e/ /n/ = “children”. The children played basketball. Children. Let’s read it together!



Listen as students sound out the word. Offer help as necessary.



Excellent work! 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.

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SAY

Excellent work learning 1 new high frequency word today.

High Frequency Word List: children



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.