Worizons
L-Lrellies


Lesson


Beginning Consonant/Vowel
Sounds
Name:

Say the name of each picture. Print the capital and lower case consonant letters for its beginning sound.

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


$$
\begin{aligned}
& x^{2}+1 \\
& \text { 章一亚胃 }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 垉 }
\end{aligned}
$$

Say the name of each picture. Finish the words under each picture with the short vowel sound.


4 Practice reading these beginning blends. Use the short vowel sound.


Add the ending sounds.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& a+b=a b \\
& o+b=a b
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& a+d=a d \\
& o+d=o d
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& a+n=a n \\
& o+n=o n
\end{aligned}
$$

Add the beginning sounds.

| ___ăb | _ăd | _ăn | _ǒb | _ǒd | _ǒn |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bab | ad | an | bob | odd | on |
| dab | add | ban | Bob | bod | bon |
| nab | bad | Dan | dob | dod | don |
|  | dad | Nan | nob | nod | Don |
|  | Nad |  |  |  | non |



Middle Consonant
Sounds
Name:
( Say the name of each picture. Write the capital and lowercase letters for its middle consonant sound.

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$ -----------------------------
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
-----------------------------
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

----------------------------

\$1(2) \$1
$\qquad$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\left[\begin{array}{l}f+a=f a \\ h+a=h a \\ t+a=t a\end{array}\right]$


$$
\left[\begin{array}{l}
f+e=f e \\
h+e=h e \\
t+e=t e
\end{array}\right]
$$



3 Add the ending sounds.

| fă | fŏ__ | fĕ | fi_ | hă | hǒ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| fab | fob | fed | fib | had | hob |
| fad |  |  | fin | hat | hot |
| fan |  |  | fit |  |  |
| fat |  |  |  |  |  |
| hě | hí | †ă | †ŏ | †ě | † |
| hen | hid | tab | Todd | Ted | tiff |
|  | hit | tad | to $\dagger$ | ten | tin |
|  |  | Tad |  |  |  |
|  |  | tan |  |  |  |

## Rule:

The prefix re- usually means to do again. Examples: reread $=$ to read again; repack $=$ to pack again.

1
Add the prefix re- to the base words. Write the new words on the lines.

2)Draw lines to match the words with their meanings.

| remake | to write again |
| :--- | :--- |
| redo | to load again |
| rewrite | to tie again |
| reload | to wind again |
| rewind | to do again |
| to make again |  |



## Word List

remake redo rewrite retie reload rewind
I. Jacob had to $\square$ his bed.

## 2. Joan needed to <br> $\square$ her shoes.

## 3. Please <br> $\qquad$ the clock.

4. I will $------------------------\quad$ my letter to my grandma.


## 2. Draw lines to match the words with the pictures.


remake
rewrite

retie
rewind


2
Draw lines to match the pictures to the words.

reread
rewrite

repack
unload


3
Use the words from the list to complete the crossword puzzle.
unwind
unload
untie
unlock


## ACROSS:

I. The opposite of load

## DOWN:

2. The opposite of tie
3. The opposite of lock
4. The opposite of wind

Writing Lesson:
Report
Name:


## Writing a Report - Write a report about an animal.

You are going to write a report about an animal. A report tells the reader information about something. Only facts, or things that can be proven to be true, are written in a report. Have your teacher or writing partner help you find information about an animal on which you want to do your report. Pick out at least five facts about the animal. Your teacher or partner can help you write them down. Then decide what order to put them in.

Write your first copy on a piece of paper. Have your teacher or partner help you check for any mistakes, then write your final copy in your book.


Read each contraction. What letters are left out? Write the letter or letters that were left out on the line.
I'm $\qquad$ let's
$\qquad$

Write a sentence for each contraction.

1. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
2. $\qquad$
$\qquad$


## - Write a friendly letter.

A friendly letter contains five parts:

3. Body Dear Megan,
4. Closing Signature How are you? I am fine. We had a \ the beach. I My family and I went to We had a fun time. I hope that

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { you can come and time. I hope that } \\
\text { care. } \\
\text { Sincerely, } \\
\text { Kelly }
\end{array}\right.
$$

You may write your letter to a friend or relative. Have your teacher or writing partner help you. He or she can also help you correct any mistakes in spelling or punctuation. Write your first copy on a piece of paper. Write your final copy on the following page.

## Forizons

## Phonics

 and Reading

# Lesson 1 - Beginning Consonant/Vowel Sounds 

## Overview:

- Print beginning consonant letters
- Print beginning vowel letters
- Complete words by writing the vowel
- Blend consonant-vowel pairs
- Blend consonant-vowel-consonant words


## Materials and Supplies:

- Teacher's Guide \& Student Workbook
- White board or chalkboard
- Alphabet flashcards
- Story: Dan's Dog (see note on p. 3 under "Readers:A Note to Teachers and Parents")


## Teaching Tips:

Discuss the pictures so that the student is able to identify them correctly. Have the student practice printing the upper case and lower case alphabet on paper or on the white board.
Activity I. Review the names of the pictures together. Have the student print the upper case and lower case consonant letters for the beginning sound of each picture.

Pictures: bow, house, gum, pin, star wagon, cap, map, drum, bus dog, leaf, jar, fire, bed kite, lamp, nail, seven, pig
Letters: Bb, Hh, Gg, Pp, Ss
Ww, Cc, Mm, Dd, Bb
Dd, LI, Jj, Ff, Bb
Kk, LI, Nn, Ss, Pp
Activity 2. Review the names of the pictures together. Write the vowels on the board. Have the student print the upper case and lower case vowel letters for the beginning sound of each picture.

Pictures: apple, elephant, inch, octopus, up ice cream, ax, umbrella, off, ant ostrich, astronaut, olive, iguana, engine
elk, on, otter, egg, igloo

2. Say the name of each picture. Print the capital and lower case vowel letters for its . beginning sound.


Letters: Aa, Ee, li, Oo, Uu
li, Aa, Uu, Oo, Aa
Oo, Aa, Oo, li, Ee
$\mathrm{Ee}, \mathrm{Oo}, \mathrm{Oo}, \mathrm{Ee}, \mathrm{li}$

Activity 3. Review vowel sounds using flash cards. Write the words dad, fed, hit, Bob, and nut on the white board, leaving out the vowel. Say each word and have a student tell you the letter for the missing vowel. Write the vowel completing the word. Review the pictures in the student book and have the student write the missing letters.

Pictures: bed, gum, hot, bat, pig
Letters: e, u, o, a, i
Activity 4. Practice each individual sound and blend the sounds together. For example: buh plus $\boldsymbol{a a}$ is baa, etc. These combinations could be put on flashcards or a flip chart for future practice.
Activity 5. Using the combinations from the previous activity, blend beginning and ending sounds and read the words. Remind the students that names of people and places are proper nouns and begin with a capital letter. Review each ladder several times. It might be helpful to review these types of activities several times over the next couple of weeks.

Activity 6. Practice each individual sound and blend the sounds together. These combinations could be put on flashcards or a flip chart for future practice.
Activity 7. Using the combinations from the previous activity, blend beginning and ending sounds and read the words. Review each ladder several times. It might be helpful to review these types of activities several times over the next couple of weeks.

$\qquad$

1. Practice reading these ending blends. Use the short vowel sound.


## Lesson 24 - Consonant Digraphs gm, mn, Consonant Blends gl, sp

## Overview:

- Mark consonants in words
- Cross out silent consonants


## Materials and Supplies:

- Teacher's Guide \& Student Workbook
- White board or chalkboard
- Word cards (as necessary)
- Story: The Column of Numbers


## Teaching Tips:

Help the student read the words and identify the pictures. Discuss the rule with the student. Activity I. Help the students read the words in this activity. Define any of the words with which the students are unfamiliar. Before completing the activity, ask the students to identify another consonant digraph that appears in the words (ph).

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { diaphragm: Circle } \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{h}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{m}-\text { cross out the } \mathbf{g} \\
\text { column: } & \text { Circle } \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{I}, \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n}-\text { cross out the } \mathbf{n} \\
\text { solemn: } & \text { Circle } \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{I}, \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n}-\text { cross out the } \mathbf{n} \\
\text { phlegm: } & \text { Circle } \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{h}, \mathbf{I}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{m}-\text { cross out the } \mathbf{g}
\end{array}
$$

Activity 2. Review the consonant blend rule.
Have the student add $\mathbf{g l}$ to each of the words and read them aloud.
Words: glad, glass, glop, glen


## Rules:

In consonant digraph gm , the g is silent and the m is pronounced as in diophragm. In consonant digraph $m n$, the $n$ is silent and the $m$ is pronounced as in column and solemn.

- Clirib the consonants in the wors. Cross out thas slent conosonanss.

```
OMCH:NOM
```




3 Look at the pictures. CIrcle the consonant blend that makes the beginning sound you 3.


Activity 3. Help the student identify the pictures and circle the correct beginning consonant blend they hear.

Pictures: glass, spider, glad, globe

Activity 4. Discuss the consonant blend rule for $\mathbf{s p}$, and have the student think of examples. Instruct the student to add sp to each of the words and read them aloud.

Words: spill, spin, spell, spot spend, wisp, clasp, grasp

Activity 5. Help the student identify the pictures and listen for the beginning consonant blend as you say the name of each picture. The student is to circle the beginning sound he hears.
Pictures: spool, Spot, spade, glue
Activity 6. Help the student identify the pictures and listen for the beginning or ending consonant blend as you say the name of each picture. The student is to circle the beginning or ending sound he hears.

Pictures: wasp, spill, clasp, grasp


## Lesson 109 - Review: <br> Synonyms, Antonyms, Homonyms

## Overview:

- Sentence completion
- Short story reading comprehension
- Picture/word match


## Materials and Supplies:

- Teacher's Guide \& Student Workbook
- White board or chalkboard
- Word cards (as necessary)
- Story: The Beet that Beat All of the Others


## Teaching Tips:

Review the definitions with the student. Have the student write examples of synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms on the chalkboard or white board. Review any word cards as necessary. (Optional:Write several pairs of antonyms, synonyms, and homonyms on the board. Point to each set of words and have the student correctly identify them as either antonyms, synonyms, or homonyms.)

Activity I. Help the student read the sentences and the word choices. Instruct the student to underline the antonym or homonym that will correctly complete each sentence and write the word on the line.

Sentences:
I. I like to swim.
2. The boat sails on the water.
3. I can't go right now.
4. My friend knows a lot about sailboats.
5. We drove over the bridge.
6. We were happy when we got to go to the zoo.


Activity 2. Have the student read the story and the words from the list aloud. The student will use the words from the list to answer the questions about the story.

## Sentences:

I. John's team beat most of the other teams in the league.
2. They rode to the game in a bus.
3. They wore their new shirts to the game.

## 4. John's team won the big game.

Activity 3. Have the student identify the pictures and draw a line to match the pictures with the words. (Optional:Ask the student to spell the homonyms for each of the words - not, beat, wring, see, ate.)

Pictures:

| knot | sea |
| :--- | :--- |
| beet | eight |

ring

Read the story. Use the correct words from the list to answer the questions after the 2 story
beat beet knew new road rode one won

John's soccer team beat most of the other teams in the league. They made it to the finals. They rode to the game in a bus. They wore their new shirts to the game. The other
team was good, but John's team won the game by one point

2. They rode to the game in a bus.
3. They wore their neW shirts to the game.
4. John's team WOn the big game.


