



PHOLISS MUSEUM Workbook





First Grade Workbook

Fourth Edition

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After reading *The Alphabet Quest*, write the beginning letter for each museum picture below.















After reading *The Alphabet Quest*, write the beginning letter for each museum picture below.

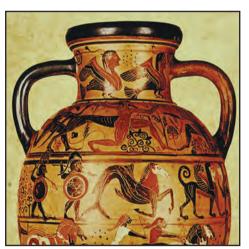








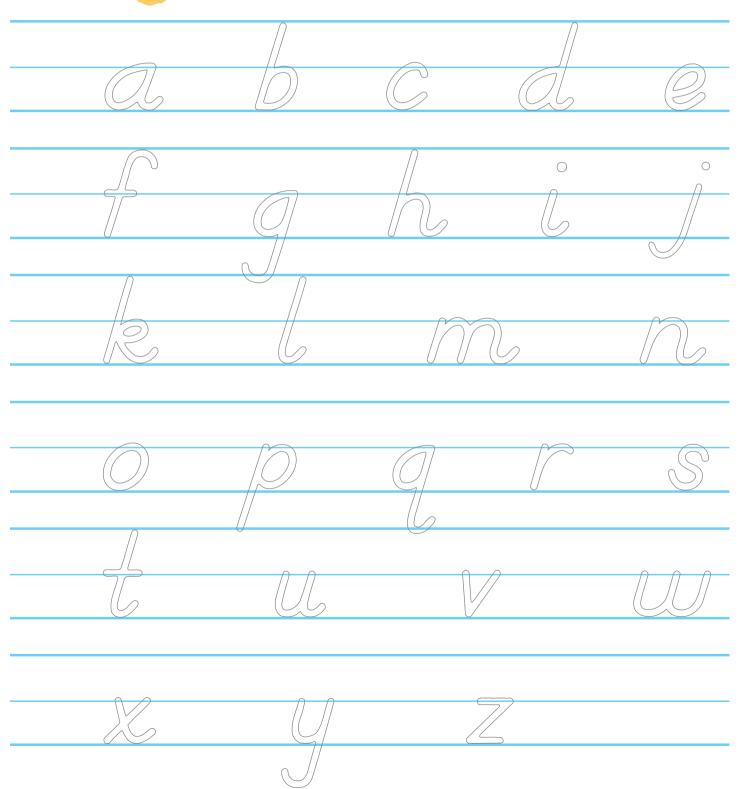








Follow the mazes for each lower case letter, then write its matching upper case letter next to it on the left.

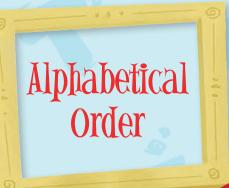




After looking at each picture say its name. Write the letter for the beginning sound in each picture.



After looking at each picture say its name. Write the letter for the beginning sound in each picture.



Complete the picture by connecting the dots in alphabetical order. Finish coloring Miss Biddle's dress.



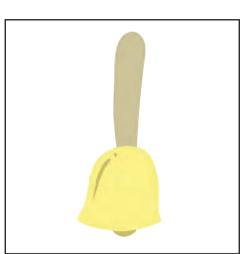




Write the correct middle vowel in each word and follow the mazes for the rest of the word's letters.







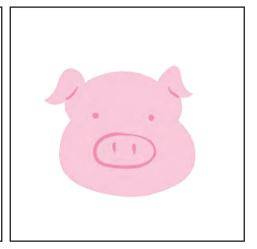


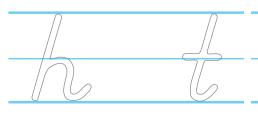






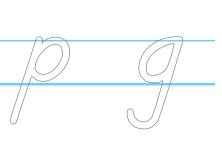














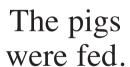


Read each sentence. Draw lines to match the correct picture to each sentence.

The lad had a pen.



The man sat.





The fat cat sat.



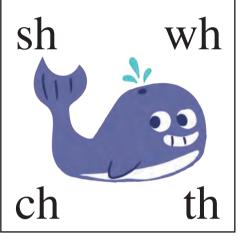




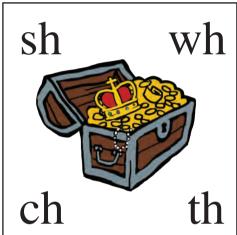


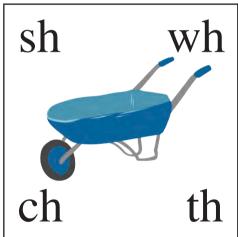
Circle the letter pair which makes the beginning sound for each picture.

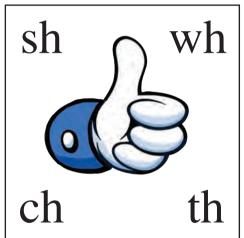


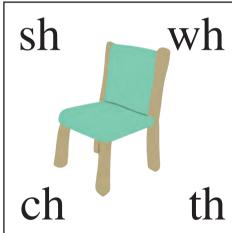


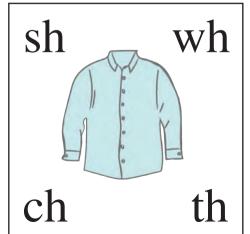


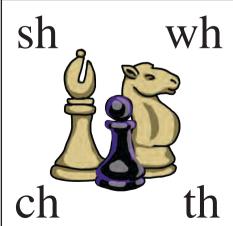
















Write your first and last names on the lines below.







Using magazines, cut out an image for each letter to add to your museum.



MY MUSEUM ALPHABET BOOK



















































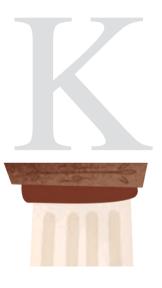


































Circle the "ing," "ang," or "ong" in the following words.

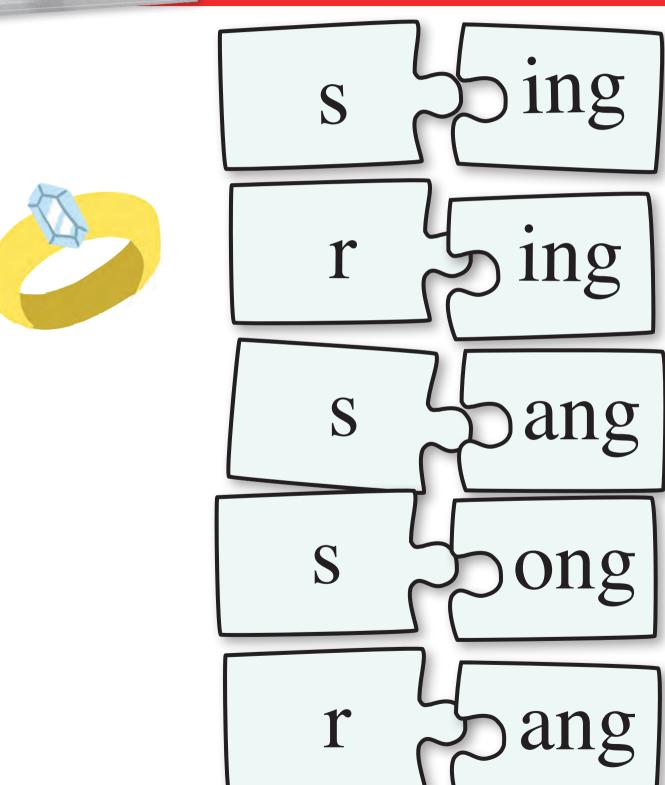


song rang ring sang gong bang dong sing hang wing pong long ding gang



Read the words below.









Circle the "ing" in the following words.







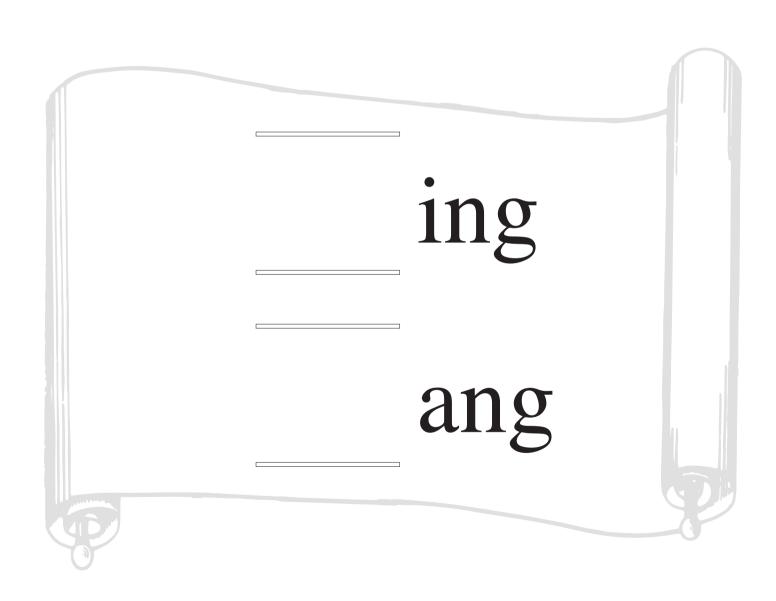






Cut the scroll and the letter strip out then place the strip through the scroll and read the words that are made.







Read up and down the word columns. After this you will be able to read *Ella Sings Jazz*.



like
loving
bebop
swing
sing
sang
sung
king
bing
bang
bong

ping pang pong gang songs long lungs singing hopping huffing puffing

dipping rocking swinging napping getting buzzing begging itching budding humming zinging

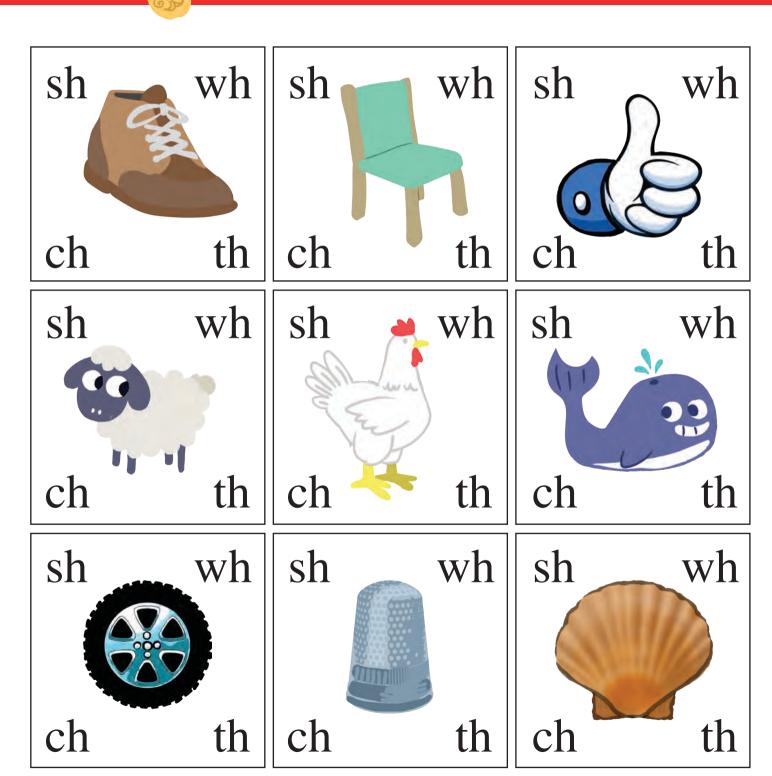








Circle the beginning sound for each picture.







Draw a line to match the word on the left to the picture on the right.



ring

king

sledding

singing













Follow the mazes below then write out the following ING words beside the corresponding mazes.



SUNGUNG
MODUNG
MULANUM O
Degalha





INSTRUCTIONSCircle the correct answer.



When Ella was set to sing, she sang with _____.
 JOHN CHICK JEFF

2. What songs did Ella sing?(circle two)JAZZ POP FOLK

3. Ella's fans said Ella had _____lungs for singing.

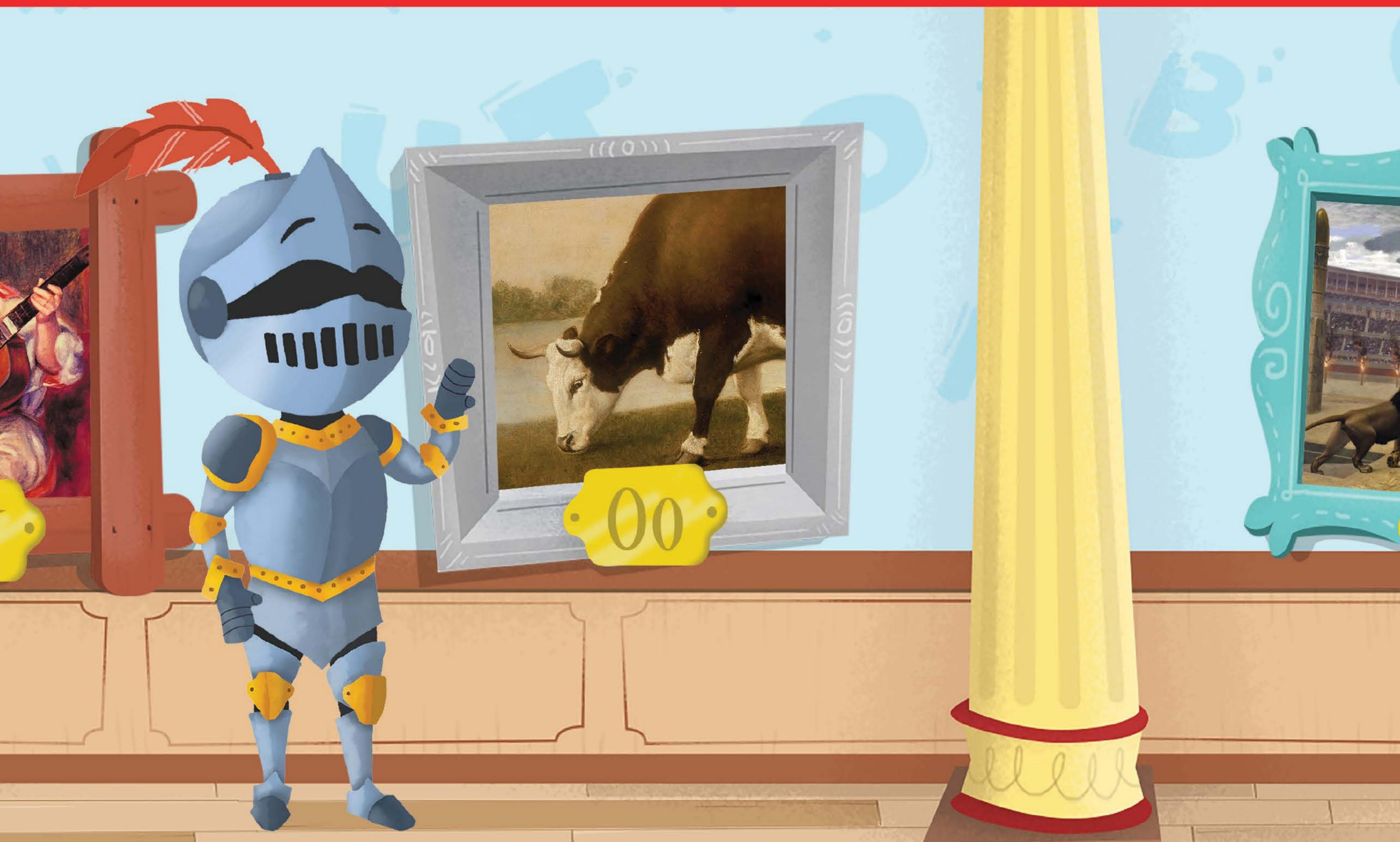
BAD FAT TOP



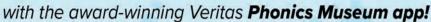








Get the most out of your Phonics Museum Curriculum











PHONES MUSEUM

First Grade Teacher's Manual

The authors of the
original Phonics Museum
were Marlin Detweiler, Laurie Detweiler,
Diane Coleman, Ned Bustard,
Emily Fischer, and
Eric Vanderhoof

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Phonics Museum Overview

This brief overview is intended to provide you with a quick orientation to this thorough program.

- 1. Using the enclosed packing list, identify everything to acquaint yourself with the name and description of each item.
- 2. Open the teacher's manual (start with Kindergarten, if you have both) and familiarize yourself with it. Pay particular attention to the page that explains the icons (this page appears after the Table of Contents) as the icons will be used extensively throughout the manual.
- 3. Open the student workbook (again, Kindergarten if you have both). The lesson numbers in the teacher's manual will correspond to the student workbook worksheet numbers. For example, Lesson 54 in the teacher's manual corresponds to worksheets 54A, 54B, and 54C.
- 4. Set up the pop-up museum by folding at the creases and gathering the inward folds together in the center. Use paper clips to fasten these "inside corners" together. When properly assembled, the museum will have four "rooms" and, when viewed from above, will look like four spokes of a wheel. The museum is intended for the children to play in a museum just like they would play with a doll house. The paper dolls are intended for this activity. Encourage them to hang up the fine art cards as they study each of their letters. For example when studying the letter P, they might hang up the pig card. Sticky tack works well for attaching the cards. Note the game board portion. Refer to the packing list, if necessary to determine which side is the game board. When you are ready to play a game, remove the paper clips and flatten the museum on a table with the game board up.
- 5. Make the museum bag. Take the iron-on sheet and iron this onto an old pillow case or even a fabric bag. Heat your iron to medium heat, lay the transfer squarely on the surface of the bag with the rough side down and iron over the sheet. The heat will cause the transfer to stick to the bag. This will be used as your student makes his own museum, hunting for objects that begin with the sound of the letter he is studying. If you are using this in a classroom, you will find a sheet in **Appendix 2** that explains the activity to parents. You will want to provide them each a copy.

- 6. Lyrics and sheet music are found in **Appendix 1**. The music is available with your purchase of The Phonics Museum. To access the songs, visit your store account at VeritasPress.com and view the Downloadables box.
- 7. Become familiar with each of the games. Look in **Appendixes 3** and **4** for explanations.
- 8. **Appendixes 5** and **6** are pages for handwriting practice. Unlike in the Kindergarten manual, the First Grade manual has two pages because the students will be transitioning from the wider to the narrower lines this year.
- 9. Find the letter formation strips in **Appendix 7** of either teacher's manual. Write the student's full name on it, so he can see how to form his name correctly. You may want to laminate this and tape it to his desk or have it available where he can see it.
- 10. We have found that a plastic box with different compartments is a good way to organize these. Place a different letter in each one. For Kindergarten if you write the uppercase letter in permanent marker on the bottom of each slot it allows the child to play an upper and lowercase matching game.

You are now ready to begin with the first lesson! We have tried to answer the most frequently asked questions, but please feel free to call us if you have others. May your new adventure be a blessing to you and your students.

ICON LEGEND



Whether it is the *Alphabet Quest* or one of the primers, this icon will alert you to the fact that it is time to read a book.



This icon shows the teacher where tests can be introduced to help evaluate the student's progress.



Singing is an important element in learning with this reading program. You will be alerted that it is time for a song with this icon.



The puzzle piece icon refers to the letter puzzles. These puzzle pieces are used to teach the concepts of how different sounds link together to create words.



This icon indicates when it is time to remind the students of concepts like paper position when writing.



All work and no play makes learning dull. There are many games to play in the Phonics Museum and this icon reminds you to play games on a regular basis, though the games can be used at any time.



Fine art flashcards are pivotal in the Phonics Museum. The flashcard icon will show you when it is time to incorporate these cards in the teaching process.



Get out your scissors and glue! This icon means that it is time for an art activity. Read through the directions before class.



Fun and insightful instructions for better teaching are indicated by this "bright idea" icon.



In the first grade, sign language is used at several points along the way and this icon alerts you to that use.



This icon tells you that it is time to hang a painting in the museum and allow the students time to collect items to make their own museum. The paintings to hang are the 2.25" square cards with the fine art reproductions printed on them. These cards can be hung with sticky tac.



The key icon indicates a rule that needs to be put to memory that will help in "unlocking" reading for the students.



The fine art coloring pages found in the back of the student workbooks are able to be used at any time but this icon shows where the coloring activity fits best in the overall program.



This phonics program can be taught with or without the use of breves and macrons. This icon indicates when breves and macrons are to be used.

Lesson 1 Introduction and Review

ACTIVITY 1: HEARING

Discuss with the children the various ways we use our language every day: listening, talking, singing, writing, and READING! Remind them that the most important thing we can do with our language is glorify God—by listening to and reading His Word, talking, singing, and writing about Him to and with others.

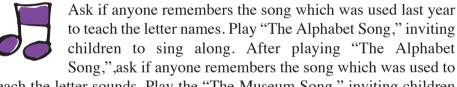
Many people in the past were unable to read for themselves. Today, we are all able to learn how to read, and this is a wonderful blessing and privilege.



Draw their attention to the flashcards around the room. Ask if anyone remembers why the pictures are important (they are there to remind them of the sounds made by the letters). Praise correct responses.



Tell them you will start the year by reading the book *The Alphabet Quest*. Read the story aloud. This will either act as a review from last year or be a new introduction to the idea of a museum for studying phonics.



teach the letter sounds. Play the "The Museum Song," inviting children to sing along.



Tell the new students in your class that they are not required to sing at this time. Assure them that they will catch on very quickly and can sing along as soon as they feel confident. You may need to reassure them frequently in the first few

weeks about many components of the program with which they are unfamiliar.

ACTIVITY 2: WRITING REVIEW



Tell the children that reading and writing go together, so often they will be writing the letters and words which they are reading. Remind them at this time about the "FOUR P's"

of writing: Pencil grip, Paper position, Posture, and Pressure. Discuss and demonstrate each in turn, having the children model your example. Tell them you will be watching these things carefully as they do their work.

The Four Ps

First, teach the children that there are four things they must remember when they are writing. These are called the "FOUR P's." They are: Pencil grip, Paper position, Posture, and Pressure.

Pencil grip should be demonstrated at this time. It is a three-point grip, with the pencil resting on the third finger, the thumb and index fingers grasping the pencil on either side just above the "paint line." Fingers should not be on the bare wood—this is too close to the point for good control, nor should fingers be too far up the shaft of the pencil, for the same reason. Their hands should rest comfortably on the desk with the pencil at an approximate 45 degree angle from the plane of the desk (not straight up).

Children should be instructed to use good posture. The free hand should be used to hold the paper in position. Remember that children's fine motor skills all develop at different times. Initially this may be a difficult task, but success can be gained with practice. Some children tend to press very hard when writing, which makes erasure more difficult and messy. Help children to have a firm, but not tense, grip on their pencils and gentle pressure. If they are writing correctly, their hands won't get tired so easily!

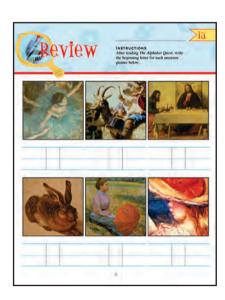


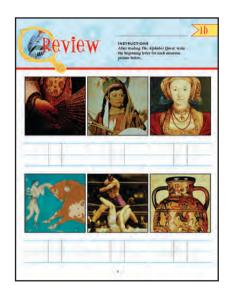
Be patient and encourage them to do their best. If you find they are having difficulty, consider using a washable marker as they flow over the page easier.

Draw their attention to the letter formation strips on their desks. The letter formation strip can be found in Appendix 7. Instructions for forming each letter appear in Appendix 8.

Write the following upper case letters on the board: D, G, T, R, U, H, F, I, Q, B, X, J.

To the right of each letter, draw guide lines and perimeter lines. Demonstrate how each letter is made, numbering and describing your strokes as you form each letter. Invite students to come to the board and make the letters on their own. Monitor stroke direction and order carefully, especially with new students.





INSTRUCTIONS
INSTR



Worksheet 1A and 1B: Read the instructions aloud. Allow students to check the stimulus pictures on display and copy the letters as necessary. This is a good way to monitor printed-to-written carry-over. Also, please remind students that the picture for X uses it as an ending sound, not a beginning sound.

Demonstrate the formation of the letters as above and invite children to come up by threes or fours and practice writing upper case letters, especially those who have not been in this program previously. Repeat this with the lower case letters.

Worksheet 1C: Read the instructions aloud and monitor carefully as they work independently.

Lesson 2 Review

ACTIVITY 1: HEARING AND WRITING

Write the following letters in lower case on the board (number and describe your strokes as you do so):

Review the letter names and the sounds with the children, calling special attention to the vowel sounds and the two sounds of A (short as in "cat" and "ah" as in "watch").



Use the flashcards to review the stimulus words and their initial sounds (such as A is for apple, B is for bull). Ask the children for examples of words which begin with each of the letters. Write these words (two or three for each) under the

corresponding letter on the board. Have children come up and circle the initial letter in each word.

Invite children to come up to the board and make the lower case letters. Number and describe their strokes as they do so.

Worksheets 2A/2B: Read the instructions aloud. Call on students to label the pictures. Remind them to work from left to right across the page, rather than in up/down columns. Monitor their letter formation carefully, especially with new students.

Row 1 (2A): dog, jar Row 2: apples, kangaroo Row 3: umbrella, eggs Row 4: nut, violin

Row 1 (2B): hat, wagon

Row 2: cat, quilt Row 3: bear, tie Row 4: sun, goat

ACTIVITY 2: ALPHABETICAL ORDER



Sing "The Alphabet Song" a second time today with great ENTHUSIASM! Have students point to the letters as they are singing (this will be quick!)

Write all the students' names on the board. Have each student come up and circle the initial letter in his name. Guide the class through the task of alphabetizing all the names, calling the students to the perimeter of the room to form a line in alphabetical order. Place a check mark beside each name as it is used and the student is called into the line.



When all the students are assembled, they may go back to their desks one at a time, saying the initial letter of their names as they do so. You should point to the stimulus picture on the flashcard for that letter also, reinforcing the concept.

Worksheet 2C: Read the instructions aloud. Monitor the students' progress as they work independently.



Lesson 3 Review

ACTIVITY 1: MIDDLE SHORT VOWELS

Ask if anyone can tell you what the five vowels are by their letter names. (A,E,I,O,U) Affirm correct answers. Write these in lower case on the board.

Now ask if anyone can tell the class what "short" sound is made by each of the letters. The sounds given should be as follows: A as in "apples," E as in "elephant," I as in Indian, O as in "ox," and U as in "umbrella." Ask for examples of these sounds at the beginning of words and write several





of these on the board, highlighting the initial letter in each one.

Erase the board and ask students if they remember that these sounds don't always like to be the "leader" in words—often they would rather be in the middle! Read the following list:

sat bag ram bad map

Ask which of the short vowels they heard in each of the words. Repeat if necessary. Praise correct responses and have the students echo the list. Write them on the board, circling or highlighting the medial vowel "a."

Continue in the same manner with the following lists for each vowel:

ten	leg	wed	met	den
fig	him	sin	tip	lid
hot	mop	rob	dot	pop
gum	hug	rut	fun	bus

Leave the display on the board as you present the worksheet.

Worksheet 3A: Read the instructions aloud. Assist with labeling as necessary, but do not give any further letter or sound clues. Monitor their work, especially letter stroke formation.

ACTIVITY 2: READING SENTENCES AND COMPREHENSION

Write the sentences from Worksheet 3B on the board. Call on different children to read them out loud. Then allow the students to proceed to Worksheet 3B.

Worksheet 3B: Read the instructions aloud. Assist the children to read the sentences and guide them in their selection of the corresponding pictures.

Lesson 4 Review

ACTIVITY 1: HEARING AND SEEING



Play "The Museum Song" for the children, encouraging them to sing along while pointing to the corresponding letters on the flashcards.



Write the following on the board: sh, ch, wh, th. Ask the children what they see which is the same in each of the letter pairs. (h)



Give them each a piece of paper. Demonstrate for them how to fold it into four quarters. Open it up and flatten on the desk. On each quarter, have the children write one of the four digraphs above. Give each student a cup of 20 Cheerios.

Tell them you will be reading a list of words and they are to place a Cheerio in the square on the paper with the letter pair which makes the beginning sound for each word. Tell them to listen carefully—some of them may be tricky!

chase	share	whip	chain	thumb
shower	when	choice	what	Thursday
thing	shield	child	those	shadow
shed	thank	whisk	chew	whopper

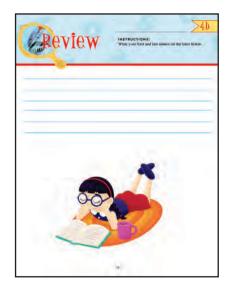
The children should have five Cheerios in each quarter section of the paper. Tell them to eat the Cheerios!

Worksheet 4A: Read the instructions aloud. Assist to label the pictures as needed, but give no other letter or sound clues.

ACTIVITY 2

Place lines and perimeter lines for enough letters to accommodate the longest first or last name in your class on the board. Invite students to the board to write their first and last names. Make sure they use upper case for the first letters of each. Remind them about stroke direction and order according to the letter formation directions.





Worksheet 4B: Read the instructions aloud and Monitor the students' progress as they work independently.



You may want to discuss the picture at the bottom of this page with the children. Books on doing Cat's Cradle are available if you'd like to teach this as a leisure activity at another time.

Lesson 5 Review



Play "The Alphabet Song" for the children, encouraging them to sing along while pointing to the corresponding letters on the flashcards.

ACTIVITY 1: ART ACTIVITY: HEARING AND SEEING



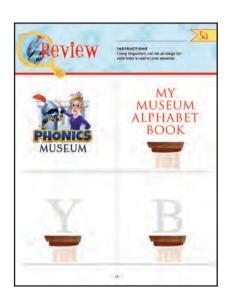
Show the students a completed Museum Alphabet Book. Go through it page by page, naming the pictures, beginning letters, and sounds. Show the children how it was assembled.

Display the Worksheets 5A–5H. Tell them they will begin to look for pictures in magazines which start with each of the letter sounds and glue them on the proper column on the worksheets. AFTER all the pictures are glued, the book will be cut out and assembled.



It would probably be a good idea to staple packets together for each child which include all the Museum Book Worksheets. That way each student's work will stay together, and he may glue pictures as he finds them.

Worksheets 5A–5H: Distribute the packets to the children. Allow 45–60 minutes for them to locate, cut out, and glue appropriate pictures. If doing this in a classroom setting, send the project home for the students to complete.



Lesson 6 Target Sound: NG

ACTIVITY 1: HEARING AND SEEING



Tell the children you will be playing the riddle game today in order to help them discover today's new sound. Read the following and write the children's correct answers on the board in a column with the letters lined up beneath one another:

I am the top man in the land. I am married to the queen. I wear a crown and carry a scepter. Who am I? (king)

I am the part of a bird which allows it to fly. I am covered with feathers. There are two of me on every bird. What am I? (wing)

I am a piece of jewelry which goes on your finger. I sometimes have a precious gem, sometimes a beautiful design. Men and women often give one of me to each other when they marry. What am I? (ring)

Draw the children's attention to the words on the board and say them again, having the children echo after you. Ask if anyone can tell you the sound which all of the words have in common. (ng)



Do not focus on the vowel I right now. Draw attention only to the NG.

Have a student come to the board and circle all the NG letter pairs.

Describe that although N and G are used to write this sound, it really isn't an N or a G sound. Tell them the NG sound is different from either N or G alone or even when the two sounds are together. Make the N and G sounds distinctly, but close together. Then make the NG for comparison.

Have them make NG several more times, using the short vowel I before it, to reinforce this.

Now ask them what else is the same in each of the words. (short I). Draw attention to the fact that the three words are said to "rhyme" because all their ending sounds are alike. Read the following to further demonstrate this concept:

We went to the king with a peacock wing and a diamond ring. You may want to do a side lesson for enrichment using some rhyming poetry this week.

Erase "king" and "wing." Erase the I from the word "ring" and replace it with A. Assist the children to decode the new word formed: rang. Call on a student to use this word in an original sentence.

Erase the R and replace it with S. Assist the children to decode the new word formed: sang. Call on a student to use it in an original sentence.

Erase the A and replace it with O. Assist the children to decode the new word formed: song. Call on a student to use it in an original sentence.

Write all the above words in a column on the board, one under the other: ring, rang, sang, song. Discuss the fact that only one letter and sound changed in each word, but they all mean different things.

Have a child come to the board and underline the NG at the end of each word. Have another child come up and circle the entire "vowel + NG" letter group in each word.

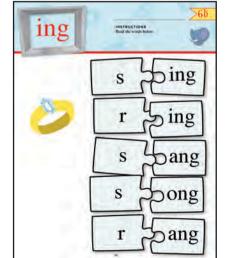
Worksheet 6A: Read the instructions aloud and monitor their work.



Talk to them about the story *The Alphabet Quest* and give them their museum bag. Allow them time to go through the house and collect items that have the ng sound to make their

own museum. If you are teaching in a school setting, instruct the children to take the bag home and bring in objects the following day.

ACTIVITY 2: READING



ing

ring

sing

wing

ding

rang

sang

bang

hang

gang

song

gong

dong

pong

long



Present the puzzle pieces for S and R, and ING, ANG, and ONG. Link them together to form the words on Worksheet 6B, guiding children in decoding. Use the words in original sentences.



Two of the word pairs here (ring/rang, sing/sang) differ in meaning because of tense. You may want to call this to their attention by asking such questions as "Which one of these would we use if we performed a song yesterday?" (sang)

"What would describe the sound of a bell if we heard it right now?" (ring)

Worksheet 6B: Read the instructions aloud. Assist the children to read the words top to bottom, then bottom to top.

Variations for prompting the reading of words on this sheet include: numbering the words and calling on students to read them by the designated number, verbal "fill-in-the-blanks" (This morning I heard a _____ on the radio.), pointing to the written letter on the board and having students point to the corresponding printed letter on the sheet, riddle clues, categorizing on the basis of beginning sound or ending letter group.



You may want to give the students the coloring page along with the flashcard. Read the information about the artist to your students before they color the picture.

Lesson 7 Target Sound NG

ACTIVITY 1: SEEING



Start the lesson by singing a simple song aloud to the children. After you are done ask "What am I doing?" (singing) Write the word "sing" on the board.

Start singing again. Ask again "What am I doing right now?" (singing) Repeat the word "singing." Clap out the two syllables of the word. Point to the word "sing" on the board. Say it and clap the single syllable. Ask the children if the word on the board is "singing." (NO)



Play the Ing Ang Song for the children encouraging them to sing along while pointing to the corresponding letters on the flashcards.

In a different color, write the additional ING on the end of the word "sing" to form "singing." Remark that this word needs TWO ING's on it! Underline "sing" and read it. Then run the pointer under the entire word "singing" and read it.



Again, it is necessary to explain the concept of tense here. Affirm that the ING is added to the word when the action is going on RIGHT NOW!

Write the word "ring" on the board and have a student read it aloud. If you have a bell, ring it for the students. If not, ask what you would have to add to this word if a bell was making that sound right now. (ING) Add the second ING to the word, forming "ringing"

Continue in the same manner with the words "bang," "hang," and "wing" (this one may need some explanation, it is another term for flying).

Now tell the children that you are going to play "charades." Call on students to come to the front of the room. You will whisper to them what they should demonstrate and the rest of the class will guess what they are doing. Use the following charade actions: hum, hop, rub, tap, sit.

Each time a correct answer is offered, write the base word on the board. Ask the performing child to continue the activity and ask "What is she doing right now?" and "What must I add to this word to make it say that?" Add the ING to each of the words in this manner, using a different color to highlight it.



You will need to double the final letter in each base word before adding the ING. Observant children will notice this and probably ask about it. Although this spelling rule is not being addressed in this lesson, you should acknowledge the correct-

ness of their observation and affirm that this is a rule, which they will learn more thoroughly later on. Tell them it does not change the way the word is spoken or read. For now, they need only focus on the addition of ING. Have students come to the board and circle the final ING in each of the words.

Write the following on the board: begging, dipping, hugging, puffing, rocking. Assist the children to decode and invite students to come to the board and circle the final ING in each word. Discuss meanings and use in original sentences.

Worksheet 7A: Read the instructions aloud. Monitor the students' progress as they work independently. Watch the word "singing"—they should only circle the last ING letter group.





ing

hopping

huffing

singing

budding

humming

winning

begging



Prepare a finished example of Worksheet 7B. Present this to the children, demonstrating how the words are formed when the strip is drawn through the slits. Assist the children to decode the words.

Worksheet 7B: Read the instructions aloud. The children may need assistance to cut the slits in the scroll—show them how to do this by folding the paper lengthwise where the lines are located and cutting through from the folded edge. Assist them as needed to insert the strip properly.

Tell them to take the page home to their parents to read tonight!



Bingo: Initial Sounds

Lesson 8 Target Sound NG, Special Exhibits and Review



Play "The Ing Ang Song" for the children, encouraging them to sing along while pointing to the corresponding letters on the flashcards.

In the Special Exhibit wing of the *Phonics Museum* you will find odd and unique words. We call them "Special Exhibits" because we recognize that we cannot identify them by their letter sound like Percival did in the museum. These words can not be explained or sounded out. They must be memorized. Appendix 11 lists the Special Exhibit words used for each primer. In Appendix 10, you will find empty frames to be copied and filled in with the Special Exhibit words you are studying at that time and colored by the students. These can be pasted in a Special Exhibit book, stapled to a bulletin board or made into magnets and placed on the refrigerator (self adhesive magnet tape can be found in a local craft store).

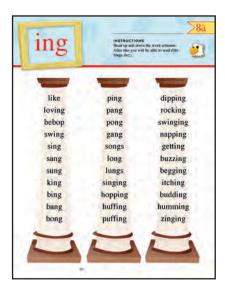
ACTIVITY 1: READING

Write the following word on the board: sing. Decode with the children. Ask what you would say if someone did this yesterday. (sang) Call on a student to tell you what must change in the word "sing" to form the word "sang." Invite a child to the board to make the change.

Ask what you would say if someone was doing this right now. (singing) Call on a student to tell you what must be added to the word "sing" to form "singing." Invite a child to the board to make the change. Monitor letter stroke direction and order each time.

Follow the same procedure for the word "ring."

Write the word "hop" on the board. Ask what you would have to add if someone was doing this right now. Add the extra "p" to the word before inviting a child to come up and add the "ing." When alert children ask about the addition of the extra "p," affirm that this is a spelling rule and



that they will see words like this often in their reading.

Write the word "love" on the board. Remind them that this was a Special Exhibit for last year and have the children echo it several times. Tell the children that God is loving His people all the time. Show them that when we add ING to this word, we must take off the E first. Tell them this is another spelling rule which they do not need to remember yet, but that they will see this word in their reading. Help them to decode the word "loving."



You can "force" the decoding of "loving" based on the use of short O, although the sound is formed as short U in spontaneous speech. By using short O, however, students will be able to come to the correct pronunciation and meaning.

Worksheet 8A: Read the instructions aloud. Guide the children through reading the words by various forms of prompting as previously described. Discuss the meanings of any words which may be unfamiliar.



When students come to the word "lungs," guide them to use the short U as they have been taught, along with the NG sound and the final S (which will be voiced like Z). This will be a good indication to you of how well they are applying the

decoding skills from last year. You may want to ask why the S is added (pluralization) and briefly affirm the fact that we have two lungs!

Variations for prompting the reading of words on this sheet include: numbering the words and calling on students to read them by the designated number, verbal "fill-in-the-blanks" (This morning I heard a ______ on the radio.), pointing to the written word on the board and having students point to the corresponding printed word on the sheet, riddle clues, categorizing on the basis of beginning sound or ending letter group, etc.

ACTIVITY 2: REVIEW

Give each child four index cards. Write SH on the board and have the children write this letter pair on one card. Continue with CH, WH, and TH. Ask if anyone can tell you what is the same about each of these letter pairs. (h) Point out the differences in each one. Draw attention to the stimulus pictures on the flashcards for each of these sounds. Have the children echo them several times. Remind the children that these letter pairs make sounds which are different from either letter sound alone.



Do not worry about the differentiation of voiced and unvoiced

TH. Either will do for demonstration purposes. Be careful with WH however. Make sure your examples begin with the letter pair WH and not W alone.

Give examples of words which start with each one and write them on the board. Solicit suggestions from students to add to the display words. Invite children to come up and circle the letter pair at the beginning of each word.

Worksheet 8B: Read the instructions aloud. Assist with labeling the pictures as needed, but give no further letter or sound clues.

Row 1: shoe, chair, thumb Row 2: sheep, chicken, whale Row 3: wheel, thimble, shell



Lesson 9 Target Sound NG and Reading ELLA SINGS JAZZ

ACTIVITY 1: READING AND WRITING

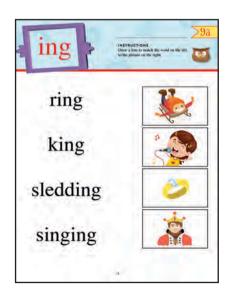
Ask who remembers the sound for the week: ng. Write the letter pair on the board.

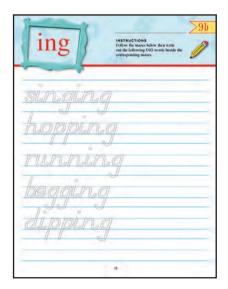
Write I to the left of the letter pair NG. Ask the children to decode the letter group formed: ING. Continue in the same manner with ANG and ONG.

Brainstorm with the children to come up with words which end with each of the letter groups. Write these words under the appropriate letter group. Invite students to come up and circle the entire three-letter group in each word.

Use the words in original sentences. Have students add additional ING to appropriate words to show ongoing action. Invite them to circle the additional ING also.

Worksheet 9A: Read the instructions aloud. Monitor the students' progress as they work independently.





ACTIVITY 2: WRITING

Write on the board the word "rocking," along with guide lines. Demonstrate the writing of each letter, calling attention to stroke direction and order. Invite children to the board to write the word.

Worksheet 9B: Read the instructions aloud and monitor their work.

ACTIVITY 3: READING ELLA SINGS JAZZ



Throughout this program's primers, you may find unusual words and phrases. This is due to the sequence of when sounds and concepts are introduced. For example, one primer read in Kindergarten was entitled Pepin the Not-Big. Because

the students had not yet learned the SH sound, we rendered "short" as "not-big."

Before you read this story, you may want to briefly review the Master Special Exhibit page in Appendix 11.



This story is about Ella Fitzgerald, the jazz singer. It contains strings of nonsense syllables—skat singing—lifted from actual songs sung by Ella Fitzgerald. You may pronounce these in any way you want, just keep them "jazzy." (Maybe

you'll want to listen to Ella's music first to get an idea of what this is like!) In addition, the following words are used which will require your assistance during the children's reading:

Chick Webb—jazz band director

gang—those who are dancing

huffing and puffing, dipping and rocking—dancing

bebop—musical form used in jazz

swing—type of instrumental jazz music

king of swing—the top man in jazz music

got the hall hopping—caused people to dance to the music

hall—large room for gatherings

pop—short for "popular," another musical form

itching—wanting, anxious

budding—beginning, just starting

zinging—peppy, full of energy

top lungs—a great voice

Please note that exclamation points are used in this story. For this reason, a quick review of end marks may be in order.

Direct the children through the reading of the story in "round robin" style. Encourage fluency and expression in their reading. Discuss as necessary.

Some questions for comprehension may include: Did the fans like it when Chick and Ella performed together? Where did they perform? Did the fans like "bebop" singing right away? Did that discourage her?

Lesson 10 Reading Comprehension



Play: "The Ing Ang Song" for the children, encouraging them to sing along while pointing to the corresponding letters on the flashcards.

ACTIVITY 1: REVIEW

Lead the children in a brief review of yesterday's story. Draw attention to the characters, main ideas, and order of events.

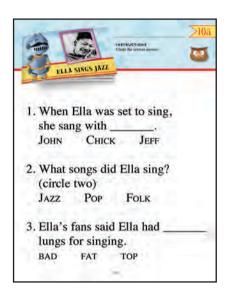
Worksheet 10A: Read the instructions aloud. Assist children to read the questions to themselves and answer as directed. Monitor their work.

ACTIVITY 2: ART ACTIVITY



Prepare an example of a finished print as described on Worksheet 10B and shown in the book *Ella Sings Jazz*. Set up a table with the necessary art supplies and monitor carefully. The teacher should pre-cut the designs into the potatoes.

Worksheet 10B: Read the instructions aloud. Call attention to the display model you have prepared. Assist children to complete the project as described.





Lesson II Target: R blends



Play "The Alphabet Chase Song" for the children, encouraging them to sing along while pointing to the corresponding letters on the flashcards.

ACTIVITY 1: HEARING AND SEEING

Ask the children if they have ever heard a rabbit "roar." You may get lots of interesting answers to this! Affirm that rabbits do not roar, but that "rabbit" and "roar" both start with the same sound—the R sound.

Sustain the R sound deep in your throat like a growl. Invite the children to "growl" with you. Tell them that when we pretend to growl, we often use two sounds: GR. Growl several times with less emphasis on the R and more on the G. Modify this into a genuine GR blend, eliminating the sustained R. Have the children echo the GR blend in the same manner.

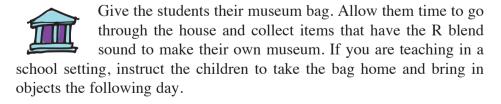


You may still have children in your class who are unable to accurately produce the R sound since it can be late to develop. Encourage any effort toward approximation of the sound, remind them that the lips are not rounded like a W. Pairing G

with R can sometimes stimulate more accurate production, due to the fact that both sounds utilize the back of the tongue.

Tell them to wiggle their good listening rabbit ears when they hear the GR blend at the beginning of any of the following words:

lace	grace	Granny	rain	gain	grain
grow	found	ground	win	grin	goose
rooster	grass	was	rose	go	grows



Tell them that the letter R likes to follow after other "leader" letters in other words also. Wrap your arms around you as if you are cold and shivering. Say "brrrrr" several times. Ask if they hear the R sound. Challenge them to tell you what sound is before the R when you say BR. (b) Have them pretend to be cold also and echo "brrr" several times. Tell

them this will be the indication gesture for BR when they hear it at the beginning of any of the following words:

brown bone rope rake break bake bread red brother mother

Write the letter pairs GR and BR on the board. Ask what is the same in each one. (r) Tell them that these types of letter pairs are called "blends."

Tell them that these letter pairs are easier than the ones they have had before because each of the letters makes its own sound. The sounds "blend" together, like the harmony of a song. Have the children echo and then say the blends independently as you point to them.

Instruct them that R will come after several other sounds which they already know and form other blends. Challenge them to decode the following: cr, fr, pr. Affirm that the two letters make their own sounds and they are spoken smoothly together when in a blend.

Give examples of simple words which begin with the blends CR, FR, and PR. Solicit examples from the children. Write them on the board and circle the R blend in each one.



The following two blends are tricky. TR is often distorted into a CH sound and DR is distorted into a J in spontaneous speech. Try to avoid these distortions and produce them clearly and distinctly when you model them. Encourage the

children to do the same. These are also more difficult for the child who is unable to produce R due to the change in tongue position required.

Write TR and DR on the board. Say each one very clearly, making sure the initial sounds are distinct. Have the children echo each several times.

Give examples of simple words which begin with each blend. Invite the children to think of words also. Write them on the board and circle the DR or TR in each one.

Write WR on the board. Tell the children that this is the easiest of all, because W hardly makes a sound. They may round their lips just a little bit when they say WR but R does all the talking in this letter pair!

Give examples of words which begin with WR: write, wrestle, wrong. Write them on the board and circle the WR in each one. Tell them that when they see WR together, they will hear and readR. The W is silent.







These are the most difficult types of words for children with R difficulty. Most will completely eliminate the R sound and substitute "w." Remind them that R is the "talker" in this blend, but expect this pattern to persist until they mature in

their production of R.

Worksheet 11A: Read the instructions aloud. Tell the children they will be working on this sheet together. Label the pictures for them and tell them to put a small dot of orange in the corner of the ones which start with an R blend. They may then go back and color in the picture when all the pictures have been labeled.

Row 1: crab, cow, dragon Row 2: whistle, drums, horse Row 3: tricycle, lightbulb, frog

Worksheet 11B: Read the instructions aloud. Monitor the students' progress as they work independently. Draw attention to the examples on the board as necessary.

Variations for prompting the reading of words on this sheet include: numbering the words and calling on students to read them by the designated number, verbal "fill-in-the-blanks" (This morning I heard a ______ on the radio.), pointing to the written word on the board and having students point to the corresponding printed word on the sheet, riddle clues, categorizing on the basis of beginning sound or ending letter group, etc.

Lesson 12 Target: R blends



Play "Crash! Swing! Squash!" for the children, encouraging them to sing along.

ACTIVITY 1: SEEING AND READING

Write the following across the top of the board: GR, CR, BR, PR, TR, DR, FR, WR. Tell the children to listen carefully while you read a list of words. You will call on someone to come to the board and point to the blend which begins each word. You will then write the word in the correct section of the board under its beginning blend letter pair.

friend	crown	brain	trees	drop	prize
grin	proud	frame	wrote	crazy	wrist
drizzle	broken	cream	prince	growl	wren

Invite children to come to the board and circle the beginning letter pair blend in each word.



It is not important that students cannot decode most of the above words. You want them to be focused on the two initial letters only.



You may want to "accidentally" put one or two of these in the wrong section under the wrong letter pair. Encourage children to alert you when these "mistakes" are made to reinforce their editing skills.



On index cards, write the following words: dug, sing, ram. Show them one at a time and ask if they should be written on any of the lists on the board. (NO) Ask why not and affirm that they do not start with an R blend.

On index cards, write the following: shin, chop, this, what. Show them one at a time and ask if they should be written on any of the board lists. (NO)

Ask why not—after all, they all begin with a letter pair! Affirm to the children that these letter pairs are not R blends, that they make new and different sounds and are not blends of the letters in them. Have students read each word and reinforce that these are not blends.

Leave the board display for reference while they do the next worksheet.

Worksheet 12A: Read the instructions aloud and Monitor the students' progress as they work independently.

ACTIVITY 2: WRITING

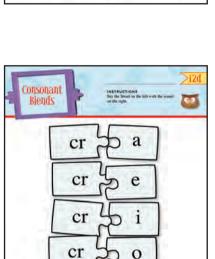
Write on the board the following words: crib, frog, drum, grim. Draw guidelines and perimeter lines to the right of each one. Invite children to the board to write the words. Describe and number their strokes as they form each letter.

Worksheet 12B: Read the instructions aloud. Monitor the students' progress as they work independently.

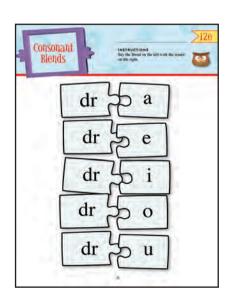








cr





Remind your students about the "FOUR P's" of writing if you have not done so recently.

ACTIVITY 3: READING



Display the BR puzzle piece. Have the children echo it several times. Present the puzzle pieces for each of the short vowel sounds in this order: A, E, I, O, U. Have the children echo them for you, then say them independently as you

display or point to them randomly.

Place the U to the right of the BR and assist the children to sound out the syllable which is formed. Continue in the same way with the rest of the vowels, linking them to the beginning BR sound.

Present the CR, DR, and TR pieces and repeat the above exercise.

Worksheets 12C-12F: Read the instructions aloud. Have the students number the syllables in order from top to bottom on each sheet. Call on students to read the syllable you specify by number. Do this for each page one at a time.



You may also ask if they can come up with words which begin with any of the syllables. (Some will be easier to do this with than others.) Affirm correct answers. Monitor their proper use of short vowels in each instance.

Lesson 13 Target: R blends



Play "Crash! Swing! Squash!" for the children, encouraging them to sing along.

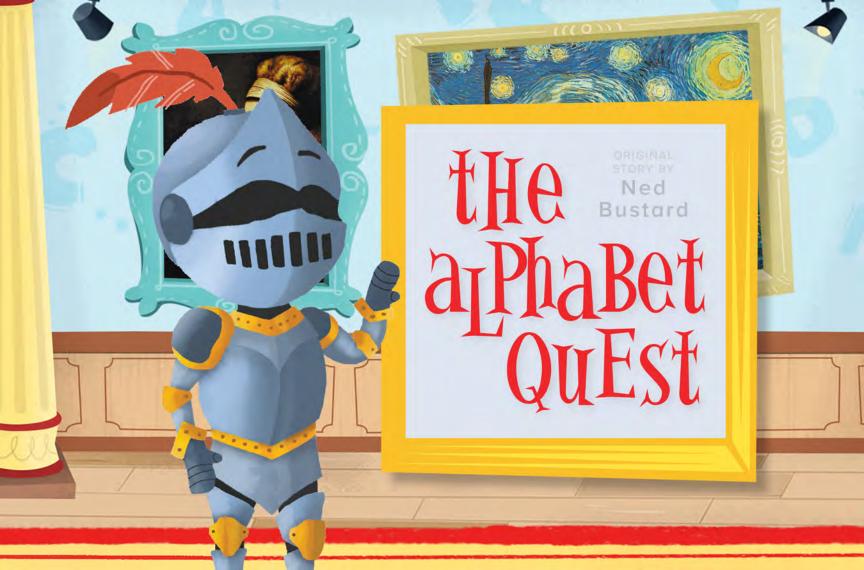
ACTIVITY 1: HEARING AND WRITING



Give each child a sheet of paper. Have them fold it into quarters, then open it flat on the desk.

Draw a square divided into four quarters on the board. On each quarter, write one of the following: DR, CR, FR, TR. Instruct the children to label their papers in the same manner.







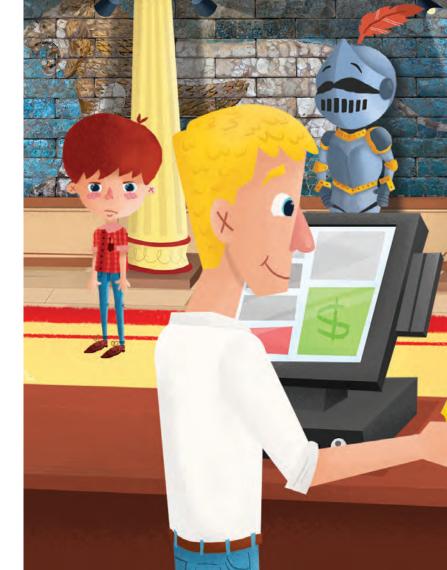
AHE STORY BY Ned Bustard APPLABET QUESTION ORIGINAL STORY BY Ned Bustard Ned Bustard ALPhaBet QUESTI

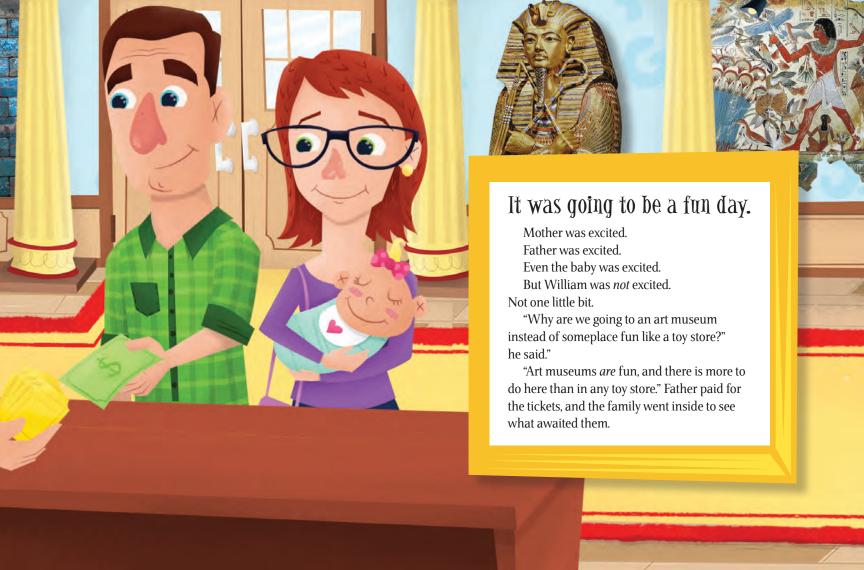


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"This place is going to make me die of boredom," he grumbled.

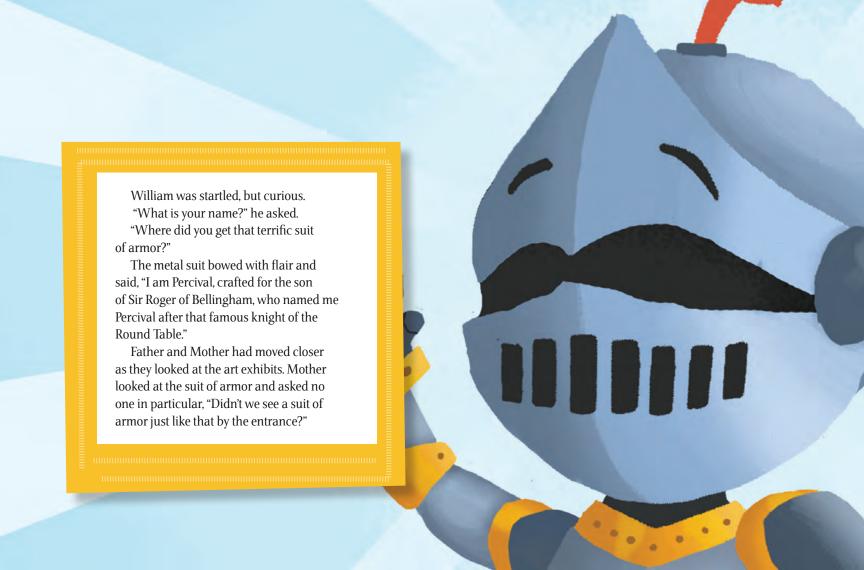
"I used to live in a *Kingdom*," a tinny voice echoed. What is a *Boredom?* Is a Bore higher or lower than a Duke?"

The boy turned to look but saw nothing but an old suit of armor. "Who said that?" William demanded.



The tinny voice went on, wondering. "Or, if you can die of Boredom, is it perhaps some sort of a disease? Or worse! Maybe Boredom is some kind of hideous creature!"

The voice seemed to be coming from inside the old suit of armor. It sounded like someone talking into a metal pail.



"Perhaps you would see this if we were to play a museum game together. Do you know your alphabet?"

"Of course, I do!" William said. "A, B, C, D, E, P, Q ... something ... something. Well, maybe I don't know it as well as I thought!"

"Splendid," exclaimed Percival. "I know someone who can help with that. You shall see soon!"

Playing a game with a walking, talking suit of armor sounded far more interesting to William than going to a toy store—even if it involved looking at art.









Ned Bustard

PERCIVAL'S TOURS

ELLA SINGS JAZZ





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When Ella was set to sing,

she sang with Chick Webb.

Chick was the king of "swing."













PERCIVAL'S TOURS

FRED THE FROG

Alexia Detweiler

PERCIVAL'S TOURS

FRED THE FROG





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WHAT SMELLS?

Alexia Detweiler

PERCIVAL'S TOURS

WHAT SMELLS?

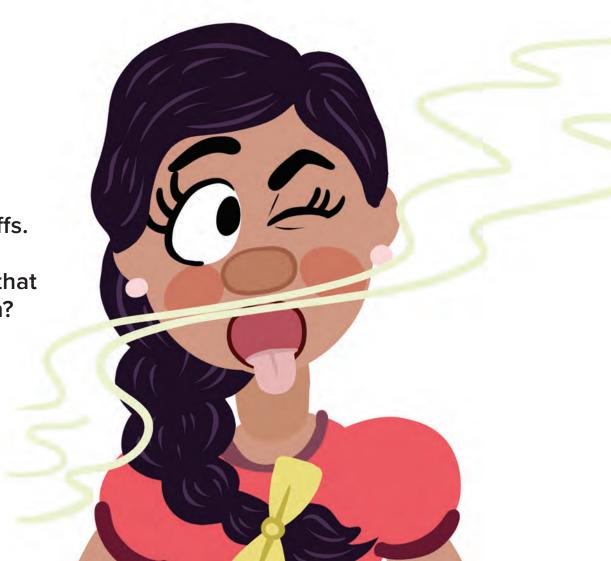




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She sniffs.

What is that stench?

But Stella has a hunch

that it is not dung.

It smells like dung.









Alexia Detweiler

PERCIVAL'S TOURS

MY ELF





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My elf is plump. She has a pink dress, a gold belt, and a hat. She has spunk and pep. She talks a lot, but not when my mom and dad are there.

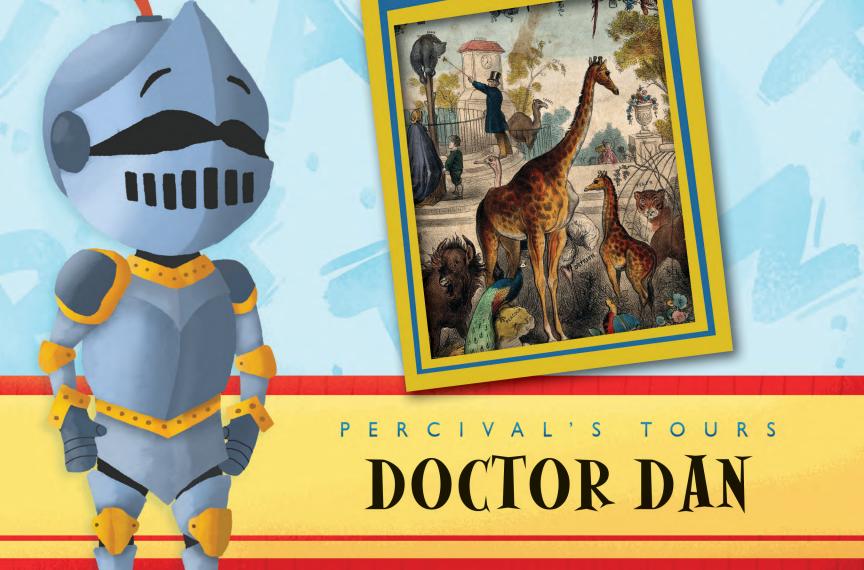












Laurie Detweiler

PERCIVAL'S TOURS

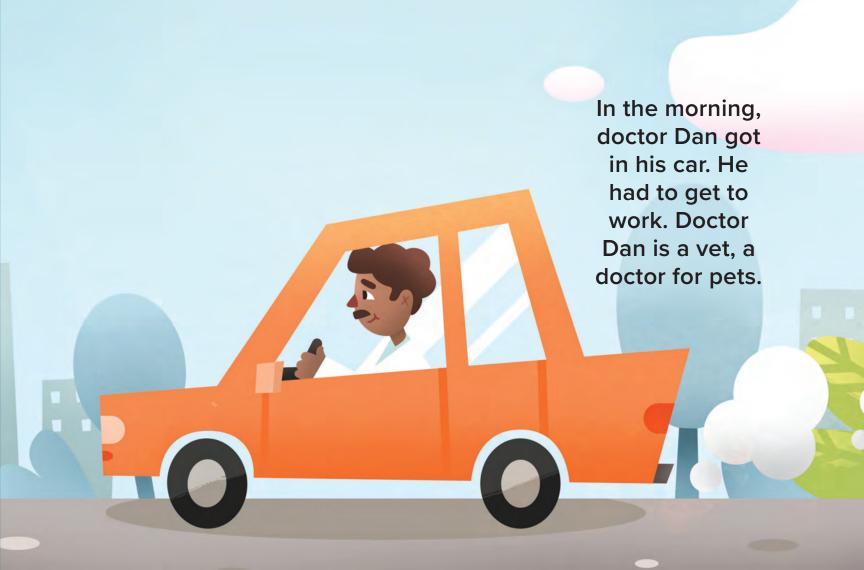
DOCTOR DAN





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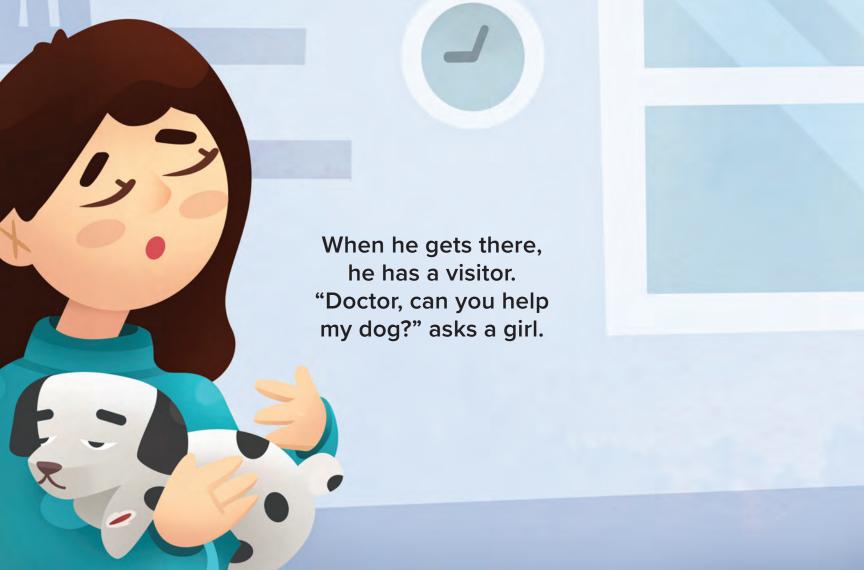
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He went on the elevator. Up, up, up he went. Up to work.









Alexia Detweiler

PERCIVAL'S TOURS

THE BIG GAME





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On the ride, Dave utters not a word. When they get to the game, Dave sits in the car. "Time to get out," says his mom. "OK, but I hope Dad makes it," Dave says as he gets out. "He will be here," his mom tells him. "He is just late."



Dave jogs to the dugout just in time to warm up. His pal Steve smiles at him and pats him on the back. "Let's go warm up!" says Steve.









Alexia Detweiler

PERCIVAL'S TOURS

THE CABLE CAR LADY





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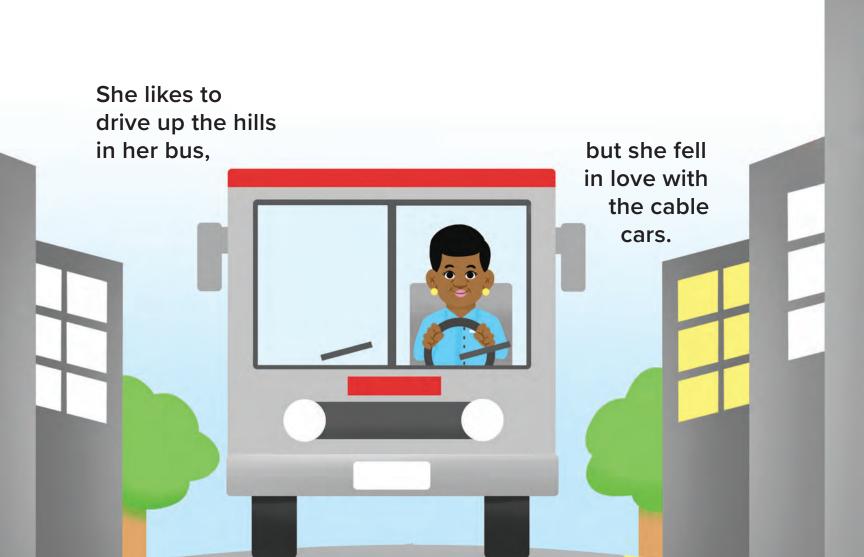
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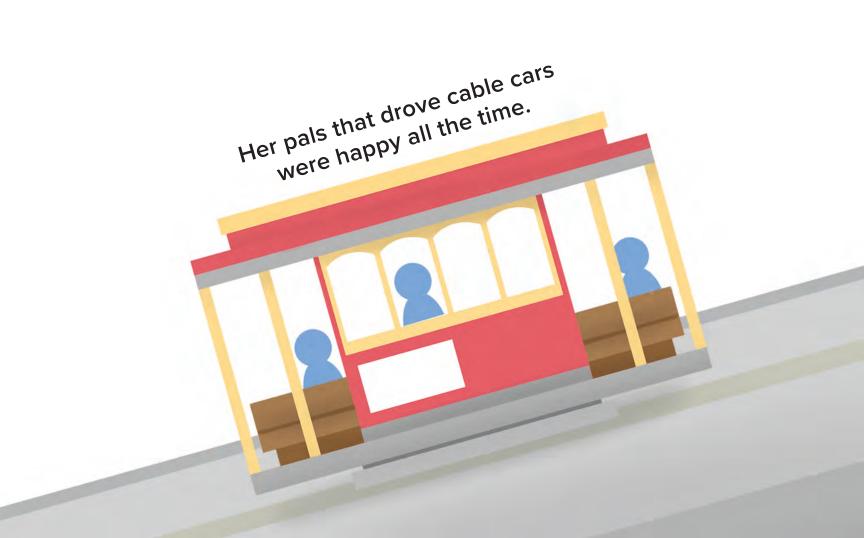


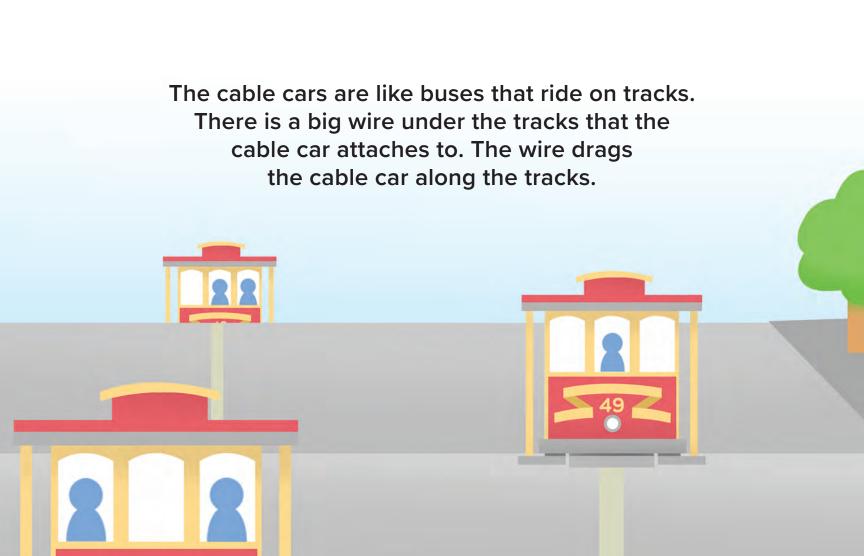
Fannie Mae was a bus driver in San Fran.

San Fran has a lot of hills.

To drive a bus there
is hard, but
Fannie Mae
has grit.













Alexia Detweiler

PERCIVAL'S TOURS

SINBAD THE SAILOR DOG

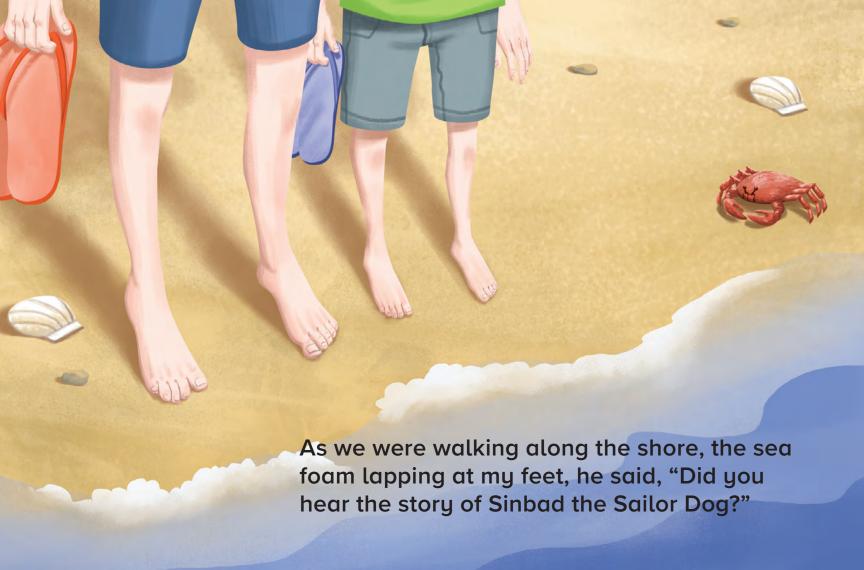


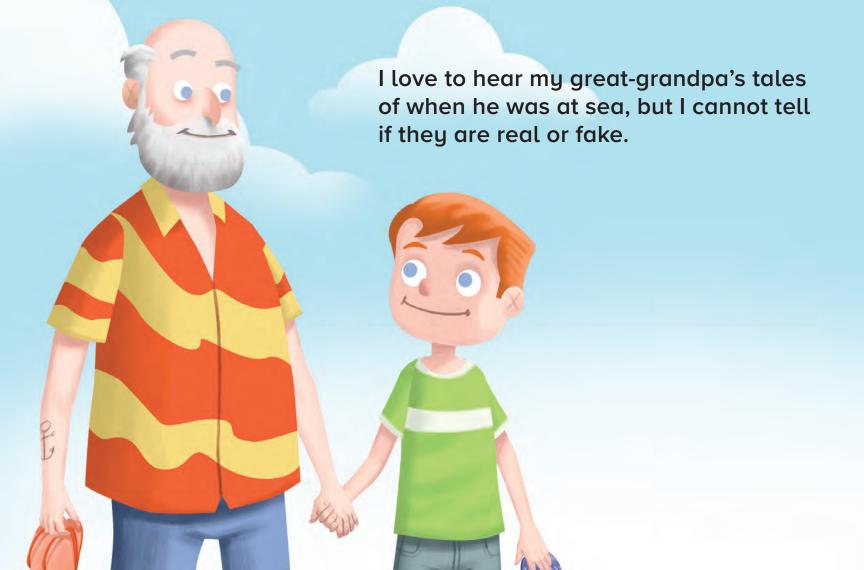


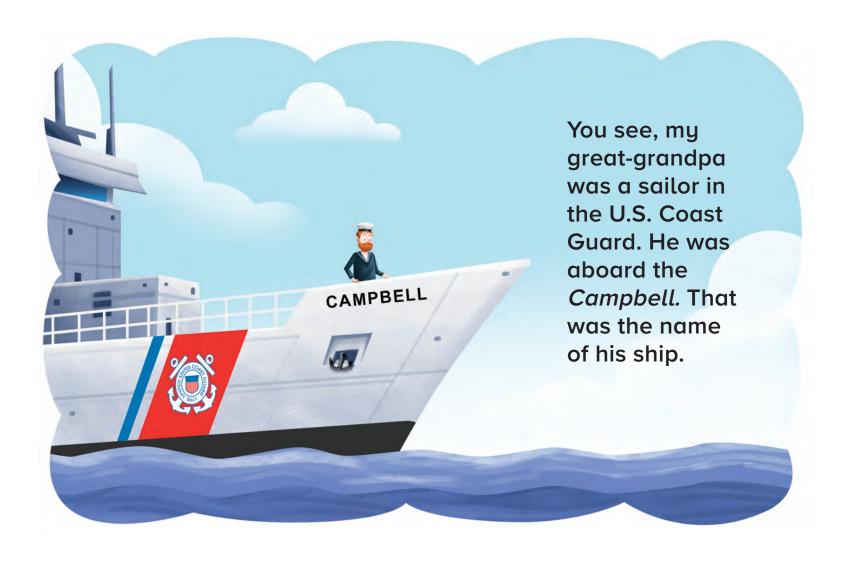
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Laurie Detweiler

PERCIVAL'S TOURS

AVA AND MIMI





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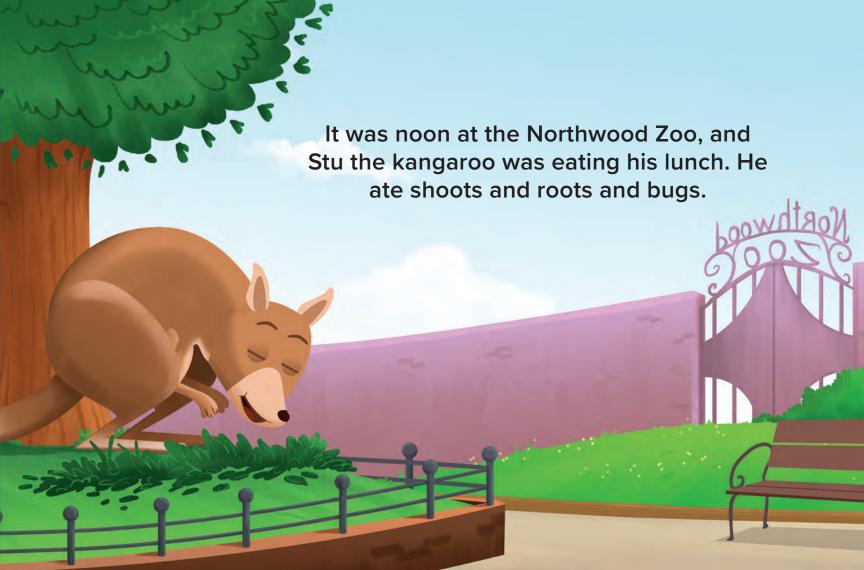
STU SHOOTS FOR THE MOON





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He was looking up at the sky and thinking. The zoo was starting to get old. Each day was the same: Eat, hop, rest. Eat, hop, rest. "I need a new thing to do," he said.













PERCIVAL'S TOURS

BOYS WILL BE BOYS

PERCIVAL'S TOURS

BOYS WILL BE BOYS





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When the teacher catches him, he acts coy and tells her he did not mean it. The boys in the class giggle.









PERCIVAL'S TOURS

THE HAPPY MAN'S SHIRT



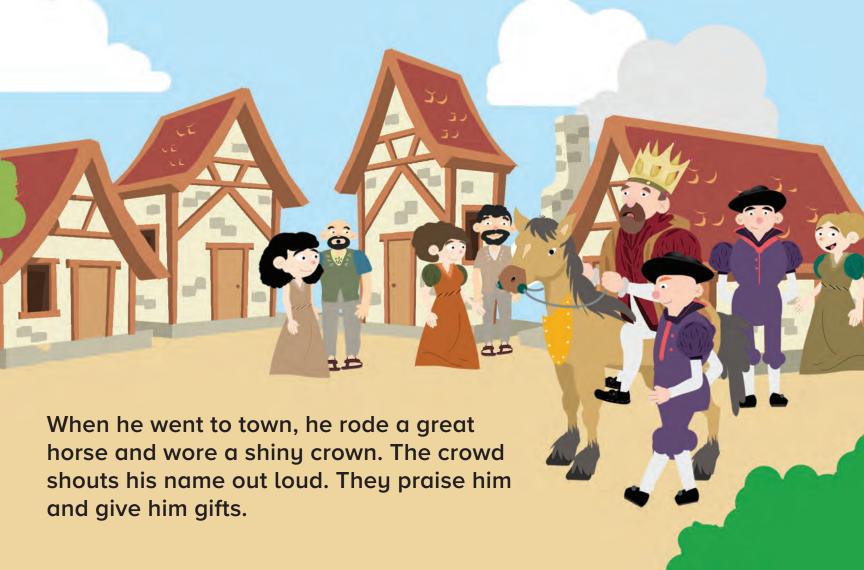


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This is the tale of an unhappy king. He had more wealth and power than anyone in the kingdom. He had five houses, thousands of servants, and lots of gold.





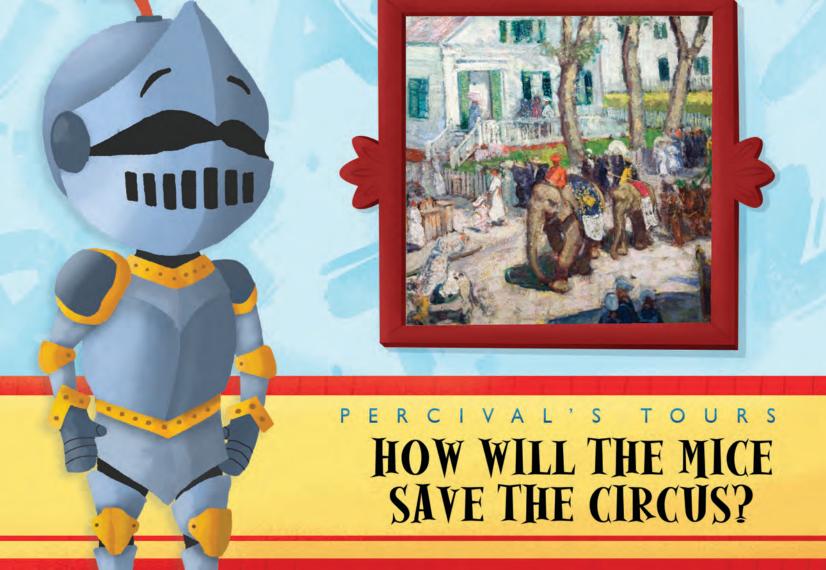




He had more riches than anyone in town, but he felt empty.







PERCIVAL'S TOURS

HOW WILL THE MICE SAVE THE CIRCUS?

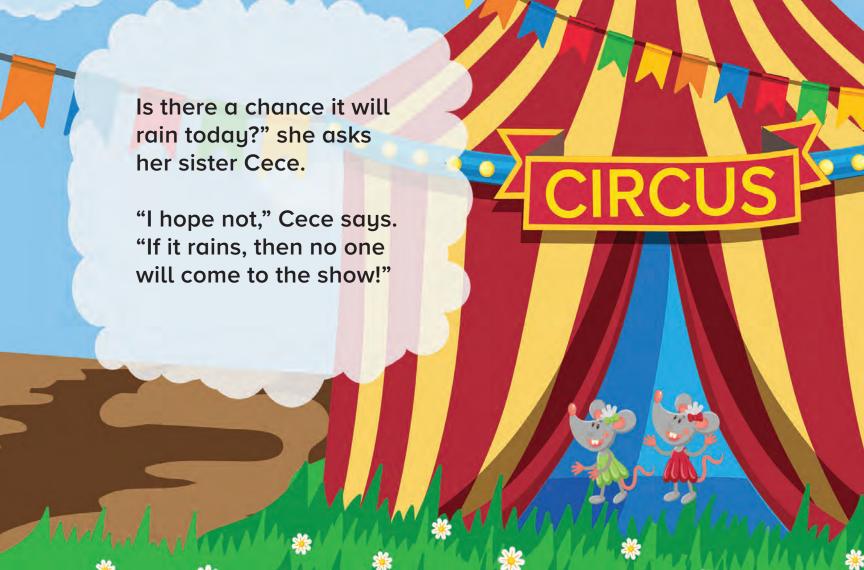


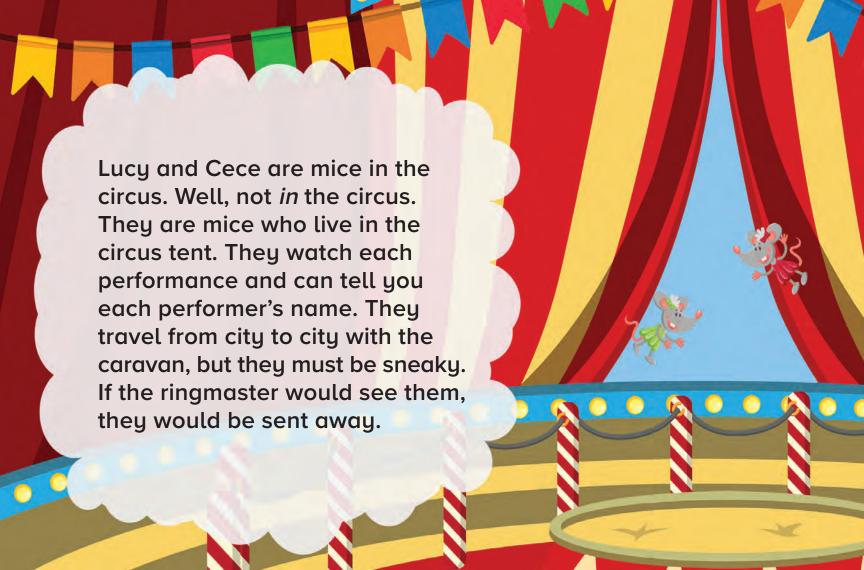


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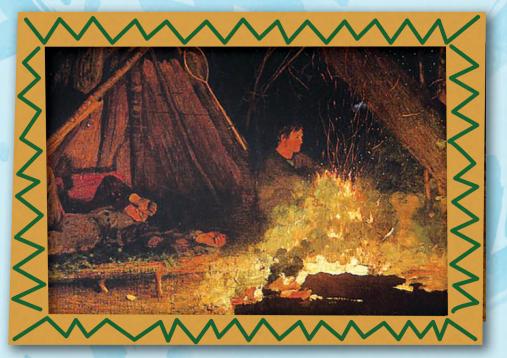












PERCIVAL'S TOURS THE PERFECT MARSHMALLOWROASTING STICK

PERCIVAL'S TOURS

THE PERFECT MARSHMALLOW-ROASTING STICK





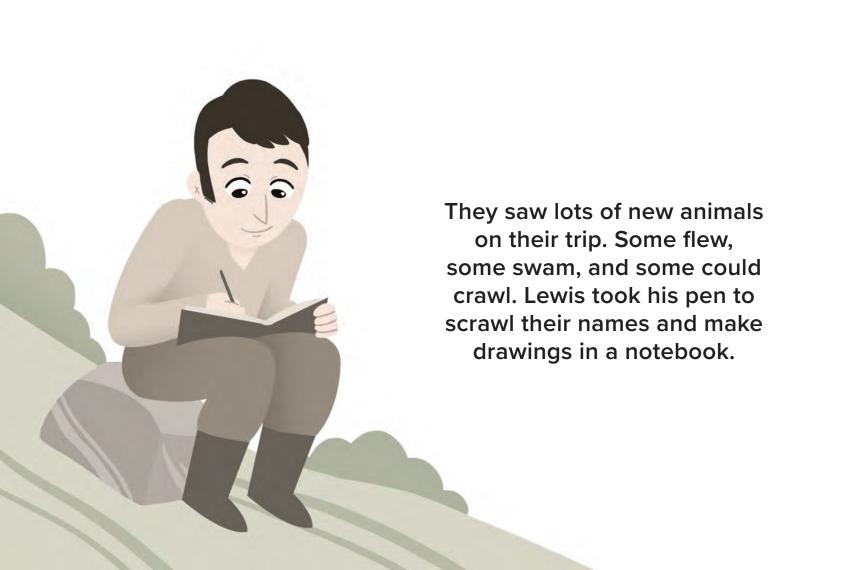
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He likes Lewis and Clark best because they were the first to explore the American West. They took a horse-drawn wagon across the land.

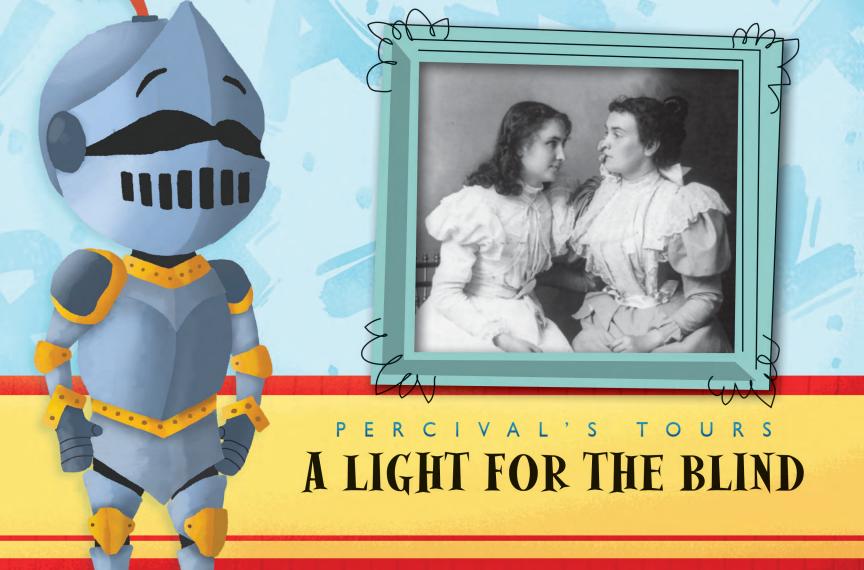












Alexia Detweiler

PERCIVAL'S TOURS

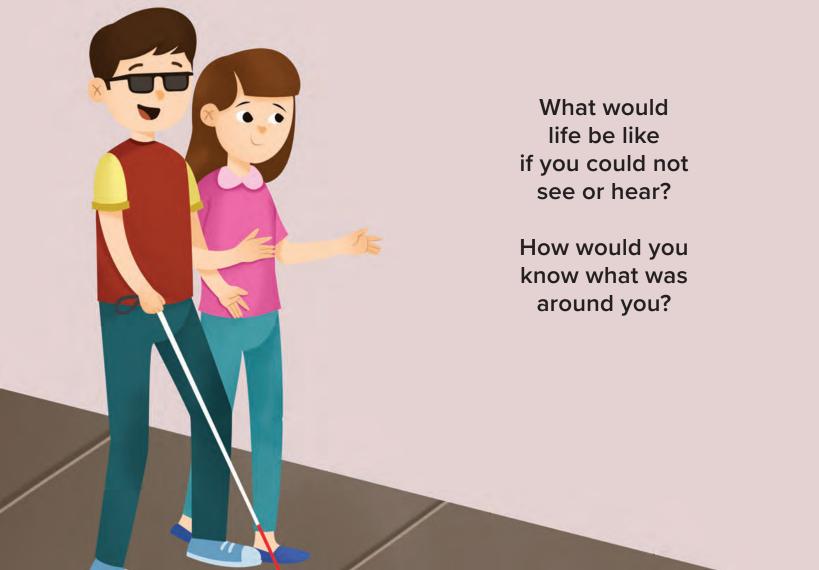
A LIGHT FOR THE BLIND





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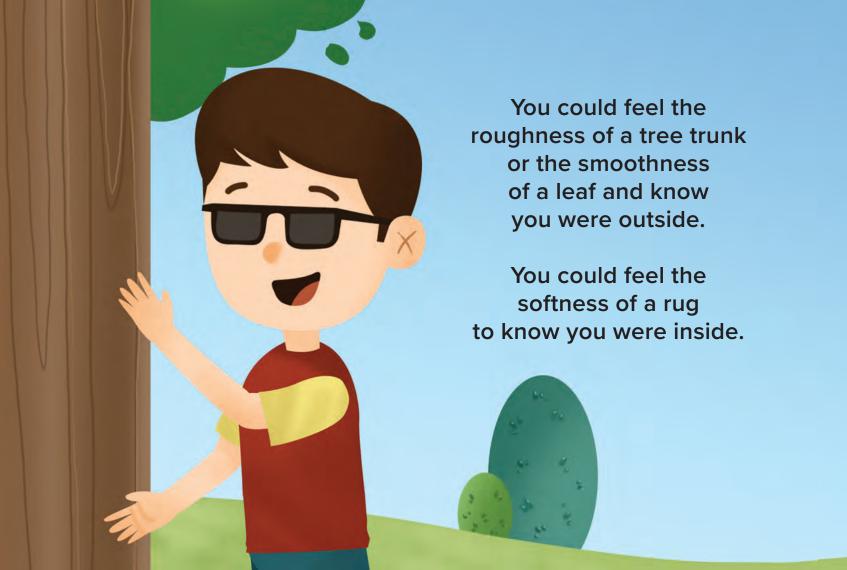
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You might use your sense of touch to know the faces of friends or the rooms in your home.









Laurie and Ava Detweiler

PERCIVAL'S TOURS

THE FUDGE BRIDGE





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"Mommy, may I have a treat before bed?" Gina asks. "Oh, alright," her mom says. "You were an angel today. We can splurge. How about some fudge?"







Her mom giggles. "You have a smudge on your face," she says. Gently she wipes it off. Then she says, "Time for bed!" "But we have to read a book first!" Gina cries. "OK, but just one," says her mom.









THE FAN FORK INVENTION

Alexia Detweiler

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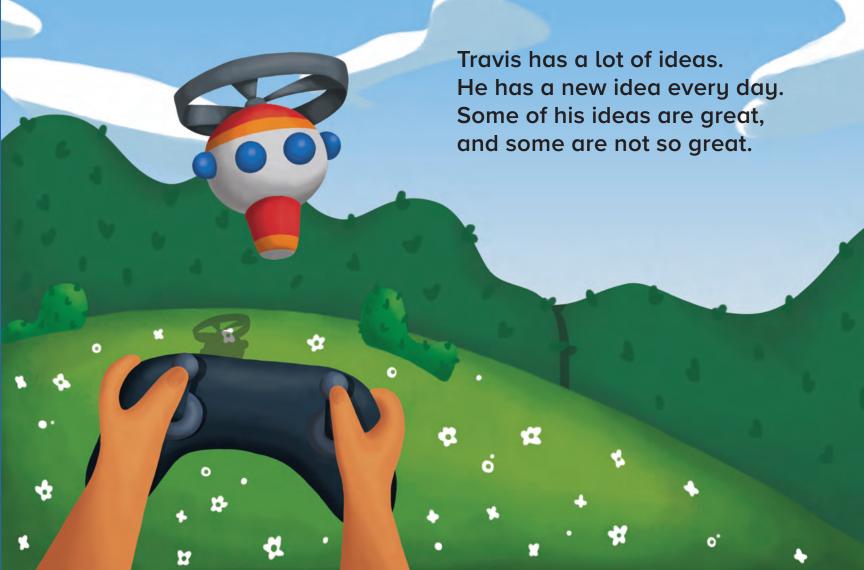
THE FAN FORK INVENTION





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PERCIVAL'S TOURS

THE DOLPHIN AND THE ELEPHANT

Laurie Detweiler

PERCIVAL'S TOURS

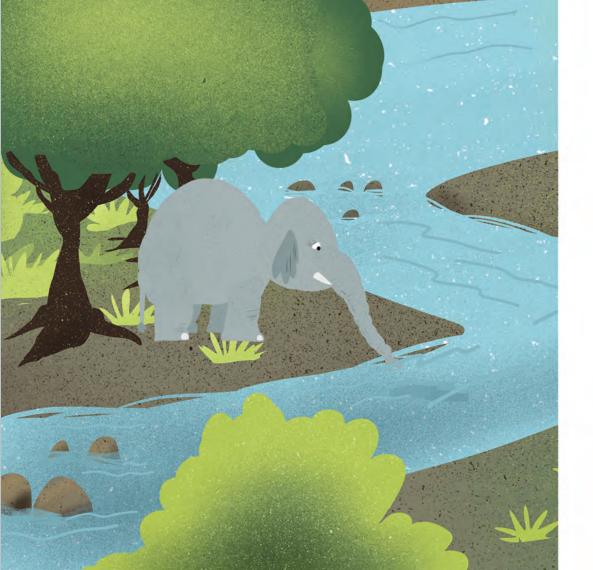
THE DOLPHIN AND THE ELEPHANT



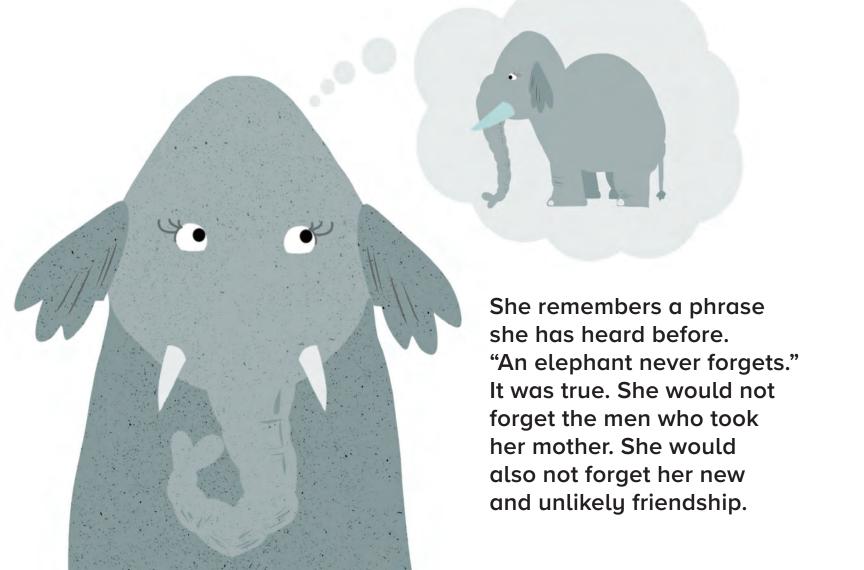


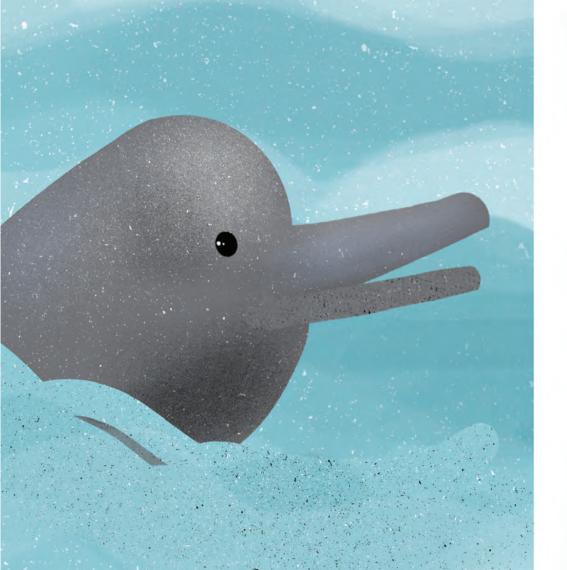
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Baani stands tall with her ears drooping on either side of her huge head. She is an orphan, and she misses her mother. She stands at the river's edge, filling her trunk with water.





Amalphi the dolphin, her new friend, pops her nose out of the water. Baani and Amalphi became friends when Amalphi was lost from *her* mom.

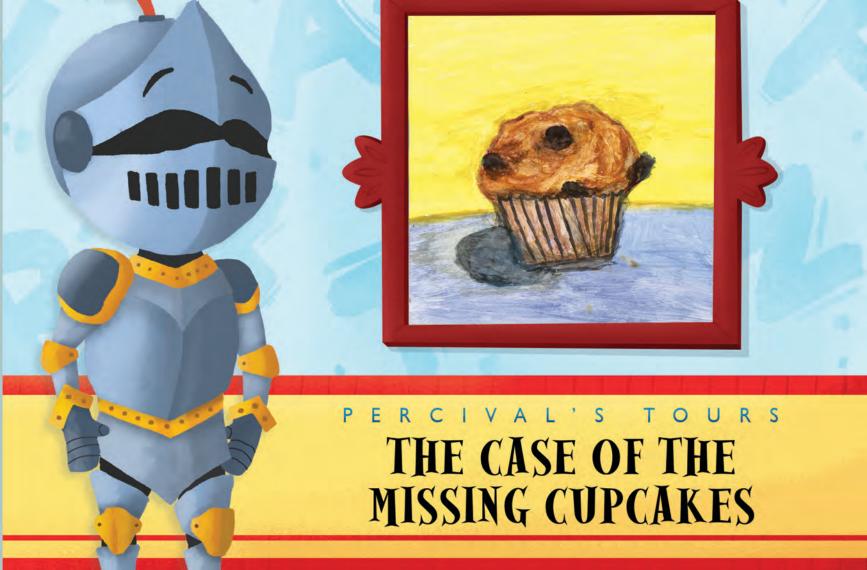
This is the story...



Dolphins and elephants do not often spend time together. But here in India's Ganges River, dolphins and elephants share a home.







Alexia Detweiler

PERCIVAL'S TOURS

THE CASE OF THE MISSING CUPCAKES





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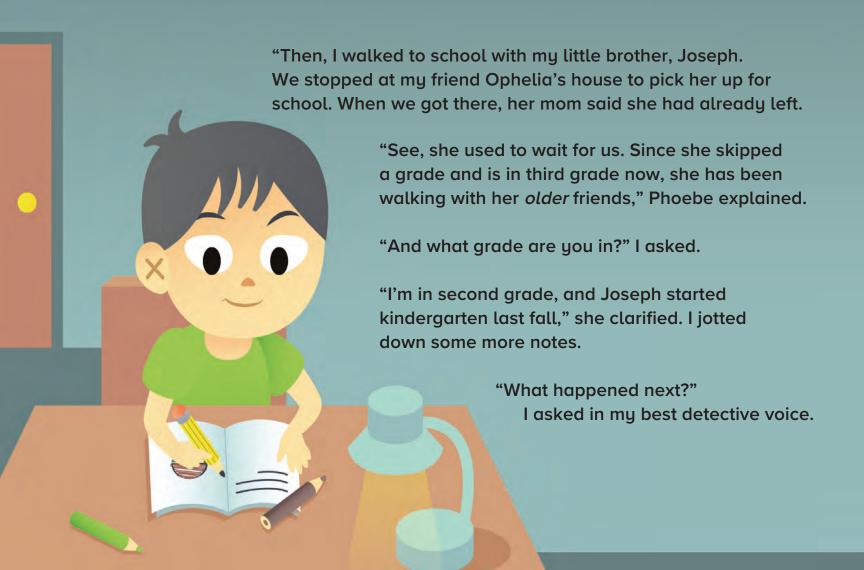
"Tonight I am having a birthday party.
I told my mom I wanted chocolate
cupcakes with peanut butter icing."

"Uh-huh," I said as I scribbled a drawing of a cupcake.

"So my mom stayed up late last night baking them. She iced the cupcakes this morning while I was eating breakfast. I remember because my dad tried to sneak some icing, but she would not let him. She shared a spoonful of icing with me after he left for work, though."

"A likely story," I said.
"What happened next?"





"Joseph and I jogged the rest of the way to school because we were late. We got to school just before the doors locked."

"Phew, that was a close one!" I said. "But let's get to the part about when you were robbed."











PERCIVAL'S TOURS

FINN THE BOXER WANTS TO DANCE

Cecilia Miller and Alexia Detweiler

PERCIVAL'S TOURS

FINN THE BOXER WANTS TO DANCE





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Finn was a boxer. His dad was a boxer. His grandpa, Flynn, was a boxer, and even his great-grandpa, Finnster, was a boxer. But Finn the boxer did not want to fight. He wanted to dance.



Every day on his way to school, Finn would whirl around the trees. He would leap over puddles and prance through fields. He pretended he was on stage, performing in front of a big audience.





At the park, he and his friends would spin around the playground. "You should come to our dance rehearsal after school, Finn!" said Finn's friend Lenny Labrador. Finn was pleased to hear this, but he hung his head and sighed. "I wish I could, but I have to go to the gym to train."

After school, Finn took the long way to the gym so he could pass the dance studio. He caught a glimpse of dogs spinning gracefully around the room. He wished he could be dancing, too.



30 <







Alexia Detweiler

PERCIVAL'S TOURS

MISS BIDDLE'S TOUR AROUND THE WORLD





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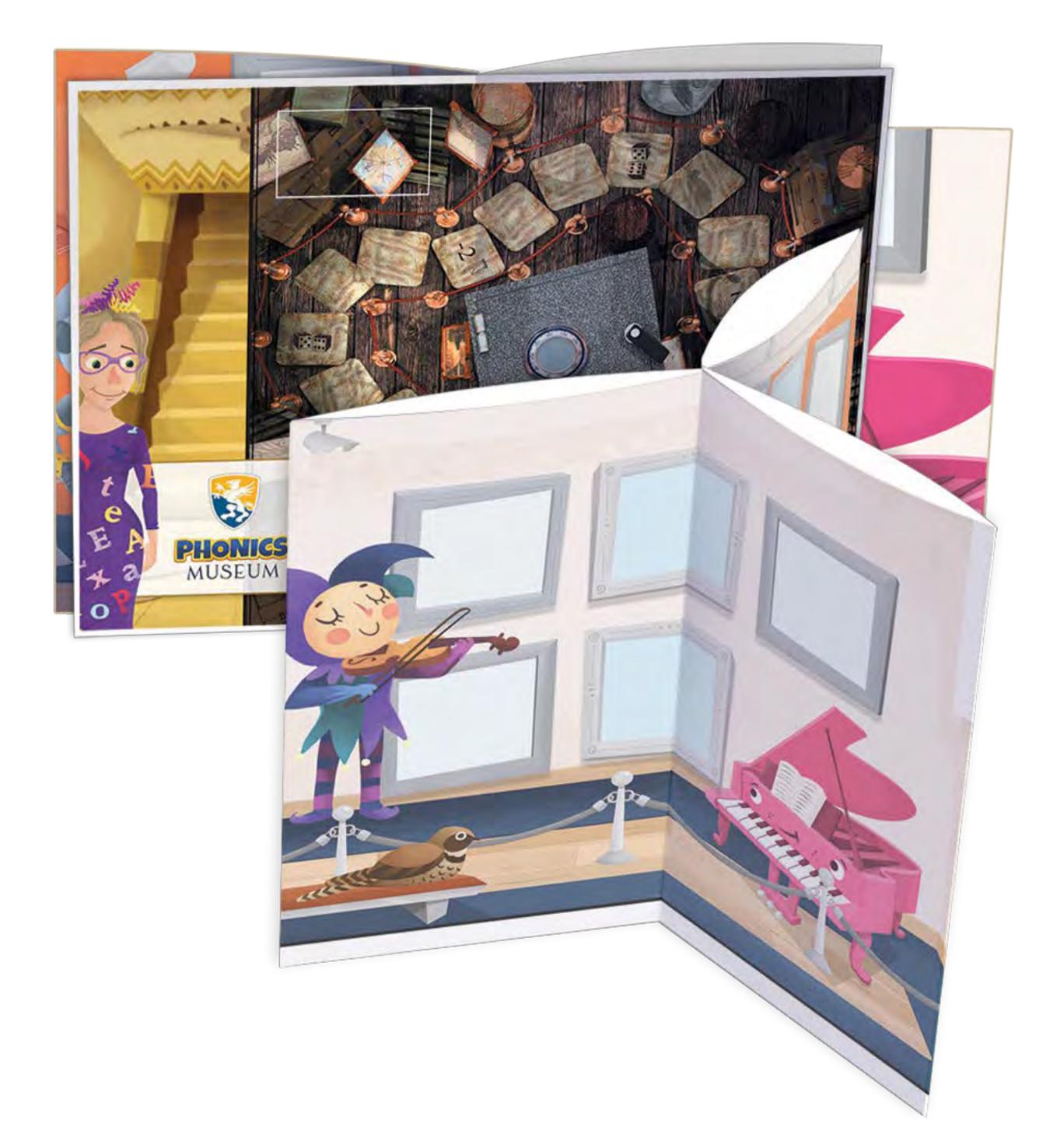
Speaking of all my friends at the museum, I am so proud of you! You have mastered everything we taught you. Reading is such a special skill to have. Reading opens your eyes and your mind to new people, new places, and new ideas.

Here are some of the places I have visited since I left the museum.















glad

junp

