

BCSCR



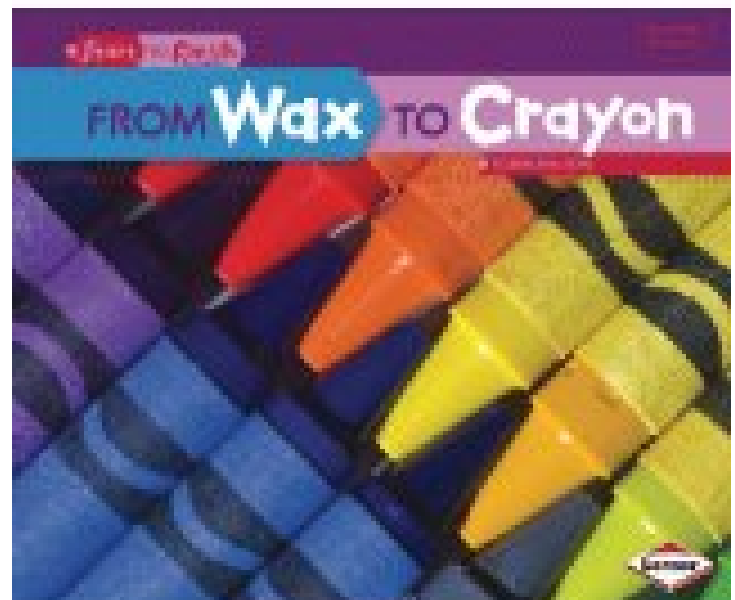
Building Communities that
Support Children's Reading

New Mexico/Colorado

From Wax to Crayon

By Robin Nelson

Lexile 370



1st Grade - Unit 2:

Crayons, Pencils and Creativity

Other books in this unit include:

The Pencil

The Day the Crayons Quit

This grant is managed by
The Three Rivers Education Foundation
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1st Grade CCSS Unit of Study Purpose for Reading & Learning:

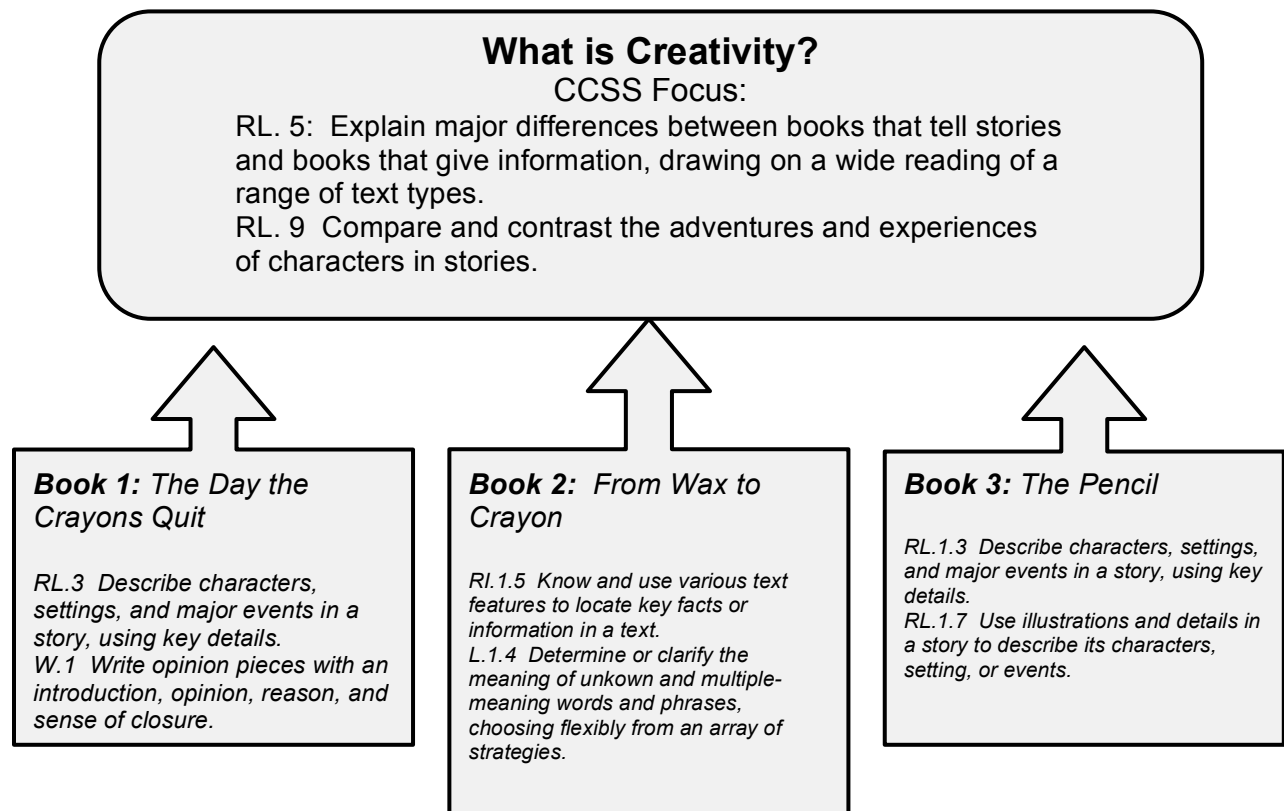
The overall unit purpose is to explore the essential question:
What is creativity?

In addition, each book will explore its own guiding question:

The Day the Crayons Quit - Why is creativity important? How can practicing our creativity help us?

From Wax to Crayon - How can tools, like crayons, help us be creative?

The Pencil - How can thinking be creative? When might we want to think creatively?



Pacing Guide:

This unit is designed to be completed in 5 - 6 instructional days. The assessment contains questions from each of the 3 texts. The individual sections of the assessment may be completed following reading and instruction for each text **or** after the study of all 3 texts - at the teacher's discretion.

The Day the Crayons Quit 1 day of instruction

From Wax to Crayon 2 days of instruction

The Pencil 2 days of instruction

Student Texts

1. The Day the Crayons Quit, by Drew Daywalt (2013)

Lexile 730

Fictional text

Synopsis:

Poor Duncan just wants to color. But when he opens his box of crayons, he finds only letters, all saying the same thing: We quit! Beige is tired of playing second fiddle to Brown. Blue needs a break from coloring all that water, while Pink just wants to be used. Green has no complaints, but Orange and Yellow are no longer speaking to each other. What is Duncan to do? Debut author Drew Daywalt and New York Times bestseller Oliver Jeffers create a colorful solution in this playful, imaginative story that will have children laughing and playing with their crayons in a whole new way.

2. From Wax to Crayon, by Robin Nelson (2013)

Lexile 370

Informational text

Book Jacket Synopsis:

How does wax turn into a colorful crayon? Follow each step in the production cycle—from melting wax into a liquid to coloring a fun picture—in this fascinating book!

3. The Pencil, by Allan Ahlberg (2008)

Lexile 540

Narrative fiction

Book Jacket Synopsis:

Once there was a pencil, a lonely little pencil, and nothing else. It lay there, which was nowhere in particular, for a long, long time. Then one day that little pencil made a move, shivered slightly, quivered somewhat... and began to draw. What did he draw? Whom did he draw? What did they do? Find out in this comical story about a pencil and the world he creates, brought to life by the imaginative twosome behind The Runaway Dinner and Previously.

CCSS Focus

The Day the Crayons Quit

RL.1.3 Describe characters, settings, and major events in a story, using key details.

RL.1.4 Identify words and phrases in stories or poems that suggest feelings or appeal to the senses.

W.1.1 Write opinion pieces with an introduction, opinion, reason, and sense of closure.

From Wax to Crayon

RI.1.5 Know and use various text features (e.g., headings, tables of contents, glossaries, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text.

L.1.4 Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 1 reading and content, choosing flexibly from an array of strategies.

The Pencil

RL.1.3 Describe characters, settings, and major events in a story, using key details.

RL.1.7 Use illustrations and details in a story to describe its characters, setting, or events.

Additional Teacher Resources

Accompanying this unit are sets of documents entitled

Resources for Effective Instruction and

Resources: Forms and Reproducibles.

In these resources you will find:

- Curriculum Design Theory
- Differentiation
- Think Alouds
- Vocabulary Instruction Protocol
- Partner Reading Routines
- Question Stems for Partner Reading
- Character Analysis Charts
- Sentence Webs
- Vocabulary Word Map Examples

Table of Contents

The Day the Crayons Quit

- Book Assessment Preview
- Phonemic Awareness & Phonics - Day 1
- Vocabulary List and Activity Menu
- Text Dependent Questions

From Wax to Crayon

- Book Assessment Preview
- Phonemic Awareness & Phonics - Day 2
- Phonemic Awareness & Phonics - Day 3
- Vocabulary List and Activity Menu
- Text Dependent Questions

The Pencil

- Book Assessment Preview
- Phonemic Awareness & Phonics - Day 4
- Phonemic Awareness & Phonics - Day 5
- Vocabulary List and Activity Menu
- Text Dependent Questions

Reader's Journal

Crayons, Pencils, and How We Are Creative

Student Resources

- Essential Question Anchor Chart
- Phonemic Awareness & Phonics Resources
 - Tracking Mat
 - Day 1 Materials
 - Day 2 Materials
 - Day 3 Materials
 - Day 4 Materials
 - Day 5 Materials
 - Fluency Passages
- Vocabulary Cards
- Unit Assessment Student Copy

PARCC Evidence Tables

- Reading Information
- Reading Literature
- Vocabulary Interpretation and Use
- Writing to Express Understanding Using Text Sources

Citations

Ahlberg, A. (2008). *The pencil*. Somerville, MA: Candlewick Press.

Jeffers, O. (2013). *The day the crayons quit*. New York, NY: Philomel Books.

Moats, L.C., & Hall, S. (2010). *Language essentials for teachers of reading and spelling: Teaching phonics, word study, and the alphabetic principle*. Boston, MA: Sopris West Educational Services.

Nelson, R. (2013). *Start to finish: From wax to crayon*. Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications Company.

PARCC evidence tables. Retrieved from <http://www.parcconline.org/K2-assessments> 4-24-2015.

Patterson, K. (2013). *Robust vocabulary instruction*. Des Moines, NM: Professional development session by Regional Reading Coach. Adapted from Beck, McKeown, & Kuchan (2002).

Vaughn, S., & Linan-Thompson, S. (2004). *Research-based methods of reading instruction: Grades K-2*. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.

West Virginia Department of Education Reading First Phonics Lessons. Retrieved from <http://wvde.state.wv.us/osp/ReadingFirst.html> 1-14-2015.

1st Grade CCSS Unit of Study

Crayons, Pencils, and Creativity

From Wax to Crayon

by Robin Nelson

Book Assessment Preview

[Student Copy in Resources](#)

1. Tell how crayons are made. Use these words:

- wax
- vat
- pigment
- mold

Answers will vary. Details should be properly sequenced and listed vocabulary should be used accurately.

RI.1.2 Identify a topic and retell key details of a text.

RI.1.4 Ask and answer questions to help determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases in text.

2. Locate the following text features in the book. Explain(orally, to your teacher) the purpose of each feature.

- table of contents
- heading
- bold type
- glossary
- index

Students should accurately find given text features within the book, name them accurately, and describe what each feature is used for.

RI.1.5 Know and use various text features to locate key facts or information in a text.

3. Which page tells about how crayons are sorted? What text feature will help you find the answer quickly?

[Possible Answers:](#)

[Page 16; both the table of contents and the index contain this information.](#)

RI.1.5 Know and use various text features to locate key facts or information in a text.

4. *Read the meanings of **mold**:*

1	a fungus that grows on bread or cheese (noun)
2	to form something into a desired shape (verb)
3	a container used to shape a liquid as it hardens (noun)

Which meaning of **mold** is used in this sentence? “Colored wax is poured into a **mold**.”

[Answer: c\) meaning 3](#)

DAY 2 Phonics Instruction: Multiple Sound Vowel Team – ai / ay

See Student Resources for word cards & fluency passage 1

RF.1.2.A Distinguish long from short vowel sounds in spoken single-syllable words.

RF.1.3.C Know final -e and common vowel team conventions for representing long vowel sounds.

Section	Instructional Routine for DAY 2
Warm-up Activity 2 min.	Oral Word Chain: cat, bat, hit, map, bag, log, clap, grab, brag, mad, cap, sit, ran, fun Review auditory discrimination of short /ă/ sound: Teacher says each word aloud, students give thumbs up if the word has the short /ă/ sound.
Phonological Awareness and Articulation of Skill 3 min.	Review skill: Teacher reminds students that 2 vowel teams (ai / ay) stand for the long /ā/ sound. Students practice articulation chorally and individually. Oral Word List: May, Gail, play, rain, stray, day, stays, tail, gray, trail, pain, waits Activate Phonemic Awareness: Teacher says words with long /ā/ vowel sounds. Students determine whether the /ā/ is in the medial or final position.
Letter-Sound Correspondence 2 min.	Word Reading List: May, Gail, play, rain, stray, day, stays, tail, gray, trail, pain, waits Letter sound Correspondence: Give each student the word list with ai / ay spellings (student resources). Students will circle the ai and ay in each word. Review with students that ai / ay stand for the long /ā/ vowel sound.
Word Blending Routine 5 min.	Word Reading List (from above): May, Gail, play, rain, stray, day, stays, tail, gray, trail, pain, waits I Do: Teacher reads 2 words list, modeling visual identification of ay / ai patterns and blending sounds to read the whole word. We Do: Teacher and students read all long /ā/ words together, practicing identifying ay / ai patterns and blending to read the whole word. You Do: Students to whisper read all of the long /ā/ words to a partner, switch roles.
Word Work: Word Building with Letter Tiles 5 min.	See Tracking Mat in Student Resources I Do: Ask students to think about where the long /ā/ sound is in the word. Most often, when the /ā/ is at the <u>end</u> of the word, the spelling is ay . Most often, when the /ā/ is in the middle of the word, the spelling is ai . Teacher models word building activity using 2 words from the list, demonstrating with a think aloud for selecting ai for the middle of a word and ay at the end of a word. Word Building Words: May, Gail, play, rain, stray, day, stays, tail, gray, trail, pain, waits We Do: Teacher and students build 2-4 words together. You Do: Students build remaining words, dictated by the teacher.
Phrases for Dict 3 min.	stay gplayswait rain clay tray
Text Application & Fluency 10 min.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read passage 1 with identified target words Read a clean copy of passage 1 Skill Specific Passage 1 Words: day, gray, rain, May, Gail, play, wait, trail, tail, stays, okay

DAY 3 Phonics Instruction: Multiple Sound Vowel Team – ai / ay

See Student Resources for word cards & fluency passage 2

RF.1.2.A Distinguish long from short vowel sounds in spoken single-syllable words.

RF.1.3.C Know final -e and common vowel team conventions for representing long vowel sounds.

Section	Instructional Routine for DAY 3
Warm-up Activity 2 min.	Word List: your, friend, different, each, again, into, become, people, should, every, many, under, which, around, little, out, said, only Review Activity: Review sight words using popcorn words activity.
Phonological Awareness and Articulation of Skill 3 min.	Oral Word List: sail, lay, plan, way, have, stack, frail, bag, snail, plain, hats, wails, faint Activate Phonemic Awareness: Teacher says words with long /ā/ and short /ă/ vowel sounds. Students will stand up if the words have a long /ā/ sound.
Letter-Sound Correspondence 2 min.	Letter Sound Correspondence: Review letter sound association. Students practice sound chorally and individually.
Word Blending Routine 5 min.	Flip Book Words: sail, frail, snail, wail, lay, way, day, gray I Do: Teacher shows the flip book with the sn on one side and the ail on the other. Read the word using a think aloud, modeling blending routine. We Do: Teacher and students use the flip book to make a new word and read it together. You Do: Students make new words using the flip book and read them.
Word Work: Word Building with Magnet Letters 5 min.	Word Building Words: sail, lay, way, frail, snail, plain, wails, faint I Do: Teacher models using magnetic letters to build a word We Do: Teacher and students build another word together. You Do: Students build remaining words, dictated by the teacher.
Phrases for Dictation 3 min.	may play frail snail in the rain way plain
Text Application & Fluency 10 min.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify target words in passage 2 Read passage 2 Skill Specific Passage 2 Words: bay, sail, lay, way, frail, snail, plain, wails, faint Repeat words from Passage 1: Gail, May, day

Vocabulary List

Some vocabulary words may be taught explicitly before reading, while others may be taught in context during reading of the text.

Refer to **Effective Instruction - Vocabulary Instruction Protocol** section of this unit for detailed instructions.

Tier 2 Vocabulary Possibilities

content vocabulary	text features vocabulary
factory	table of contents
label	heading
mold	bold type
pigment	glossary
vats	index

See word cards in Resources

Word cards may be used for:

- Vocabulary practice activities (see next page)
- Language activities:
 - Sorting into part of speech categories
 - Drawing from part of speech category(ies) to say or write sentences

Vocabulary Activity Menu

Options for practicing new vocabulary following initial instruction

Generate Situations, contexts, and examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students find the bold type signifying a vocabulary word within the text. Identify the exact words within the text that explain the meaning of the bold type vocabulary word. Highlight or underline the meaning.• Students find the bold type signifying a vocabulary word within the text. Identify, within the illustration, the image of the vocabulary word. With a learning buddy, each student will explain, orally, the purpose of the object and describe its properties of the object (size, color, etc.) as shown in the illustration. Each student will draw, label, and color the object.
Writing	<p>Complete the following question stem for each vocabulary word:</p> <p>A _____ is a _____ and it is used for _____.</p> <p><i>A mold is a hole that you pour melted stuff into, and it is used for shaping things, like crayons or jello.</i></p>

Text Dependent Questions for Comprehension and Building Connections

Day 1: FIRST READ

PURPOSE: Read for general understanding and enjoyment.

RL.1.1 Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.

Set the purpose for reading and ask questions following each page of text based on the **FIRST READ** column of the following chart. Highlight vocabulary in the text on sticky notes or an anchor chart as you read.

Day 2: SECOND READ

PURPOSE: Read for deeper understanding and analysis of the author's craft.

L.1.4a Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 1 reading and content, choosing flexibly from an array of strategies. -Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.

RI.1.5 Know and use various text features (e.g., headings, tables of content, glossaries, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text.

Set the purpose for reading and ask questions following each page of text based on the **SECOND READ** column of the following chart. After completion of the second read, partners / triads work collaboratively to complete activity pages for this text.

	First Read	Second Read
Text Access Options	<input type="checkbox"/> choral reading with all students <input type="checkbox"/> student whisper read followed by teacher guided phrase reading	<input type="checkbox"/> partner choral reading <input type="checkbox"/> triangle read around groups <i>teacher paces the reading to allow for questioning following each page / section read</i>
<i>Set Purpose for Reading</i>	<i>Have you ever colored with crayons? Do you ever wonder how they are made? As we read this story together the first time, we'll focus on understanding the information that the author shares with us.</i>	<i>Now we know how crayons are made. We'll read the text again to look more closely at how the author organized the information for us:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → <i>How the author provides clues to help us know what new words mean</i> → <i>How the puts the book together in a way that helps us learn new information</i>
Title Page		What is creativity? How can tools, like crayons, help us be creative? <i>Revisit anchor chart to record and continue discussion. See student resources.</i>
Table of Contents	Explain what a table of contents is and its purpose.	Ask a few questions to help students use this text feature.

		e.g., What page tells us about crayons getting boxed? Which page will show us how a worker checks crayons?
Page 4-5	Closely examine the illustration. Point out that this is the Crayola Factory. The sign says that this is a hands-on discovery center. Ask students if they have any questions about this. Record their questions for later exploration. (Posed questions can be researched by students later. Examples: Where is this factory? What is a hands-on discovery center? Where does wax come from?)	<p>Point out the bolded heading. Explain what a heading is and its purpose. Further explain that the heading is always located at the top of the information that it pertains to.</p> <p>Point out the bolded vocabulary word. Tell that the illustration shows an example of a factory. Ask students to tell about factories they've seen or read about.</p>
Page 6-7	Ask students if they have any questions about this. Record their questions for later exploration. (Posed questions can be researched by students later. Examples: What is the powdered pigment made of? How many colors does crayola make?)	<p>Point out the bolded heading. Again, explain what a heading is and its purpose.</p> <p>Point out the bolded vocabulary words.</p> <p>Ask students to point out the vat in the illustration. Have them describe it to a learning buddy. When might a vat be used (other than when making crayons)?</p> <p>Ask students to point out the pigment in the illustration. Have them describe it to a learning buddy. What other pigment colors do you think the workers add to melted wax? What leads you to think this?</p>
	First Read	Second Read
Page 8-9	<p>Clarify misconceptions and discuss different meanings of MOLD (mold, as a fungus on cheese or bread vs. mold, as a shaped hole vs. to mold, as in shaping clay or dough) Revisit this several times; an assessment question addresses this.</p> <p>Have students explain to their learning buddies how crayons get their shape.</p>	<p>Complete, together, a multiple meaning vocabulary web (see printable resources). Revisit this several times; an assessment question addresses this.</p> <p>Ask students where the heading is on this page. How do they know? What is the purpose of the heading?</p>
Page 10-11	<p>How does the melted wax get hard?</p> <p>Explain that the illustration shows the cooled wax after the mold has been removed.</p>	

Page 12-13	<p>Why might the company want to remove crayons with dents or chips?</p> <p>That's a long wax stick! How do you think it gets crayon-sized, and a pointy tip?</p>	<p>Ask students where the heading is on this page. How do they know? What is the purpose of the heading?</p> <p>Ask students to point out the paper label in the illustration. Have them describe it to a learning buddy. When might a label be used (other than when making crayons)?</p>
Page 20-21	How do crayons get to stores?	Ask students where the heading is on this page. How do they know? What is the purpose of the heading?
Page 24	<p>Explain what a glossary is and its purpose Explain what an index is and its purpose.</p> <p>What is creativity? How can tools, like crayons, help us be creative?</p> <p><i>Create an anchor chart to record and continue discussion. See student resources.</i></p>	<p>Ask a few questions to help students use this text feature:</p> <p>Glossary - How do you say this word? What does ____ mean?</p> <p>Index - What page tells us about shaping crayons? Which page will show us how crayons get wrapped?</p> <p>What is creativity? How can tools, like crayons, help us be creative?</p> <p><i>Revisit anchor chart to record and continue discussion. See student resources.</i></p>

After Reading From Wax to Crayon:

- Discuss Essential Question as a whole group
- Record student ideas from this text on class anchor chart (sample in resources)
- Students work in pairs / triads to complete Reader's Journal pages for this text

Crayons, Pencils, and Creativity

Reader's Journal

Name: _____

Partner: _____

The Day the Crayons Quit

by Drew Deywalt

1. Look carefully at these words. What do you notice about them?

create

creative

creativity

Based on what you notice, what do you think *creativity* means?

L.1.4 Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases.
b - Use frequently occurring affixes as a clue to the meaning of a word.

Retell the story in your own words.

<i>First,</i>
<i>Then,</i>
<i>Finally,</i>
<i>The central message of this story is</i>

RL.1.2 Retell stories, including key details, and demonstrate understanding of their central message or lesson.

Why are Yellow and Orange mad at each other?

What is something creative that Duncan could do to help them be friends again? Draw a picture to help explain your answer.

RL.1.1 Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.

In what ways are you creative? Give 3 examples.

I am creative when...

How can you improve your creativity? Give three examples.

I can be more creative by...

From Wax to Crayon

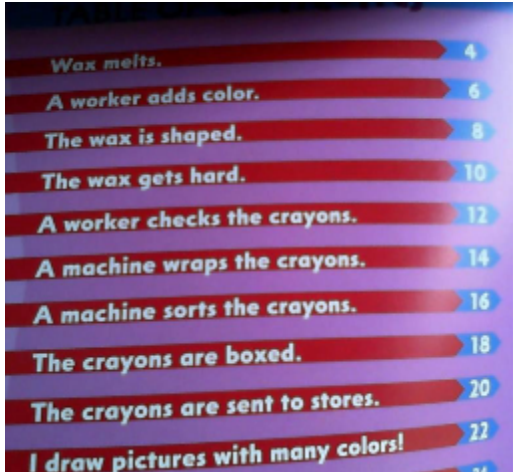
by Robin Nelson

1. How can tools, like crayons, help us be more creative?

Show your creativity! Draw and color something amazing.

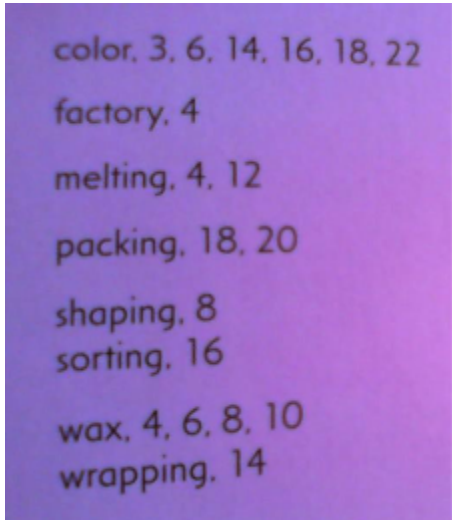
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Write the name and purpose of each text feature for the illustration below.

	<p>The name of this text feature is:</p> <hr/> <p>The purpose of this text feature is:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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RI.1.5 Know and use various text features to locate key information in a text.


Write the name and purpose of each text feature for the illustration below.

	<p>The name of this text feature is:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>The purpose of this text feature is:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
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On which page would you find information about sorting? _____

Which page will tell you about melting? _____

Write the name and purpose of each text feature for the illustration below.

	<p>The name of this text feature is:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>The purpose of this text feature is:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
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In this book, what does *label* mean?

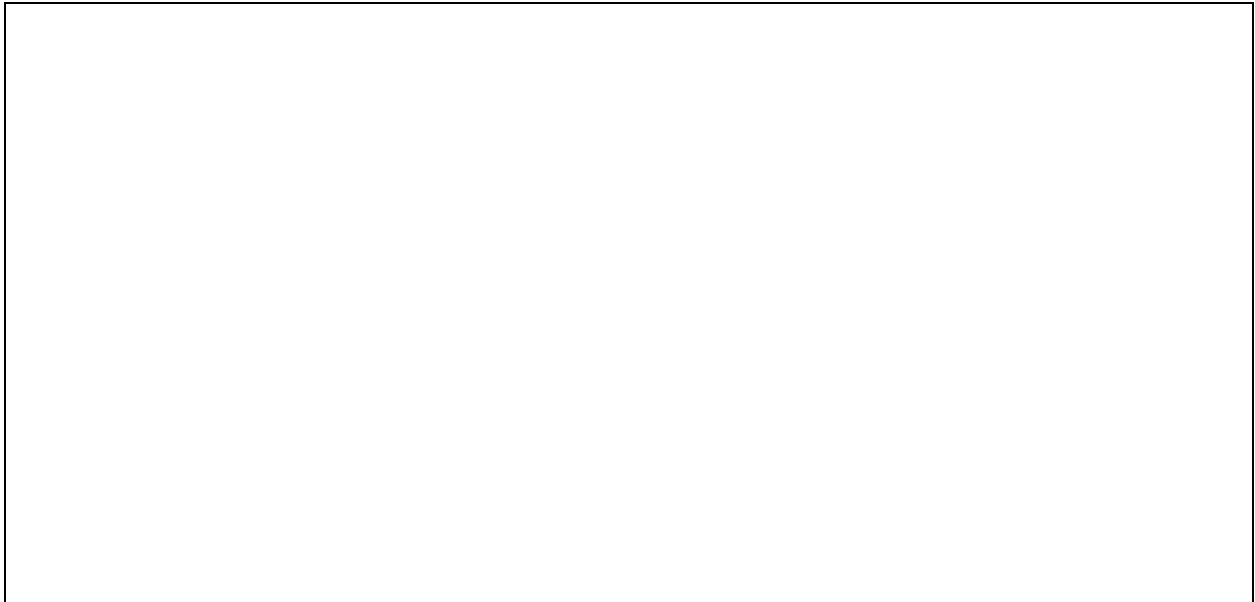
As you read this book, you thought of things you'd like to know more about. Your teacher wrote your questions down. Pick one question, research to find answers, and write about it here.

My question is: _____
_____.

Here is where I looked for answers: _____
_____.

Here are some answers I found: _____

Here's an illustration to show my answers:



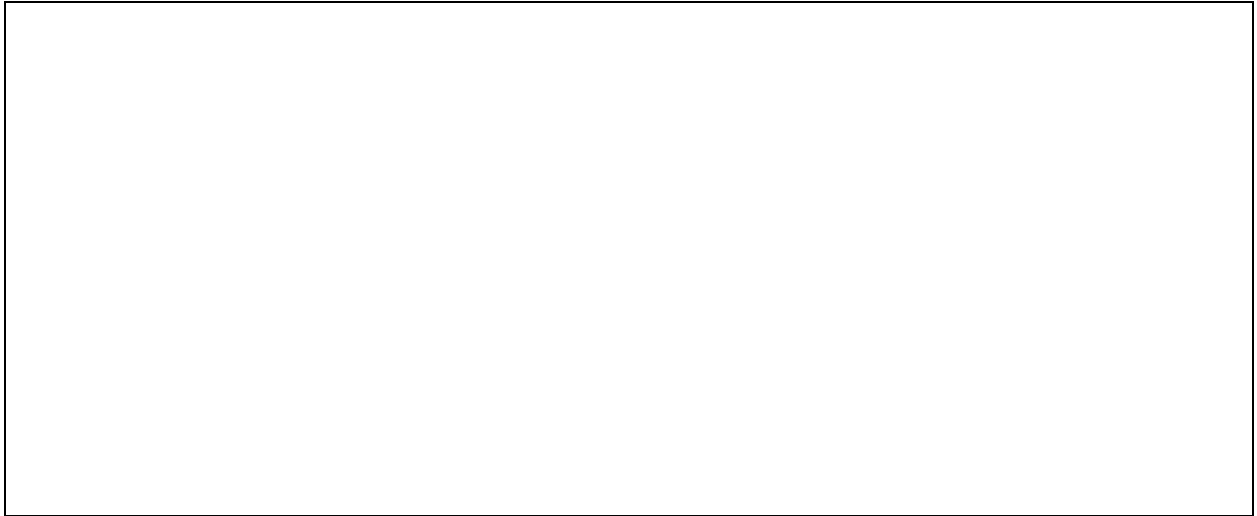
W.1.2 Write informative/explanatory texts in which they name a topic, supply some facts about the topic, and provide some sense of closure.

The Pencil

by Allan Ahlberg

Think creatively!

Imagine that you are sitting next to a person who bothers you. Draw a picture to show how you might solve this problem in a creative way.



Think creatively!

Imagine that your scissors have come to life, just like the pencil did in our story. Write and illustrate a story to tell what your scissors do.

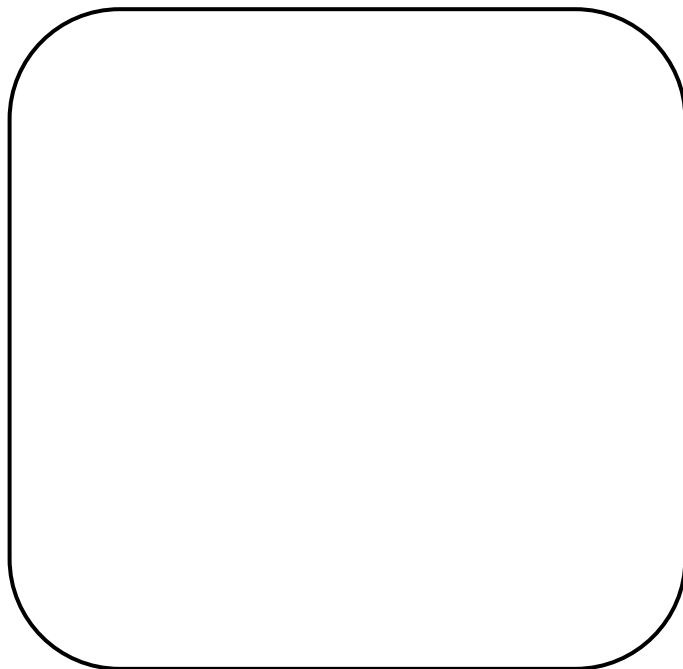
Essential Question

Anchor Chart

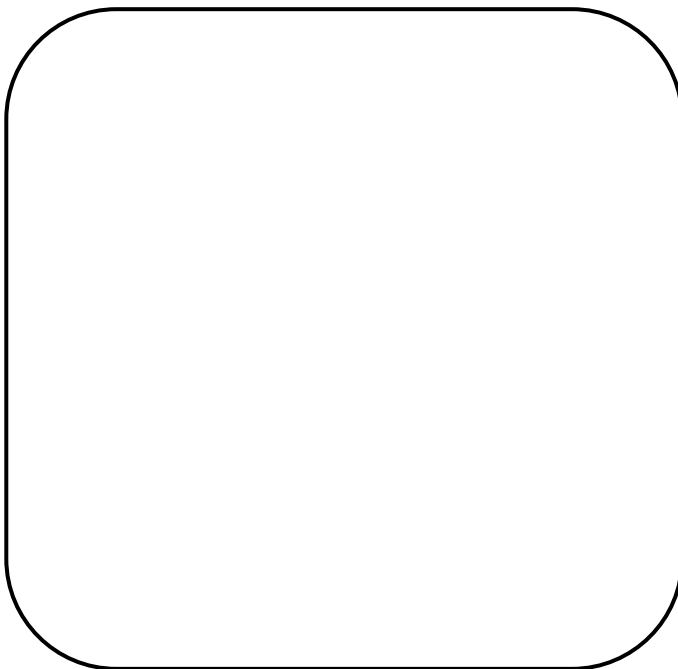
What is creativity?		
<p>Why is creativity important? How can practicing our creativity help us?</p> <p>Ideas from book 1: <u>The Day the Crayons Quit</u></p>	<p>How can tools, like crayons, help us be creative?</p> <p>Ideas from book 2: <u>From Wax to Crayon</u></p>	<p>How can thinking be creative? When might we want to think creatively?</p> <p>Ideas from book 3: <u>The Pencil</u></p>

Phonemic Awareness and Phonics Instruction
Tracking Mat

Vowels



Consonants



Day 1 Phonics Instruction: Predictable Vowel Team – ai/ay
Letter Sound Correspondence: Word Cards for Sorting

May	Gail
play	rain
day	stray
stays	tail
gray	trail

pain

waits

ran

wax

add

vat

has

pack

wrap

The Pencil 2 days of instruction

ay	<u>b</u>	<u>d</u>	s
t	ai	r	<u>p</u>
n			

Day 2 Phonics Instruction: Predictable Vowel Team – ai/ay

Letter Sound Correspondence: Word Reading List

May	play	stray
Gail	rain	tail
day	stays	gray
trail	pain	waits

Day 2 Phonics Instruction: Predictable Vowel Team – ai/ay

Letter Sound Correspondence: Word Reading List

May	play	stray
Gail	rain	tail
day	stays	gray
trail	pain	waits

Day 2 Phonics Instruction: Predictable Vowel Team – ai/ay

Letter Sound Correspondence: Word Reading List

May	play	stray
Gail	rain	tail
day	stays	gray
trail	pain	waits

Day 2 Phonics Instruction: Predictable Vowel Team – ai/ay
Word Work: Letter tiles

ay	ai	<u>d</u>	g
l	m	n	<u>p</u>
r	s	s	t
w			

Day 3 Phonics Instruction: Predictable Vowel Team – ai/ay

Warm-Up: Sight Words

your

friend

people

each

again

into

should

every

many

under

which

around

little

out

said

only

different

become

Day 3 Phonics Instruction: Predictable Vowel Team – ai/ay

Word Blending: Flip Book

s	ai	l

fr	ay	

gr

sn



w



l



d

Day 4 Phonics Instruction: Predictable Vowel Team – ai/ay

Word Blending: Pocket Chart Word Sort

sail	frail
snail	wail
lay	way
day	gray
faint	bay

plain

play

stay

Day 4 Phonics Instruction: Predictable Vowel Team – ai/ay

Word Work: Letter tiles

ay	ai	<u>b</u>	f
l	n	<u>p</u>	r
s	t	w	

Day 5 Phonics Instruction: Predictable Vowel Team – ai/ay

Word Blending Routine: Closed Sort Record Sheet

Name _____

ai	ay

May	Gail	play	rain	stray
day	stays	tail	gray	trail
pain	waits	snail	plain	way
bay	lay	sail	frail	wails

Passage Number: 1

The Stray Dog

The day is gray. It may rain. May and Gail want to play at the pond. They will meet on the trail to the pond. May gets to the trail first and waits for Gail.

Gail finds a stray dog on the trail. The dog is in pain. The dog tucks his tail as Gail comes close. May sees Gail and runs to meet her. Gail stays with the dog and sends May for help. May will bring help. The dog will be okay.

West Virginia Department of Education Reading First: **Explicit Instruction for Phonics Intervention**
Instructional Focus: **Predictable Vowel Team – ai/ay**

Passage Number: 2

A Day at the Bay

Gail and May plan a day at the bay. May and Gail want to sail on the bay and lay in the sun. On the way to the bay, they see a frail snail and a plain frog on a log. The plain frog gulps the frail snail and May wails!

Gail and May get to the bay. First they lay in the sun. They get so hot they start to feel faint. Then they go to the dock and get a boat to sail. As they sail on the bay, they cool off. May and Gail have a fun day at the bay.

West Virginia Department of Education Reading First: **Explicit Instruction for Phonics Intervention**

Instructional Focus: **Predictable Vowel Team – ai/ay**

Passage Number: 3

The Train to Spain

Jay drives a train on the main line. The train takes mail and grain to Spain. Jay pays for Ray and Clay to ride the train with him to Spain.

The train sways and comes off the rails. The grain spills on the mail. Ray and Clay use pails to pick up the mail and the grain. Jay fails to get the mail and grain to Spain on time.

Vocabulary Cards

The Day the Crayons Quit

career	overworked	brilliantly
tattletale	gorgeous	creativity
whiner	stubby	

From Wax to Crayon

factory	table of contents	pigment
label	heading	vats
mold	bold type	glossary
index		

The Pencil

ridiculous	shivered	absolutely
darkening	quivered	
cozy		

name

date

Unit Assessment: Crayons, Pencils, and How We Are Creative

Directions: Use a copy of the books The Day the Crayons Quit, From Wax to Crayon, and The Pencil to answer the following questions. You may also use the anchor charts we have made in class.

Part 1: The Day the Crayons Quit

1. The essential questions for this book are, “Why is creativity important? How can practicing our creativity help us? ”

Look back at our What is Creativity Chart. Write 4 sentences about why you think creativity is important, and how you practice creativity.

2. Describe the major events in the story, using key details. You can use the book to help you remember.

First,

Second,

Then,

Finally,

3. Compare and contrast Red (the character) and Gray (the character).

Red and Gray are the same because...

Red and Gray are different because...

Part 2: From Wax to Crayon

1. Use these words as you tell how crayons are made:

- wax
- vat
- pigment
- mold

First,

Second,

Then,

Finally,

2. Locate the following text features in the book. Explain (orally, to your teacher) the purpose of each feature.

- ☐ table of contents
- ☐ heading
- ☐ bold type
- ☐ glossary
- ☐ index

3. Which page tells about how crayons are sorted? What text feature will help you find the answer quickly?

Page: _____

Text feature: _____

4. Read the meanings of **mold**:

1	a fungus that grows on bread or cheese (noun)
2	to form something into a desired shape (verb)
3	a container used to shape a liquid as it hardens(noun)

Which meaning of **mold** is used in this sentence?

“The colored wax is poured into a mold.”

- a) meaning 1
- b) meaning 2
- c) meaning 3

5. The essential question for this book is, “How can tools, like crayons, help us be creative?”

Look back at our What is Creativity Chart. Write 4 sentences about which tools help you be more creative, and how they do it.

Part 3: The Pencil

1. The essential questions for this book are, “How can thinking be creative? When might we want to think creatively?”

Look back at our What is Creativity Chart. Write 4 sentences about what you think creative thinking is, and when you might need to think creatively.

2. What’s the setting of this story? Where does this story’s setting come from?

3. What kind of personality does the pencil have? Use the illustrations in the book and the words to help you explain your answer.

Vocabulary Review Menu of Activities

(shared by Kayce Patterson, NM Regional Reading Coach, 2013. Adapted from Beck, McKeown, & Kuchan, 2002).

Use these suggested activities on words that have already been introduced. A variety of activities is listed to provide choice for both the teacher and students. These activities can be used in any combination and in any order.

General Review of Meaning and Usage: Students work together in pairs or small groups to “quiz” each other.

Variation 1) Students use their personal glossaries in the Reading Response Journal to ask peers for a meaning, or a sentence for, or synonyms for a given word.

Variation 2) Each student chooses 4 vocabulary words. The student writes the word on one side of an index card, and the student friendly definition on the other side of the card. The student tapes the cards on his/her sleeves, then walks around, asking classmates if they can say what’s on the back side of the card (it may be the word, or the definition, depending on how the student taped them). If the classmate gets the right answer, the classmate pulls the card off and keeps it as a “point”. The student with the most cards at the end of the given time frame wins.

Variation 3) Working in pairs or small groups, students complete a Word Family Tree for each word. *See Resources: Forms and Reproducibles section of this unit for Word Family Tree template.*

Variation 4) Students create a 3-part vocabulary chart with the day’s words. When complete, students fold one side of the 3-part vocabulary chart back (the picture side, or the word side), so the owner sees only one row of the chart, and the partner sees a different row. Pairs face each other and quiz the other on the word’s definition. *See Resources: Forms and Reproducibles section of this unit for the 3-part vocabulary chart template.*

Word Relationships: Students respond to how two words might be related. Teachers should model how to do this before assigning to students.

Variation 1) Ask students how two words may be related or connected.

How might RUFFLED and GLITTERING be connected? The model wore a ruffled dress that was glittering in the candlelight.

How might COZY and DOZING be connected? The cat laid on the cozy cushion, dozing in the sunlight.

Variation 2) Teacher poses a question around two target words. Students respond and explain their response.

Can ORDINARY people be FASCINATING?

Variation 3) Teacher creates analogies for students to complete. Later, students can create their one for classmates to complete.

A DETERMINED person is someone who is really set on getting something done, while a WAVERING person is _____.

Variation 4) Students sort vocabulary words into various categories (categories can be designated by the teacher, or student created). Students will explain why they sorted words the way they did.

Variation 5) Students place words on a teacher created continuum line.

Very slow _____ *Very fast*
 PLOD TRUDGE BOUND SPRINT

Connect to Self: Students are asked to connect the vocabulary words to something familiar to them. It may be other words, people, happenings, books, movies, common experiences, etc.

Variation 1) Direct connection

ELOQUENT reminds me of the president because he has to make a lot of speeches and say them correctly with just the right words.

Variation 2) Students write two sentences, one in which they substitute an idea with a vocabulary word.

I didn't want to answer the question, so I pretended that I didn't hear it.

I didn't want to answer the question, so I evaded it.

Generate Situations, Contexts, and Examples: These are based on situations that stay constant. Students find ways to apply their words to situations and explain why. These won't work for every word.

Variation 1) Teacher provides questions including the vocabulary words for students to answer.

What would make a teacher call her students INDUSTRIOUS? CLEVER? DILIGENT?

Variation 2) The teacher poses questions that require students to use vocabulary across various contexts.

What would a SPLENDID day for ducks be like?

What would be a SPLENDID meal for vegetarians?

Who would be a SPLENDID friend, and why?

Variation 3) Students work together to come up with answers in which situations remain the same, but application changes.

How might a cook/musician/veterinarian/teacher show that he/she is VERSATILE?

Variation 4) Students work together to make lists to accompany vocabulary words.

Name 3 things that would be CATASTROPHIC.

Writing: Students write thoughtful responses and uses for vocabulary words.

Variation 1) Students use sentence stems, including the word 'because' or 'when'.

The king was ____ (student inserts vocabulary word) because ____.

Yesterday I ____ (student inserts vocabulary word) when ____.

Variation 2) Teacher provides a writing prompt that will help students build personal connections with vocabulary words.

Think of a time when you felt either ENVIOUS, COOPERATIVE, OR PLACID. Write about why you felt that way.

Think of a time when you might need to INVESTIGATE or be IMPRESSIVE. Write a paragraph to tell about it.

Variation 3) Students use a prompt or an idea generator, then link target words together in a story. Students should use as many vocabulary words as possible.

Who? An old woman What? All the lights go out Where? In a mall

Variation 4) Students are asked to think (and write) of ways their target words can be used differently in the story where they came from, or how they could be used in a different story.

Beck, I.L., McKeown, M.G., & Kucan, L. (2002). *Bringing words to life*. New York, NY: The Guilford Press.

3-part Vocabulary Chart Template

Word	Student-friendly definition	Simple sketch

Fold Fold

Some teachers write these stems on index cards or on tongue depressors. Or, you can print them out and laminate them or put them in a page protector. Students ask each other these questions during partner or small group reading.

Question Stems - General Understanding & Key Details

What happened first? Second? Next?

Tell me about _____ (a character or event).

What is the main idea of this page/chapter?

Describe _____ (a character's) appearance.

Describe _____ (a character's) personality.

Who is the most important person in this part? How do you know?

Retell/summarize what happened in this part.

Who are the main characters?

When/where is this story taking place?

How did _____ (character) react when _____ (something interesting/important) happened?

What happened when _____ (a character did something)?

Question Stems - Further Exploration

Retell (summarize) what's happened so far, in your own words.

What does _____ (choose a word from the text) mean?

Why did _____ (choose a character) say _____ (choose a piece of dialogue) this way?

What is another meaning for this word (choose a vocabulary man from the text)?

How does this picture (choose a picture from the text) help us understand what is happening?

What is the author's purpose in writing this part?

Describe _____'s (choose a character) mood. What clues in the text helped you?

Tell me about _____'s (choose a character) personality. What clues in the text helped you?

How does this section help us answer the essential question(s)?

Context Clues

Copied directly from Reading Rockets

<http://www.readingrockets.org/article/using-context-clues-understand-word-meanings>

Introduction

When attempting to decipher the meaning of a new word, it is often useful to look at what comes before and after that word. The surrounding words can give readers helpful context clues about the meaning and structure of the new word, as well as how it is used.

Using context clues aligns with the following ELA Common Core Standard:

- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.L.4 Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases by using context clues, analyzing meaningful word parts, and consulting general and specialized reference materials, as appropriate.

Helping struggling students use context clues

There are six common types of context clues (see below), and teachers need to provide struggling students and those with learning disabilities with direct instruction in how to use these clues.

Common Types of Context Clues

- Root word and affix: People who study birds are experts in ornithology.
- Contrast: Unlike mammals, birds incubate their eggs outside their bodies.
- Logic: Birds are always on the lookout for predators that might harm their young.
- Definition: Frugivorous birds prefer eating fruit to any other kind of food.
- Example or illustration: Some birds like to build their nests in inconspicuous spots — high up in the tops of trees, well hidden by leaves.
- Grammar: Many birds migrate twice each year.

Teachers have found it effective to model a self-questioning strategy to identify the different types of context clues. You can ask questions that are designed to focus attention on the unknown word and the possible clues to its meaning, such as: What are the surrounding words? How do these offer me clues? What does this word mean in terms of the context?

It is also helpful to provide students with frequent reminders and examples of the different types of context clues. Using online tools, you can post the list of context clues (and some corresponding examples) on your class wiki, website, or blog. You can also display the list on the bulletin board in your classroom so that students can easily remind themselves about context clues. Students can also keep examples in their reading or writing portfolios.

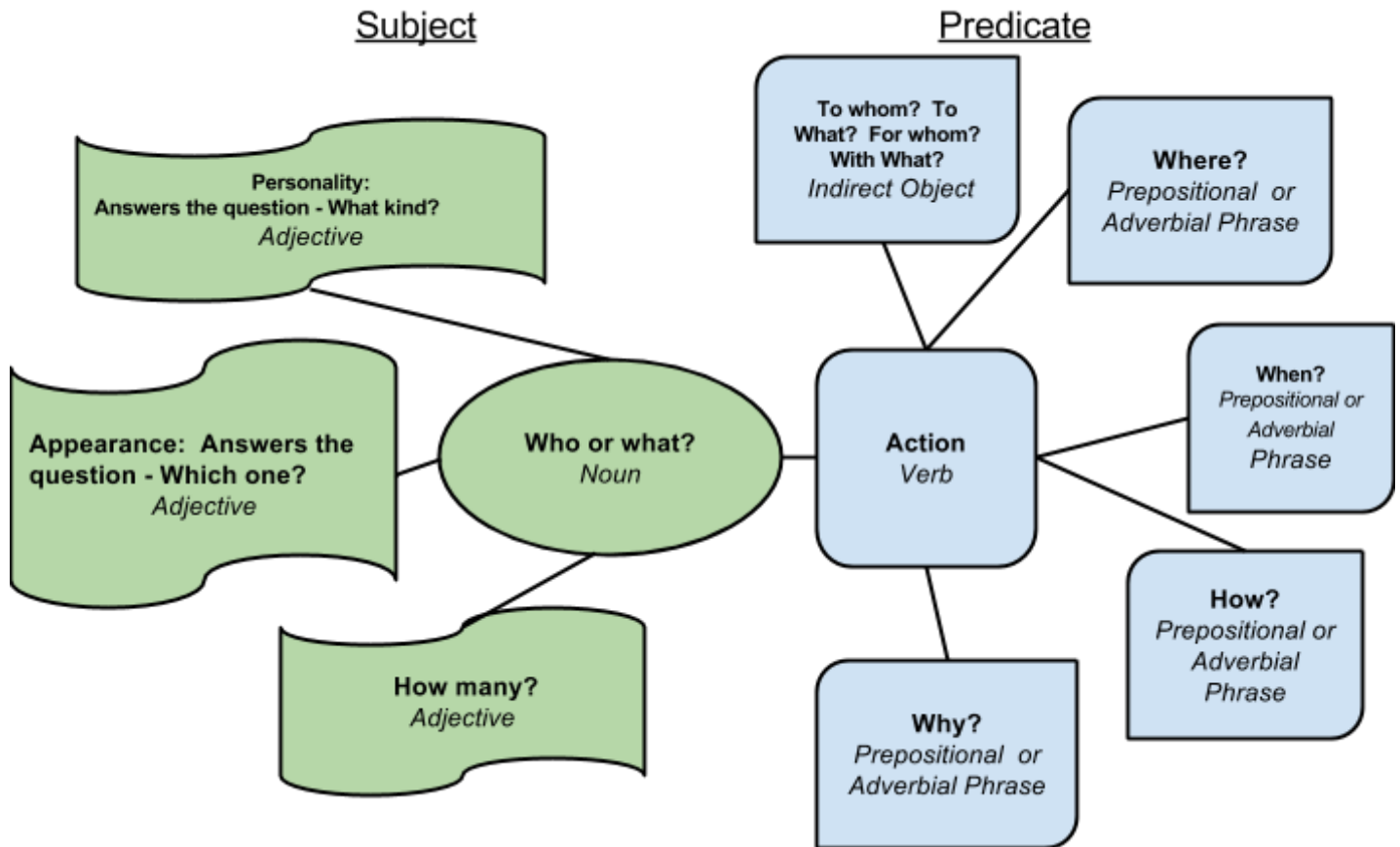
Character Analysis Chart

For each entry, provide the page number on which the detail is found.

CHARACTER	APPEARANCE	PERSONALITY	ACTIONS

Sentence Web

A graphic organizer/tool to help students write longer, more complex sentences.



3.L.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. a) Explain the function of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs in general and their functions in particular sentences. f) Ensure subject-verb and pronoun-antecedent agreement. g) Form and use comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified. i) Produce simple, compound, and complex sentences.

Sentence Elaboration Protocol

Based on “Masterpiece Sentences” activity in LANGUAGE! 2nd Edition (Greene, 2000).

1) Create a basic sentence with a base subject and base predicate. Draw a box around each part.

- Ask *who* or *what* did it (subject), and *what did the subject do* (predicate):



2) Stretch the predicate by asking:

- *How* did s/he do it?
- *When* did s/he do it?
- *Where* did s/he do it?

Write each response on a different card or sentence strip.

The dog
barked
ferociously
in the middle of the night
downstairs.

3) Move the predicate parts.

- The dog barked ferociously downstairs in the middle of the night.
- The dog barked in the middle of the night, ferociously, downstairs.
- The dog barked downstairs, ferociously, in the middle of the night.

4) Add to the subject by asking:

- *Which?*
- *What kind of?*
- *How many?*

Write each response on a different card or sentence strip.

In the middle of the night, the solitary, fearsome guard dog barked ferociously downstairs.

5) Add detail or substitute synonyms if necessary.

Near midnight, a single, formidable guard dog barked ferociously downstairs.

6) Polish, if needed. Sometimes less is more.

Near midnight, a single, formidable guard dog barked viciously.

Grade: 1	
Claim: Reading Information: Students read and demonstrate comprehension of grade-level complex informational texts.	
Items designed to measure this claim may address the standards and evidences listed below:	
Standards:	Evidences to be measured on the PARCC Assessments The student's response:
RI 1: Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides questions and answers that show understanding of the key details in a text. (1)
RI 2: Identify a topic and retell key details of a text.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an identification of the topic of a text. (1) Provides a retelling of key details in a text. (2)
RI 3: Describe the connection between two individuals, events, ideas, or pieces of information in a text.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a description of the connection between two individuals in a text. (1) Provides a description of the connections between two events in a text. (2) Provides a description of the connections between two ideas or pieces of information in a text. (3)
RI 5: Know and use various text features (e.g., headings, tables of contents, glossaries, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates knowledge and use of text features to locate key facts or information in a text. (e.g., headings, table of contents, glossaries, electronic menus, icons). (1)
RI 6: Distinguish between information provided by pictures or other illustrations and information provided by the words in a text.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an identification of the difference between information provided by pictures or other illustrations and information provided by the words in a text. (1)
RI 7: Use the illustrations and details in a text to describe its key ideas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates use of the illustrations and details in a text to describe the key ideas in the text. (1)
RI 8: Identify the reasons an author gives to support points in a text.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an identification of the reasons an author gives to support points in a text. (1)
RI 9: Identify basic similarities in and differences between two texts on the same topic (e.g., in illustrations, descriptions, or procedures).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an identification of the similarities and differences between two texts on the same topic (e.g. in illustrations, descriptions, or procedures). (1)

NOTE- Items may combine standards and evidence statements.

Grade: 1

Claim: Reading Literature: Students read and demonstrate comprehension of grade-level complex literary text.

Items designed to measure this claim may address the standards and evidences listed below:

Standards:	Evidences to be measured on the PARCC Assessments
	The student's response:
RL 1: Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides questions and/or answers that show understanding of key details in a text. (1)•
RL 2: Retell stories, including key details, and demonstrate understanding of their central message or lesson.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides a retelling of a story, including key details. (1)• Provides an identification of the central message or lesson in a text. (2)
RL 3: Describe characters, settings, and major events in a story, using key details.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides a description of characters in a story using key details. (1)• Provides a description of the setting of a story using key details. (2)• Provides a description of the major events in a story using key details. (3)
RL 5: Explain major differences between books that tell stories and books that give information, drawing on a wide reading of a range of text types.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides an explanation of the major differences between books that tell stories and books that give information. (1)
RL 6: Identify who is telling the story at various points in a text.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides an identification of who is telling the story at various points in a text. (1)
RL 7: Use illustrations and details in a story to describe its characters, setting, or events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides a description of characters, setting, or events from a story using illustrations and details from a story. (1)
RL 9: Compare and contrast the adventures and experiences of characters in stories.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides a comparison and contrast of the adventures and experiences of characters in two or more stories. (1)

Grade: 1	
Claim: Vocabulary Interpretation and Use: Students use context to determine the meaning of words and phrases.	
Items designed to measure this claim may address the standards and evidences listed below:	
Standards:	Evidences to be measured on the PARCC Assessment. The student's response:
RI 4: Identify words and phrases in stories or poems that suggest feelings or appeal to the senses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an identification of words and phrases in a story or a poem that suggests feelings or that appeal to the senses. (1)
RI 4: Ask and answer questions to help determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases in a text.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates the ability to ask or answer questions to determine the meaning of or clarify the meaning of words and phrases in a text. (1)
L 4: Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grade 1 reading and content</i> , choosing flexibly from an array of strategies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. b. Use frequently occurring affixes as a clue to the meaning of a word. c. Identify frequently occurring root words (e.g., <i>look</i>) and their inflectional forms (e.g., <i>looks, looked, looking</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates the ability to determine the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases, using sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. (1) Demonstrates the ability to determine the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases, using frequently occurring affixes as a clue to the meaning of a word. (2) Demonstrates the ability to determine the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases, using frequently occurring root words and their inflectional forms. (3)
L 5: With guidance and support from adults, demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sort words into categories (e.g., colors, clothing) to gain a sense of the concepts the categories represent. b. Define words by category and by one or more key attributes (e.g., a <i>duck</i> is a bird that swims; a <i>tiger</i> is a large cat with stripes). c. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at home that are <i>cozy</i>). d. Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs differing in manner (e.g., <i>look, peek, glance, stare, glare, scowl</i>) and adjectives differing in intensity (e.g., <i>large, gigantic</i>) by defining or choosing them or by acting out the meanings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings by sorting words into categories (e.g. colors, clothing) to gain a sense of the concepts the categories represent. (1) Demonstrates understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings by defining words by category and by one or more key attributes. (2) Demonstrates understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings by identifying real-life connections between words and their use. (3) Provides a statement that defines the different shades of meaning among verbs differing in manner and by adjectives differing in intensity.(4) Acts out the different shades of meaning among verbs differing in manner and/or by adjectives differing in intensity.(5)

L 6: Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, including using frequently occurring conjunctions to signal simple relationships (e.g., <i>because</i>).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provides a statement using words and phrases acquired through conversations and reading, including frequently occurring conjunctions to signal simple relationships. (1)	



BCSCR

Building Communities that Support Children's Reading

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Community-Based Components

- **Read Alongs:** Held at the schools, community centers, or community libraries for children 0-4 and 5-8.
- **Little Free Libraries:** A Little Free Library will be placed in each community. A Little Free Library is a box full of books where anyone may stop by and pick up a book (or two) and bring back another book to share.
- **Reading and Outreach:** Public service announcement (PSAs) placed in print and electronic media outlets, as well as brochures placed throughout the community.
- **Community Reading Nights:** One-hour reading blocks with follow-up discussions and book distribution for all community members of all ages.
- **School and Community-Based Tutoring:** Small group (3-4 students) tutoring will be offered at each targeted school, to over 12,000 students over 2 years.

School-Based Components

Regional coordinators will work with school administrators to determine critical areas for enhancing reading instruction in a particular school or district and to address professional development needs focused on literacy.

- **Book Distribution:** Class sets of books, with multiple options per grade level, for checkout and instructional packets.
- **Reading Achievement and Readiness:** Analysis of state standardized testing; reporting of assessment data.
- **Needs Assessment:** Collaboration with district personnel to identify

Parent-Based Components

- **Book Distribution:** Take home books with activity packets based on books for each reading component, for all age groups.
- **Monthly 'help your kids read' workshops:** Parent training will be held in each district on a monthly basis. Workshops will be broken down by age group (Pre-K, K-3, grades 4-6).
- **Understanding Your Child's Assessment Scores:** A 4th workshop will help parents understand what reading achievement scores mean and how they might support their child's reading success.

Fully funded through a federal grant from the Department of Education

Grant award number S215G140114



Classroom Book Sets

Teachers have access to a variety of fiction and informational classroom book sets selected to address rigorous college and career readiness skills. Each set comes complete with high quality curriculum activities and additional resources appropriate for specific grade level bands.

- **Materials available for K-3, 4-6, and 7-12:** For a complete list of books available by grade level, please visit the bcscr.3riversed.org website. Select the 'Schools' tab and then the 'Unit Plans' link. All unit plans are available for free download.
- **Classroom Book Sets Available:** Contact your regional BCSCR coordinator for more information and to schedule a time to utilize these resources with your students.

Project Goals

By the end of the funding period, in comparison to 2014 baseline:

- 40% of participating 4-year-old children will achieve significant gains in oral language skills;
- the percentage of 3rd-grade students who meet or exceed proficiency of State reading or language arts assessments will increase by 15 percentage points;
- the percentage of 8th-grade students who meet or exceed proficiency of State reading or language arts assessments will increase by 15 percentage points;
- the percentage of high school students who meet or exceed proficiency of State reading or language arts assessments will increase by 15 percentage points and the percentage of parents who report reading with their children will increase by 25 percentage points
- 65% of teachers will indicate improvements in their reading instruction as a result of professional development as evidenced by school- and classroom-based assessments