Arizona

Queen Victoria's Bathing Machine

By Gloria Whelan
Lexile 820

2nd Grade - Unit 1: Communities

Other books in this unit include:
The Tub People
Who Does That? Jobs in Your Community

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505-436-2548
501 Airport Dr., Suite 209
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2nd Grade College and Career Ready
Unit of Study
Communities, Tubs, and the Jobs People Do

Purpose for Reading & Learning:

The overall unit purpose is to explore the essential question:
What makes a community a place where we would like to live?

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

*Who Does That? Jobs in Your Community* - How do different workers help make a community a nice place to live?

*The Tub People* - How can we respond when someone in our community needs help?

*Queen Victoria’s Bathing Machine* - What can we do when there is a problem to solve in our community?

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What makes a community a place where we would like to live?

CCSS Focus: R.CCR.9
Analyze how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare approaches the authors take.

- **Book 1:** *Who Does That? Jobs in Your Community*
- **Book 2:** *The Tub People*
- **Book 3:** *Queen Victoria’s Bathing Machine*
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.

Who Does That? Jobs in Your Community 1 day of instruction
The Tub People 2 days of instruction
Queen Victoria’s Bathing Machine 2 days of instruction

Student Texts

   Lexile 500 (approximate)
   Informational text
   
   **Synopsis:**
   Many jobs need to be done in a community to meet people’s needs and wants. Many different people work together to help keep our communities clean, healthy, safe, and nice places to live.

   Lexile 540
   Narrative fiction
   
   **Book Jacket Synopsis:**
   Meet the tub people - the father, the mother, the grandmother, the doctor, the policeman, the child and the dog. Each day they stand in a line on the edge of the bathtub. Until one evening, when the child is in danger and the Tub People must come together...only their unsinkable spirits can save the day.

   Lexile 820
   Narrative nonfiction in verse
   
   **Book Jacket Synopsis:**
   No one ever said being Queen would be easy. But one thing Queen Victoria never thought about was not being able to swim - ever. It would be so indelicate to have your loyal subjects see your bathing suit and you, Her Royal Highness, in it! What is a queen to do?
   
   If you are Queen Victoria with a smart and loving husband like Prince Albert, you have no worries because your husband will make sure you have a bathing machine that is fit for a queen.
**College and Career Ready Focus**

Who Does That? Jobs in Your Community

2.RI.5 – Know and use various text features (e.g., captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.

2.RI.6 – Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe.

2.L.4.E – Use glossaries and beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases

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**The Tub People**

2.RL.3 – Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges

2.RL.4 – Describe how words and phrases (e.g. regular beats, alliteration, rhymes, repeated lines) supply rhythm and meaning in a story, poem, or song.

2.RL.7 – Use information gained from the illustrations and words in a print or digital text to demonstrate understanding of its characters, setting, or plot.

2.L.4 – Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 2 reading and content, choosing flexibly from an array of strategies.

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**Queen Victoria’s Bathing Machine**

2.RL.3 – Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges

2.RL.4 – Describe how words and phrases (e.g. regular beats, alliteration, rhymes, repeated lines) supply rhythm and meaning in a story, poem, or song.

2.RI.3 – Describe the connection between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text.

2.RI.6 – Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe.

2.L.5b – Distinguish shades of meaning among closely related verbs (e.g., toss, throw, hurl) and closely related adjectives (e.g., thin, slender, skinny, scrawny).

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**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
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**The Tub People**
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- Who Does That? Jobs in Your Community
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- Unit Assessment Student
- Copy Unit Assessment Answer Key

**Evidence Tables**
- Reading Information
- Reading Literature
- Vocabulary Interpretation and Use
- Writing to Express Understanding Using Text Sources
Citations


### Book Assessment Preview

**Student copy in Resources**

1. What is a more exciting word to use instead of *threw* in the following sentence?
   
   In the last second of the game, the player *threw* the basketball across the court toward the hoop.
   
   a.) tossed  
   b.) hurled  
   c.) handed  
   d.) released

2. Distinguish shades of meaning among closely related verbs (e.g., toss, throw, hurl) and closely related adjectives (e.g., thin, slender, skinny, scrawny).

3. Which word best completes this rhyming couplet:
   
   “You climb down the steps in perfect repose,  
   into the ocean right up to your ________.”
   
   a.) knees  
   b.) propose  
   c.) swimsuit  
   d.) nose

4. Describe how words and phrases (e.g. regular beats, alliteration, rhymes, repeated lines) supply rhythm and meaning in a story, poem, or song.

5. Look back at your Bathing Machine Procedure Chart.  
   Select one of the workers from the chart and write a paragraph about
   ● what they do
   ● where they might work
   ● what materials and tools they might use
   ● how their work helps the community

6. Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges.

7. Think about the communities in each of the 3 books: Who Does That, Tub People, and Queen Victoria. Look at the comparison charts you made in your reading journal. Write about two of the similarities between these communities and one of the differences.

2.RL.9 Compare and contrast the most important points presented by two texts on the same topic.
Phonemic Awareness Warmup

ELA-Literacy 2.RF.3D Decode words with common prefixes and suffixes.

Day 1 Instruction (3 minutes - oral)

“Today we will listen for the suffixes at the ends of words. The suffix -tion means that “there is an act or process with” the root word. I will say a word. We will segment the syllables out loud.

- When you hear the suffix -tion, say -tion.
- If you do not hear the suffix -tion, say no.”

I do: The word is motion. First I segment the syllables: mo - tion. The final syllable is -tion, so I will say -tion.

We do Let’s try some together. The word is nation, so we will say the syllables, mo - tion. Does it have the suffix? Yes, -tion. The word is skitter. Say it, skit - ter. Suffix -tion? No.


Continue with additional words (mix of example and non-example)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-tion suffix</th>
<th>non example words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attention</td>
<td>partridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imagination</td>
<td>mason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mention</td>
<td>corset</td>
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<tr>
<td>fiction</td>
<td>device</td>
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<td>application</td>
<td>basin</td>
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<tr>
<td>action</td>
<td>subject</td>
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<td>fraction</td>
<td>nearly</td>
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<tr>
<td>compunction</td>
<td>caption</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Day 2 Instruction (2 minutes - oral)

“Today we will listen for more suffixes at the ends of words. The suffix -ful means “full of” the root word.

- When you hear the suffix -ful, say -ful.
- If you do not hear the suffix -ful, say no.”

Repeat same activity as above with words with the suffix -ful.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-ful suffix</th>
<th>non-example words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>joyful</td>
<td>disgrace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>graceful</td>
<td>populace</td>
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<tr>
<td>grateful</td>
<td>dabble</td>
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<td>helpful</td>
<td>askew</td>
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<td>careful</td>
<td>catapult</td>
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<tr>
<td>frightful</td>
<td>tureen</td>
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<tr>
<td>artful</td>
<td>imperial</td>
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<tr>
<td>cheerful</td>
<td>unaware</td>
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<tr>
<td>colorful</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Phonics Practice

See resources attached

ELA-Literacy 2.RF.3.D Decode words with common prefixes and suffixes.
-ion, -ful

Day 1 Instruction (10 minutes)
“The suffix -tion at the end of a word is spelled t, i, o, n.
Air-write and say it with me: t, i, o, n, -tion.
Today we will write some 2 syllable words with the suffix -tion.
● The first syllable will be the root of the word,
● The second syllable will be the suffix -tion.
● Remember, -tion tells us the word is about an act or process.”

Materials:
● chart paper / white board for teacher to model word writing
● 2 column recording sheet for each student (to be used both days)
  students label one column with the heading -tion

I do: Model with the word caption:
Syllables? cap - tion.
Does the word have the -tion suffix? yes.
● The first syllable was cap: spell it: c, a, p.
● How will I spell -tion? air-write: t, i, o, n.
● Write the whole word, caption, under the heading -tion on the recording sheet
Read the new word with the -tion suffix.

We do: Select 2-4 more words: identify syllables and suffix, write and read as a group.

You do: Teacher selects 4 more words, students talk with an elbow partner to identify syllables, -tion suffix, write, and read.
keep the organizer - to be completed day 2
Day 2 Instruction (15 minutes)

“The suffix -ful at the end of a word is spelled f, u, l.
Air-write and say it with me: f, u, l, -ful.
Today we will write some 2 syllable words with the suffix -ful

● the first syllable will be the root of the word,
● the second syllable will be the suffix -ful.
● Remember, the suffix -ful means “full of” the root word.

Materials:

● chart paper / white board for teacher to model word writing
● 2 column recording sheet for each student (from day 1)
  students label second column with the heading -ful

I do: Model with the word helpful:
Syllables? help - ful.
Does the word have the -ful suffix? yes.
  ● The first syllable was help: spell it: h, e, l, p.
  ● How will I spell -ful? air-write: f, u, l.
  ● Write the whole word, helpful, under the heading -ful on the recording sheet
Read the new word with the -ful suffix.

We do: Select 4 more words: identify syllables and suffix, write and read as a group.

You do: Dictate the following sentences for students to write in the space at the bottom of the graphic organizer:
  1. My brother is very careful on his bike.
  2. Our favorite books are fiction.
  3. Did I mention the helpful new website?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>general knowledge</td>
<td><strong>rhyming couplet gratitude</strong></td>
<td>modesty</td>
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<td>1-2</td>
<td>petticoats</td>
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<td>corset</td>
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<td>whim</td>
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<td>3-4</td>
<td>lady-in-waiting</td>
<td>sodden</td>
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<td></td>
<td>disgrace</td>
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<td>notion</td>
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<td>5-6</td>
<td>populace</td>
<td>dabble</td>
<td>transport</td>
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<td>device</td>
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<td>7-8</td>
<td>catapult</td>
<td>learned</td>
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<td>9-10</td>
<td>partridge</td>
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<td>hurled</td>
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<td>pheasants</td>
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<td>11-12</td>
<td>Osborne</td>
<td>brilliant</td>
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<td>Dover</td>
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<td>mazurkaed</td>
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<td>13-14</td>
<td>wheelwright</td>
<td>imperial</td>
<td>confined</td>
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<td>mason</td>
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<td>basin</td>
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<td>15-16</td>
<td>lumber</td>
<td>fashioned</td>
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<td>nary</td>
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<td>17-18</td>
<td>repose</td>
<td>unmentionable</td>
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<td>19-20</td>
<td>propose</td>
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<td>Page</td>
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<td>prying</td>
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<td>shuttered</td>
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<td>23-24</td>
<td>turf</td>
<td>bouyant</td>
<td>plunged</td>
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<td>surf</td>
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<td>pitched</td>
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<td>wallowed</td>
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<td>25-26</td>
<td>frigate</td>
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<td>hail</td>
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<td>tiff</td>
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<td>tureen</td>
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<td>27-28</td>
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<tr>
<td>29-30</td>
<td>subjects</td>
<td>unaware</td>
<td>skitter</td>
<td>grateful</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Vocabulary Activity Menu
Options for practicing new vocabulary following initial instruction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example / Non Example</th>
<th>Variation 4) Provide students with a situation and have them choose which of two target words represent the situation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*eg: After falling into the fish pond, would your clothes be <em>sodden</em> or <em>askew</em>? Why? <em>How would a mouse move across the kitchen floor: would it <em>skitter</em> or <em>wallow</em>? Why?</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Relationships</th>
<th>Variation 3) Teacher creates analogies for students to fill in.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>eg: A rubber duck is <em>bouyant</em>, while a marble is likely to ...</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Second graders can write sentences with <em>ease</em>, while preschoolers ...</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generate Situations, contexts, and examples</th>
<th>Variation 1) Students find ways to apply their target words to a situation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>eg: What would make your teacher say this to her class?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>☆ I am so <em>grateful</em> that you did that!</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>☆ Please <em>transport</em> this to the office.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>What would make a boss say this to his workers?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>☆ This <em>device</em> needs a repair.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>☆ We will need to hire a <em>wheelwright</em>.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Writing</th>
<th>Variation 3) Provide students with a writing prompt about an interesting situation. Students will link at least 3 target words together in their story responding to the situation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>eg: Possible situations:</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>☆ Winning a football game.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>☆ Going in the wrong door at the theater and accidentally ending up on stage.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>☆ Arriving at school and all of the adults are absent.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|         | *Target word bank:*  
|         | *notion, brilliant, sodden, waltzed, mazurkaed, polka, hurled, chucked, launch, devise, unaware, nary, ease* |

Text Dependent Questions for Comprehension and Building Connections

2nd Grade – Unit 1: Communities Queen Victoria’s Bathtub
Text Dependent Questions for Comprehension and Building Connections

Day 1: FIRST READ
PURPOSE: Listen for general understanding and enjoyment of the poem.
2.RL.4 Describe how words and phrases (e.g. regular beats, alliteration, rhymes, repeated lines) supply rhythm and meaning in a story, poem, or song.

Day 1: SECOND READ
PURPOSE: Listen for deeper understanding of the events and characters portrayed in the poem.
2.RL.3 Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges

Day 2: THIRD READ
PURPOSE: Read a section of the text closely for deeper understanding of the bathing machine.
2.RI.3 Describe the connection between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text.
Set the purpose for reading and ask questions following each page of text based on the FIRST READ / SECOND READ column of the chart below. Highlight vocabulary in the text or on sticky notes as you read.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text Access Options</th>
<th>First Read Day 1</th>
<th>Second Read Day 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ teacher read aloud to students</td>
<td>☐ teacher read aloud to students</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Set Purpose for Reading**

So far we have read about communities, workers, and how people in a community can work together to help out when someone is in trouble. Today I’ll read a poem to you - it tells a true story about a problem the Queen of England had - and how her family & community helped solve the problem.

- **Listen to this poem for words that rhyme.**
- **You’ll also hear some interesting words that the author has chosen to include in the poem.**

Now that we’ve heard the way the poem sounds, you’ll listen again to learn more about the characters and what they did about the problem in their community. We’ll think about these questions:

- What was the problem?
- How did different people help solve the problem?
- What reaction did each person have to the solution?

**Page 1-2**

At the end of the first line is a word that rhymes with the last word of the second line (sea, be; bright, tight). What word rhymes with **whim**?

What does Queen Victoria want to do?

**Page 3-4**

Does the rhyming pattern continue on this page? What are some of the rhymes?

What is the problem the author explains here? What does the queen decide to do about it?

**Page 5-6**

In the 3rd line, why does the author use the words “with ease” instead of “easily”?

What kind of invention does Prince Albert want to invent? Why?

**Page 7-8**

Will Prince Albert be up to the challenge of inventing an invention? How does the author let us know?
| Page | Page 9 | In the first couplet, the author uses the words “hurled” and “chucking”.  
- What do these words make you think of?  
- Compare these words to throw. Do they sound more gentle or more violent? | What is Prince Albert’s first idea for getting the queen into the ocean? |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Page 10</td>
<td>Victoria does not think the catapult is a good idea. Why not?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page 11-12</td>
<td>Brilliant means extremely bright, like the sun on a very bright day. How does the author’s use this word to describe Prince Albert’s idea help us know what kind of idea he has?</td>
<td>Describe Albert &amp; Victoria’s reaction to the brilliant idea.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Page 13-14 | | How are different people helping with the invention?  
- What do the words in the text tell us about this?  
- What does the illustration add? |
| Page 15-16 | Look at the illustration. What is the brilliant invention starting to look like? | | |
| Page 17-18 | The author says the bathing machine was “fit for a queen”. What does that saying mean? | How does Prince Albert feel about the bathing machine at this moment?  
- Clues from the illustration?  
- Clues from the text? |
| Page 19-20 | Write the words propose and clothes for students to see.  
The author uses the words “propose” and “clothes” to rhyme in the first couplet on this page.  
- What do you notice about these words - how they look and how they sound?  
- Do words need to have the same spelling pattern in order to sound like a rhyme? | | |

**First Read Day 1**

**Page 21-22**

How does Queen Victoria react to the bathing...
| Page 23-24 | The author gives us a clue about the meaning of the word *turf* in the words of the text.  
- what is the clue?  
- what does *turf* mean? | How does the author let us know Victoria is enjoying herself? |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Page 25-26</td>
<td>How do the sailors react when they see the queen going for a swim?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page 27-28</td>
<td>The author has used many descriptive words, or adjectives, in this poem. What adjectives would you use to describe queen Victoria in this illustration?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Page 29-30 | We know that the suffix -ful means “full of”.  
- What does it mean that Victoria is *grateful* to Prince Albert?  
- What could we say to complete the description, “she is full of ______”?  
*grateful* → full of gratitude | Victoria appreciates Prince Albert for making the bathing machine for her.  
- Did Prince Albert do the whole job by himself?  
- Who were some of the other people who helped make it happen? |
| Author’s Note | Show this page with an explanation that the author gives the historical background on Queen Victoria & Prince Albert’s life in this section.  
Reading all or part of the author’s note aloud to students may be done at the teacher’s discretion. | Look at the photograph of the real bathing machine. How well did the poem we read depict the actual bathing machine? |

**Third Read Day 2**

| Text Access | Students close read a copy of pages 13-24 with teacher support |  |
### Options
- □ choral reading with all students
- □ student whisper read followed by teacher guided phrase reading

### Set Purpose for Reading

*Now we know the story of Queen Victoria and the bathing machine Prince Albert made for her. We'll read a part of the text together to look more closely at:*

- ➔ How the bathing machine was made
- ➔ How the bathing machine works

### Page 13-14
What are some of the materials Prince Albert needs for his brilliant invention?  
Who are the workers he calls on for help?  

Begin recording information on the procedure chart (resources); continue adding to the chart as subsequent pages are read and discussed.

### Page 15-16
What information does the author give us on these pages that we can add to our chart?  
- ● information from the text  
- ● information from the illustration

### Page 17-18
What are some of the features of the bathing machine? You will label them on your diagram.

### Page 19-20
What steps will the Queen follow to use the bathing machine?  
What will the bathing machine do once the Queen has her bathing suit on?

### Page 21-22

### Page 23-24
What is the last thing the Queen does to enter the water?

**Students should work with a partner to complete the procedure chart, reviewing and recording the information from the text and illustrations.**
After Reading *Queen Victoria’s Bathing Machine*:

- 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
## Essential Question
### Anchor Chart

**What makes a community a place where we would like to live?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ideas from book 1:</th>
<th>Ideas from book 2:</th>
<th>Ideas from book 3:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who Does That?</td>
<td>The Tub People</td>
<td>Queen Victoria’s Bathing Machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs in Your Community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


I can write 2 syllable words with suffixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>suffix - ______</th>
<th>suffix - ______</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.                                 2.                                 3.                                 

Phonics skill: Queen Victoria’s Bathing Machine
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rhyming couplet</th>
<th>lady-in-waiting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>modesty</td>
<td>notion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petticoat</td>
<td>corset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disgrace</td>
<td>device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gratitude</td>
<td>devise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confined</td>
<td>dabble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populace</td>
<td>whim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>coot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catapult</td>
<td>launch</td>
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<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>learned</td>
<td>hurled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chucking</td>
<td>polka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partridge</td>
<td>Dover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pheasant</td>
<td>waltz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mersaner</td>
<td>askew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osborne</td>
<td>mason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mazurka</td>
<td>basin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brilliant</td>
<td>ease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wheelwright</td>
<td>sodden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imperial</td>
<td>nary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fashioned</td>
<td>lumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propose</td>
<td>hover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repose</td>
<td>peep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unmentionable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary Word Cards: Queen Victoria’s Bathing Machine
Work with a partner.
Complete the chart with information you learned from the text.

**Building Materials List**

**Workers Needed**

**Bathing Machine Procedure Chart**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What steps do you follow to use it?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diagram**

**Label each feature of the machine**

Comprehension Anchor Chart: *Queen Victoria’s Bathing Machine*
Unit Assessment: Communities, Tubs, and the Jobs People Do


1.) Page 14 of the text has the heading, “So Many Jobs!” The heading helps us know that the text on this page will be about:

   a.) how librarians help us get books to read
   b.) the many jobs that are needed in a community
   c.) that everyone has to be a veterinarian
   d.) how many jobs each person needs to have in a community

   Read this section of the text to answer the question.

   “Communities can be very different. Some are in the country, and some are in the city. Some communities are on cold mountains, and some are in hot deserts.

   “All communities have workers who help meet people’s needs and wants. Who are community workers? Police officers, doctors, and teachers are just a few examples.”

2.) Which of the following is **not** a reason the author wrote this part of the text?

   a) to give you information about cities
   b) to inform you about what community workers do
   c) to describe different kinds of communities
   d) to give a few examples of community workers
Read the meanings of **power**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>physical strength or force (noun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>an ability to do something (noun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>electricity (noun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>to supply with energy (verb)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.) Which meaning of **power** is used in these sentences?

“Sometimes storms cut off **power**.
Utility workers act quickly to fix problems and bring the **power** back on.”

   a) meaning 1  
   b) meaning 2  
   c) meaning 3  
   d) meaning 4  

The essential question for this book is, “How do different workers help make a community a nice place to live?”

4.) Look back at our Community Workers Chart.
Write a paragraph about one worker you read about in this book.
   • What is important about their job?
   • How does their work make the community a nice place to be?
Part 2: The Tub People

1.) The compound word **bathtub** means a tub in which you take a bath. What does the compound word **whirlpool** mean?

   a.) a topping you put on your ice cream  
   b.) a round puddle  
   c.) water that is quickly swirling around in a circle  
   d.) an animal that you see in a zoo

---

Read this section of the text to answer the question.

“The Tub People stood **woodenly** in their line. If they could have spoken, they would have shouted out what a terrible drain that was, and how it had sucked away their little Tub Child.”

2.) As it is used in this passage, the word **woodenly** means

__________________________

   a) the Tub People were standing stiff and still  
   b) the Tub People were made out of wood  
   c) the Tub People were wishing they could talk  
   d) the Tub People were angry at the tub drain

Look at the Character Analysis Chart we made together in class. The Tub People like to do different activities on the bed than they did in the tub.

3.) What did the Tub Father and the Tub Child do in each location?

__________________________________________

__________________________________________

4.) How are these activities similar for them?

__________________________________________
Part 3: Queen Victoria’s Bathing Machine

1.) What is a more exciting word to use instead of threw in the following sentence?

In the last second of the game, the player threw the basketball across the court toward the hoop.

   a.) tossed
   b.) hurled
   c.) handed
   d.) released

2.) Which word best completes this rhyming couplet:

   “You climb down the steps in perfect repose, into the ocean right up to your ________.”

   a.) knees
   b.) propose
   c.) swimsuit
   d.) nose

3.) Look back at your Bathing Machine Procedure Chart.

   Select one of the workers from the chart and write a paragraph about
   • what they do
   • where they might work
   • what materials and tools they might use
   • how their work helps the community
4.) Think about the communities in each of the 3 books: *Who Does That*, *The Tub People*, and *Queen Victoria’s Bathing Machine*.

Look at the comparison charts you made in your reading journal. Write about two of the similarities between these communities and one of the differences.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
### Unit Assessment Answer Key

**Who Does That? Jobs in Your Community**

1.) Page 14 of the text has the heading, “So Many Jobs!” The heading helps us know that the text on this page will be about:

- a. how librarians help us get books to read
- b. **the many jobs that are needed in a community**
- c. that everyone has to be a veterinarian
- d. how many jobs each person needs to have in a community

2.RI.5
Know and use various text features (e.g., captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.

**Read this section of the text to answer the question.**

“Communities can be very different. Some are in the country, and some are in the city. Some communities are on cold mountains, and some are in hot deserts.

“All communities have workers who help meet people’s needs and wants. Who are community workers? Police officers, doctors, and teachers are just a few examples.”

2.) Which of the following is **not** a reason the author wrote this part of the text?

- a. to give you information about cities
- b. to inform you about what community workers do
- c. to describe different kinds of communities
- d. to give a few examples of community workers

2.RI.6
Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe.

**Read the meanings of power.**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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</table>

3.) Which meaning of **power** is used in these sentences?

“Sometimes storms cut off **power**. Utility workers act quickly to fix problems and bring the **power** back on.”

- a) meaning 1
- b) meaning 2
- c) **meaning 3**
- d) meaning 4

2.L.4e
Use glossaries and beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases.
The essential question for this book is, “How do different workers help make a community a nice place to live?”

4.) Look back at our Community Workers Chart.

Write a paragraph about one worker you read about in this book.

● What is important about their job?
● How does their work make the community a nice place to be?

*Student answers will vary.*
## The Tub People

The compound word **bathtub** means a tub in which you take a bath.

1.) What does the compound word **whirlpool** mean?
   
   a. a topping you put on your ice cream  
   b. a round puddle  
   c. **water that is quickly swirling around in a circle**  
   d. an animal that you see in a zoo

---

**Read this section of the text to answer the question.**

“The Tub People stood **woodenly** in their line. If the could have spoken, they would have shouted out what a terrible drain that was, and how it had sucked away their little Tub Child.”

2.) As it is used in this passage, the word **woodenly** means

   a. the Tub People were standing stiff and still  
   b. the Tub People were made out of wood  
   c. the Tub People were wishing they could talk  
   d. the Tub People were angry at the tub drain

---

**Look at the Character Analysis Chart we made together in class.**

The Tub People like to do different activities on the bed than they did in the tub.

3.) What did the Tub Father and the Tub Child do in each location?

   **Possible answers:** In the tub the child likes fall into the water to get rescued by his father and the father likes to be in charge of the ship. On the bed, the father likes to be the leader of the mountain climbing expedition on the quilt. The child likes to pretend to fall off the edge of the bed and have his father rescue him

4.) How are these activities similar for them?

   **Possible answers:** In both places, the father likes to be the leader or in charge. The child likes to do things that seem dangerous that his father can rescue him from.
# Queen Victoria’s Bathing Machine

1.) What is a more exciting word to use instead of **threw** in the following sentence?

In the last second of the game, the player **threw** the basketball across the court toward the hoop.

- a. tossed
- b. **hurled**
- c. handed
- d. released

2.L.5b
Distinguish shades of meaning among closely related verbs (e.g., toss, throw, hurl) and closely related adjectives (e.g., thin, slender, skinny, scrawny).

2.) Which word best completes this rhyming couplet:

“You climb down the steps in perfect repose, into the ocean right up to your ________.”

- a. knees
- b. propose
- c. swimsuit
- d. **nose**

2.RL.4
Describe how words and phrases (e.g. regular beats, alliteration, rhymes, repeated lines) supply rhythm and meaning in a story, poem, or song.

3.) Look back at your Bathing Machine Procedure Chart. Select one of the workers from the chart and write a paragraph about
- what they do
- where they might work
- what materials and tools they might use
- how their work helps the community

**Student answers will vary.**

2.RI.3
Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges

4.) Think about the communities in each of the 3 books: Who Does That, Tub People, and Queen Victoria. Look at the comparison charts you made in your reading journal. Write about two of the similarities between these communities and one of the differences.

**Possible answer:** The three communities were similar because they all had people who worked together to do something and different people had different jobs. They were different because they were in different places - one was in a town like ours, one was in a bathtub with toys, and one was in the country of England. There were also different problems in each community. The Who Does That book didn’t really have a problem, but The Tub People had a problem of one of their children getting lost, and Queen Victoria had a problem with not being able to go swimming.

2.RI.9
Compare and contrast the most important points presented by two texts on the same topic.
Curriculum Design Theory

Backwards Design - Begin With the End Goals in Mind

Effective curriculum development reflects a three-stage design process called "backward design" that delays the planning of classroom activities until goals have been clarified and assessments designed. This process helps to avoid the twin problems of "textbook coverage" and "activity-oriented" teaching, in which no clear priorities and purposes are apparent (Authentic Education, retrieved 1/17/15).

a. Instructional goals are based on College and Career Ready Standards. Each book has been examined carefully to determine which grade-level standards best correlate to its textual content.

b. Assessment questions have been developed based on those goals and have been written to best mirror the questions students will eventually encounter on short-cycle and state assessments. Assessments in grades K-1 (and perhaps first-semester grade 2) should be done whole group, with questions and correct answers being discussed by classmates and adults. Adults should help students understand why an answer is correct, and why the other answer options are not correct.

c. Activities have been designed to scaffold students toward meeting the goals set by College and Career Ready standards.

Using Essential Questions (EQs)

“Essential questions make our unit plans more likely to yield focused and thoughtful learning and learners… [They] make crystal-clear to students that passive learning is a no-no in the classroom; that thinking is required, not optional. Essential questions:

- Signal that inquiry is a key goal of learning.
- Make it more likely that the unit will be intellectually engaging.
- Help to clarify and prioritize standards for teachers.
- Provide transparency for students.
- Encourage and model metacognition for students.
- Provide opportunities for intra- and interdisciplinary connections.
- Support meaningful differentiation.” (McTighe & Wiggins, 2013)

Further, essential questions help frame the PURPOSE for reading and learning.
Differentiation

As quality educators, we must never allow struggling students to remain in low-level text or produce less quality work as means of differentiation. Further, advanced students should be expected to expand their knowledge through extended thinking activities, rather than simply producing more work than their peers.

The intent of this unit is to expose all students to quality, complex, grade-level text and to provide extensive practice with Common Core expectations. As differentiation, students should be provided various levels of support from peers and adults, as needed, to ensure a successful navigation through the text and tasks. These supports include discussion opportunities and partner and small group work. Further, students may be allowed to complete each task at his/her own optimal pace and sequence; there is no need for all students to be working on the same task at the same time (see variations within the Vocabulary Instruction Protocol, and the close reading sections found in the During Reading sections of each chapter).

When considering methods for differentiation within the grade level expectation, the tasks required of students may be graduated as seen in the PARCC evidence tables. The following example is taken from the grade 3 Reading Literature strand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade Level Expectation (Standard)</th>
<th>Evidence in the student’s response</th>
<th>Differentiation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.RL.3 Recount stories, including fables, folktales, and myths from diverse cultures; determine the central message, lesson, or moral and explain how it is conveyed through key details in the text.</td>
<td>1. Provides a recounting of stories, including fables, folktales, and myths from diverse cultures. 2. Provides a statement of the central message, lesson, or moral in a text. 3. Provides an explanation of how a central message, lesson, or moral is conveyed through details in a text.</td>
<td>Above Level Students: Expected to demonstrate mastery of all 3 points of evidence as well as expanding content knowledge and skills through extended thinking activities. Work products may be modified to reflect these extensions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>On Level Students: Expected to work toward and demonstrate mastery of all 3 points of evidence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Below Level Students: Expected to work toward mastery of all 3 points of evidence with allowances for scaffolded supports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Partner Reading Routine

Directly copied from [www.readingrockets.org/strategies/paired_reading](http://www.readingrockets.org/strategies/paired_reading)

Retrieved 2/2015

Paired reading is a research-based fluency strategy used with readers who lack fluency. In this strategy, students read aloud to each other. When using partners, more fluent readers can be paired with less fluent readers, or children who read at the same level can be paired to reread a story they have already read. Paired reading can be used with any book, taking turns reading by sentence, paragraph, page or chapter.

**Why use paired reading?**

- It helps students work together.
- It encourages cooperation and supports peer-assisted learning.

**How to use paired reading**

**How to pair students**

Pair students either by same reading ability or by high level readers with low level readers. Use the following steps to pair high-level readers with low-level readers:

- List the students in order from highest to lowest according to reading ability
- Divide the list in half
- Place the top student in the first list with the top student in the second list
- Continue until all students have been partnered
- Be sensitive to pairings of students with special needs, including learning or emotional needs. Adjust pairings as necessary
- The reader from the first list should read first while the reader from the second list listens and follows along
- The second reader should pick up where the first reader stops. If additional practice is needed, the second reader can reread what the first reader read.
- Encourage pairs to ask each other about what was read. "What was your page about? What was your favorite part?"

**Implementing the strategy**

1. Introduce the students to the Paired Reading strategy. This includes:
○ Establishing a routine for students to adopt so that they know the step-by-step requirements for engaging in paired reading (i.e. Will they read out loud, simultaneously? Will they take turns with each person reading a paragraph? a page? Or will one person read while the other person listens?).

○ Teaching students an error-correction procedure to use when supporting each other's reading (i.e. re-reading misread words; signals for difficulty).

○ Modeling the procedure to ensure that students understand how to use the strategy.

2. Ask students to begin reading in pairs and adjust reading speed if reading simultaneously so they stay together.

3. Have students offer feedback and praise frequently for correct reading.

4. Monitor and support students as they work.

When to use: ○ Before reading ☐ During reading ○ After reading

How to use: ○ Individually ☐ With small groups ○ Whole class setting

Implementation Tips
When teaching any routine, remember to model correct behaviors for the students, and allow them to practice several times as you teach the routine. Continued practice and positive reinforcement are needed to truly create a solid routine.

Ideas to help students agree on which partner reads first. Here are some ideas on how to speed up the decision-making:

- **Good manners** technique: One partner says, “Would you like to start first?” The other partner says either, “Yes, please,” or, “No, thank you.”

- **Rock, paper, scissors**: Students play only once. The winner of the game chooses which partner gets to read first.

- **Youngest first**: Students determine which partner is the youngest. The youngest chooses which partner reads first.

- **Alphabetical order**: Partners look at the first letter of their first names. The partner whose letter occurs first in the alphabet chooses which partner reads first.

Partners provide reading support to each other. To encourage teamwork and support, teach students the **Coaching or Time?** routine:
Tell the students, “Sometimes, when you get stuck on a word, you want to try to figure it out on your own. Other times, you’d like a clue or hint to help you figure it out. Helpful reading coaches don’t blurt the word out right away, because that won’t help their partner be a good reader. Here is what it looks like and sounds like to be a helpful reading coach.”:

- When your partner comes to a word he or she doesn’t know, count to three silently to yourself.
- After you count silently to three, ask your partner, “Do you want coaching, or time?”
- If your partner says, “Time,” you just sit quietly and wait. While you wait, look carefully at the word. See if you can come up with a strategy that might help your partner figure the word out. That way, you’ll be ready in case your partner changes his/her mind.
- If your partner says, “Coaching,” you suggest a strategy that you think will help them figure out the word.

Implementation tips above excerpted from

Teaching students an error-correction procedure to use when supporting each other’s reading (i.e. re-reading misread words; signals for difficulty). Some students get angry when they are corrected.

- While one partner is reading aloud, the other is following along attentively to check for errors.
- When the partner reads a word incorrectly, the coach says, “Check,” and points to the word incorrectly read.
- If the reader takes longer than a silent count of three to self-correct, the coach begins the Coaching or Time? routine by asking, “Do you want coaching or time?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Attack Strategies for Peer Coaches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sound out the whole word.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break the word into syllables or small chunks. Sound out each syllable/chunk. Blend the syllables/chunks together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Look carefully at the word. Are there any smaller words inside that will help you decode?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Look carefully at the word. Is there prefix or suffix? What does the prefix or suffix mean? What is the base or root word? Read the prefix/suffix with the base/root. What does this word mean?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Look at the beginning letters. Do they give you a clue? Does your guess match the letters that are there?

Look at the ending letters. Do they give you a clue? Does your guess match the letters that are there?

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**Think Alouds**

Copied directly from [www.readingrockets.org/strategies/think_alouds](http://www.readingrockets.org/strategies/think_alouds)

Think-alouds

Think-alouds have been described as "eavesdropping on someone's thinking." With this strategy, teachers verbalize aloud while reading a selection orally. Their verbalizations include describing things they're doing as they read to monitor their comprehension. The purpose of the think-aloud strategy is to model for students how skilled readers construct meaning from a text.

**Why use think-alouds?**

- It helps students learn to monitor their thinking as they read and improves their comprehension.
- It teaches students to re-read a sentence, read ahead to clarify, and/or look for context clues to make sense of what they read.
- It slows down the reading process and allows students to monitor their understanding of a text.

**How to use think-alouds**

1. Begin by modeling this strategy. Model your thinking as you read. Do this at points in the text that may be confusing for students (new vocabulary, unusual sentence construction).
2. Introduce the assigned text and discuss the purpose of the Think-Aloud strategy. Develop the set of questions to support thinking aloud (see examples below).
   - What do I know about this topic?
   - What do I think I will learn about this topic?
   - Do I understand what I just read?
     - Do I have a clear picture in my head about this information?
     - What more can I do to understand this?
     - What were the most important points in this reading?
     - What new information did I learn?
     - How does it fit in with what I already know?
○ Give students opportunities to practice the technique, and offer structured feedback to students.

○ Read the selected passage aloud as the students read the same text silently. At certain points stop and "think aloud" the answers to some of the pre-selected questions.

○ Demonstrate how good readers monitor their understanding by rereading a sentence, reading ahead to clarify, and/or looking for context clues. Students then learn to offer answers to the questions as the teacher leads the Think Aloud.
Vocabulary Instruction

Teach vocabulary both directly and indirectly:

• When there is a need for direct instruction of vocabulary items that are required for a specific text to be read as part of the lesson.
• The more connections that can be made to a specific word, the better it seems to be learned.

What kinds of words need instructional attention?

“A mature literate individual’s vocabulary is comprised of three tiers.” (Beck & McKeown, 1985)
• Tier One: Basic words such as baby, clock, happy, walk (playground vocabulary).
• Tier Two: Words that are high frequency for mature language users and are found across a variety of domains. Ex.: coincidence, absurd, redundant, fortunate, gregarious.
• Tier Three: Words whose frequency is quite low and often limited to specific domains. Ex.: isotope, peninsula, refinery, photosynthesis.

Key principles for selecting words to teach:

• Importance and utility
• Instructional potential
  o Choose words that your students don’t already know!
• Conceptual understanding
  o Choose sets of Tier Two words for instruction. Words should be taught in context.
  o Students can create lists of Tier Two words as synonyms for Tier One words. Ex.: happy = thrilled, ecstatic, jubilant

Evaluate words as possible candidates for instruction:

• How generally useful is the word?
  o Is it a word that students are likely to meet often in other texts? Will it be of use to students in describing their own experiences?
• How does the word relate to other words and/or ideas that students know or have been learning?
  o Does it directly relate to some topic of study in the classroom, or might it add a dimension to ideas that have been developed?
• What does the word bring to a text or situation?
  o What role does the word play in communicating the meaning of the context in which it is used?
Vocabulary Instruction Protocol

DAY 1

Use the DAY 1 Protocol whenever you introduce new vocabulary words for the first time. A sample script for this protocol follows.

PART I: Activate phonological awareness - This is a listening exercise; students should have books closed. Do not post the words for this.

We begin by activating students’ phonemic awareness because the human brain is wired for speaking and listening, but not for reading & writing. By beginning any new word study with phonemic awareness tasks we are “priming the pump” to ready the brain for higher-level tasks that build toward meaning. Further, when students hear and speak words correctly, they are more likely to spell the word correctly in their writing.

• Teacher says the vocabulary word clearly, using correct pronunciation. Students watch the teacher’s mouth as she does this.
• Students repeat back the word exactly. Teacher watches the students’ mouths as they do this, and listens intently to their pronunciation. Any pronunciation errors should be corrected immediately.
• Repeat this up to 5 times for this one vocabulary word. *See Sample Script below.
• Continue on to PART II.

PART II: Utilize phonics and word study skills - This is a word analysis & writing exercise. Students should participate orally and write alongside the teacher, in their personal dictionaries or reading reflection logs. [3.RF.3 Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.]

• Teacher says the word aloud.
• Class whale talks, stomps, taps, or claps to determine how many syllables the word has. Teacher draws lines on the board representing the number of syllables. (Students draw the lines in the vocabulary section of their response journals).
• Determine how many phonemes (sounds) are in the first syllable. Write graphemes (letters) that represent each sound on the first line.
• Determine how many phonemes are in the second syllable. Write graphemes that represent each sound on the second line. Repeat this process for all syllables.
• Discuss syllable types; e.g., Open or closed? How does this affect the vowel sound? Why do certain letter combination make that sound?
• Discuss morpheme types (meaningful pieces); e.g.; If there is a suffix, what does it mean? If there is a prefix, what does it mean? If there is a base word, what does it mean? [Base words stand alone. Examples include: unhappily, disagreeable, discovered]. If there is a root, what is its origin? What does it mean? [We generally study Latin and Greek roots. Root words have meaning, but cannot stand alone. Examples include: civ - meaning citizen - civilian, civilization; fer - meaning to carry or bear - aquifer, circumference, fertile]. You can Google a list of Greek & Latin roots. This website has a good one: http://grammar.about.com/od/words/a/wordroots.htm

PART IIIa: Use Tier II vocabulary words that have been gathered from PART I and PART II. In this activity, the class, with your guidance, will agree on a student-friendly definition to the word - there are a few steps to this:

a. The teacher generates several situations or contexts for the word, so that students infer its meaning and assign it a synonym or short phrase. (e.g., This morning I fell in the mud and I was so distressed because I thought I’d ruined my favorite skirt! Or, the mother cat seemed distressed when her kitten wandered away.)
b. Students use a thesaurus (book, internet, app, etc.) to verify their definition.
c. Some words have multiple meanings depending on the context. Be aware that, after you’ve read the word in context, you may need to go back and add a new definition to this word!

PART IIIb: Agree on a simple picture/sketch to represent the word’s meaning. Do not spend more than 2 minutes on this; the purpose is to associate a visual with the vocabulary word, not to practice art.

• Students very briefly discuss what visual best represents the word’s meaning. Sketch.

PART IV: Choose an example/non-example to accompany this word - students work in pairs or small group for this piece.
• Students provide both an example and a non-example to illustrate the vocabulary word.
• Teacher circulates, listening to conversations, to check for both correct examples/non-examples and on-task behavior.

Day 1 Vocabulary Instruction Protocol - Sample Script for Parts I - IV

T: O.K., everyone, watch my mouth. The word is DISTRESSED. What’s the word?
S: Distressed!
T: (Watching students’ mouths. Make corrections if needed). Good. Say it again.
S: Distressed.
T: Say it like a mouse! Say it like a lion! Say it very slowly! (Get creative here. Students should say each word correctly many times.)
Now let’s say the word and count how many syllables it has. Distress ed. How many syllables were there?
S: 3!
T: Draw 3 lines on your paper like this: ____________ ____________ ____________
Distressed has 3 syllables. What’s the first syllable?
S: DIS.
T: Yes, dis. What’s the first sound in this syllable?
S: /d/
T: Good, what letter represents that sound?
S: D. Everybody write the d..
T: Second sound?
S: /i/
T: Yes. What letter represents that sound? (Students with difficulties will likely have problems identifying the proper vowel here. That’s why you’re doing this part whole group.)
T: I. (If your phonics program uses a hand motion for the short vowel sounds, use that motion here.) Third sound?
S: /s/.
T: What letter represents that sound?
S: S.
T: Great! We got DIS. The word is distressed. What’s the second syllable?
S: Tress
T: (Be aware that tr is sometimes confused with dr, or even ch! You must articulate clearly, and watch your students as they say the syllables.) Tress. First sound? Second sound? Third sound? Fourth sound? (Students respond and write after each of your questions) In this word, the fourth sound, /s/, is written as ss. Everybody make sure your syllable has two s’s.
T: Yes! We have distress. The word is distressed. What’s the last syllable?
S: /t/
T: Yes. In this word, the /t/ is spelled with an E D. Everybody make sure your last syllable is E D. (Remind students of applicable phonics rules as you go through this piece of the protocol. In this case, you could remind them that the suffix -ed can make 3 different sounds: /ed/, /d/, and /t/.)
T: Great job, everybody. Let’s spell this word aloud together to make sure we’ve all got it right! d-i-s-t-r-e-s-s-e-d. Why do you think it has 2 s’s? (Phonics rule: to protect the short vowel. If the second s was not there, the e in the suffix would make the last vowel long.) We have a suffix here. Can anybody tell me what it is?
S: -ed.
T: What does that mean?
S: It makes the word past tense, so, like, it already happened.
T: Good. Let’s find out what this word means. I’m going to say some sentences with the word distressed in them. You figure out what distressed means! ‘My couch is very old. The fabric is really thin and distressed.’ ‘I know a lady who likes antique farmhouse furniture, so she banged up her coffee table with hammer to make it look distressed.’
(You’ll have to guide them through this if it’s not something your students are used to doing. When everyone has agreed on a definition, move on to parts 3 and 4 of the protocol.)

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**Context Clues Anchor Chart**

Context clues are information that appears near a word or phrase and offers direct or indirect suggestions about its meaning. You can use this as an anchor chart to teach students about how to use context clues to better understand what they are reading, or to use in their own writing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Clue</th>
<th>“Look fors”</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct definition</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>“The loss of topsoil <em>is</em> called erosion.” Dirt, by Natalie M. Rosinsky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restatement (an appositive)</td>
<td>, , or ( )</td>
<td>The beast, a <em>lion</em>, was starting to show interest in our party.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gary Paulsen writes books that appeal, or are of particular interest, to young adult readers. grammar.about.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“Every few days, she goes back to each puddle and lays infertile eggs <em>(eggs that won’t hatch)</em> to feed her tadpoles.” Flashy Fantastic Rain Forest Frogs, by Dorothy Hinshaw Patent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples</td>
<td></td>
<td>The builder decided that the house could be built on a number of sites, for example, along a wooded path, near the ocean, or atop a mountain. grammar.about.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-examples</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>The beast was mighty, <em>not</em> small and weak like his friend, the mouse.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Synonyms

“Birds may rule the air by day, but bats are the monarchs of the night.” Bat Loves the Night, by Nicola Davies

Antonyms

The boxes weren’t exactly heavy, just cumbersome, unlike the easy-to-carry bags with handles. grammar.about.com

Text Structure

(to denote connotation or stress)

“ “ italicized or bold text

These lists were very “useful”.

“But, what does that mean?” I asked again. I mean, his guy was big!

Writing

The Synergies of Writing and Reading in Young Children
by P. David Pearson

As dean of the Graduate School of Education at the University of California, Berkeley, P. David Pearson is widely recognized for his research in reading and literacy evaluation. He has also served as co-director of two nationally prominent literacy research institutes: the Center for the Study of Reading at the University of Illinois and Michigan State University’s Center for the Improvement of Early Reading Achievement. Interviewed for this publication, Pearson describes some synergies of reading and writing and the implications for developing literacy in classrooms.

“Writing has a central role in early reading development. Increasingly, we see the synergistic relationship between learning to write and learning to read. At the most rudimentary level, when kids are encouraged to write, even at a very early age, prekindergarten and kindergarten, and they’re encouraged to spell words as they sound them, two things happen. The first is that they develop phonemic awareness in precisely the way that advocates of direct phonemic instruction intend for it to be learned and tested. But with writing, they do it, I would argue, in a much more incidental, less laborious, and more natural way. And it’s acquired in the service of some other functional task - namely, trying to communicate something with someone.

A second synergy is that there’s actually some payoff in terms of the letter-sound knowledge - the kind you use to sound out words while reading, even though we all know that when you’re writing and trying to spell things they way they sound you’re not going from the letter to sound, you’re going from the sound to letter. But there’s enough of an overlap between these two correspondences that transfer occurs. Phonics is so much more transparent in spelling than it is in reading that I think it’s easier for kids to deal with.

Less obvious are the more structural and conceptual kinds of symmetry. For example, when you engage kids in writing stories there’s a natural hookup to those they have been reading. This may be an instance where the writing helps kids. Because it’s surely the case that kids use the stories they read as models for their writing. But it also works back the other way - from writing to reading. Because the minute the student now uses a story frame that he
or she gathers from the stories that have been read with someone, the student can now use that structural idea in writing in a more vivid way. The minute the student uses some sort of story frame in her writing, it becomes a potential object for deliberate examination. Writing makes things concrete and puts them out there for inspection in a way that reading doesn’t. And when a student has to deal with “once upon a time” and “they lived happily ever after” in writing, it hits her in the face more than in reading. That helps the next time she encounters one of the frames in reading.

Another way to look at this is that when you’re writing, it slows things down so you can examine the language. We’ve discovered this in some of our work with ELL students. Written language makes language available for examination in a way that oral language doesn’t.

The strategies that are part of learning to write, such as peer editing and author’s chair, also help kids with reading. When I do a peer editing, I’m asking questions like, “OK, what was it you really wanted to say?” and “How well did you say it?” and “How could I help you say it better?” These are exactly the kind of questions we are trying to promote in critical reading.

Another obvious synergy is that the texts we write in a classroom are potentially texts for you and me and our peers to read to one another. That’s a wonderful kind of expectation to promote in classrooms: what we write is written to be read.

So these are synergies that link learning to read and learning to write: the first at a letter-sound level, the second at a structural level, and the third one less structural and more about the pragmatics of language intention and purpose and the relation to an audience. If I were asked to offer advice on building a reading-and-writing program for grade 1 or even kindergarten, I would have writing time every day. It might be ten or fifteen minutes to start with. Students would be composing texts: some on their own, some with buddies, and some with a group. I would use a combination of individual texts, small-group texts, and the more conventional language experience stories - all those to me should be part of a reading-writing program.

Using Mentor Texts to Teach Writing

‘There’s an abundance of educational research documenting the best instructional methods for teaching writing, including the use of mentor texts. For a good summary of those findings, look to Writing Next, Effective Strategies to Improve Writing of Adolescents in Middle and High School, by Graham & Perin (2007). In this passionate call to action to improve teaching and learning of writing, the authors cite 11 elements of effective writing instruction. Number 10 is the "study of models" (p.5). Graham and Perin specify that “students are encouraged to analyze these examples and emulate the critical elements, patterns, and forms embodied in the models in their own writing.” (p.20)’

Mentor texts or anchor texts are books that can be used as an example of good writing for students. Students can use the writing in these books to improve their own writing. Ralph Fletcher explains that mentor texts are, "...any texts that you can learn from, and every writer, no matter how skilled you are or how beginning you are, encounters and reads something that can lift and inform and infuse their own writing. I’d say anything that you can learn from - not by talking about but just looking at the actual writing itself, being used in really skillful, powerful way." Jen Vincent, blogger (2014)

Read more: http://www.teachmentortexts.com/p/what-are-mentor-texts.html#ixzz3XxlfkNnz

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How to Teach Informational Text Structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Explicitly teach one structure (i.e., descriptive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Explicitly teach a second contrasting structure (i.e., sequential)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Use a mentor text or model to compare and identify passages of the two structures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Explicitly teach a third contrasting structure (i.e., compare/contrast)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Compare and identify passages of the three structures.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How to Teach Writing Using Informational Text Structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Select a topic (i.e., teeth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Provide sentence stems or writing prompts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Provide graphic organizers for note-taking for each structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Compose a paragraph from the notes for each structure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2nd Grade – Unit 1: Communities  Teacher Resources: Effective Instruction 50
### Characteristics of Informational Text: Text Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Headings</th>
<th>Subheadings</th>
<th>Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Graphics</td>
<td>Captions</td>
<td>Bulleted Lists</td>
<td>Boldface type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labels</td>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Table of Contents</td>
<td>Footnotes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Highlighted Words**


### Characteristics of Informational Text: Format

- Repetition of theme or topic
- Description of theme or topic attributes
- Use of timeless verbs / manner (i.e., Sharks live in water.)
- Description of characteristic events / behaviors
- Comparing/contrasting/classifying
- Use of technical vocabulary
- Shows realistic illustrations / photos

Informational Writing

*Purpose:*

1. To share directions for someone to follow.
2. To give/share information.

*Genres:*

1. Expository
2. Procedural/Functional
3. Persuasive (searches, info-graphics)
4. Nonfiction narrative


---

**How to Write an Informational Text**

- Select a topic.
- Select an informational writing structure to use.
- Research. Take notes using graphic organizers.
- Compose a paragraph from your notes for your structure.

Informational Text Structures

★ Events listed in sequence, chronological order
★ Description of or enumeration of events/information
★ Compare / contrast events, information or viewpoints
★ Cause / effect
★ Problem / solution
★ Question / answer

Examples of Text Structure Sentences

Sequence
Brushing teeth begins with getting your toothbrush and toothpaste out. First, squeeze a small amount of paste from the tube on the bristles of the brush. Next, place the brush on your teeth and gently move it up and down. Continue with moving...

Descriptive
A bicuspid is a kind of tooth that is used for tearing and chewing located between the canines and molars.

Comparison
Bicuspid and molars are similar as they are both teeth located toward the back of the mouth but they have different jobs. The bicuspid is located closer to the front and continues to tear food and begins the chewing. The molars are in the back of the mouth and finish grinding the good before swallowing.

Cause & Effect
Cavities are holes in our teeth that happen because food breaks down the protective enamel.

Problem / Solution
Brian wanted his tooth out but he was afraid it would hurt. So...
- Somebody
- Wanted
- But
- So


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Informational Structure Sentence Frames</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sequence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____ begins with…, continues with…, and ends with…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____ is a kind of _____ that…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compare/Contrast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X and Y are similar in that they are both…, but X…, while Y…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause/Effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____ happens because… or _____ causes… because…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Problem/Solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____ wanted…, but…, so…</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Development: The meat of the text

### Informational Text

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kindergarten W.2</th>
<th>First Grade W.2</th>
<th>Second Grade W.2</th>
<th>Third Grade W.2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...name what they are writing about and supply some information about the topic.</td>
<td>...name a topic, supply some facts about the topic, and provide some sense of closure.</td>
<td>...introduce a topic, use facts and definitions to develop points, and provide a concluding statement or section.</td>
<td>Introduce a topic and group related information together. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, and details. Use linking words and phrases to connect ideas within categories or information. Provide a concluding statement or section. Include illustrations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kindergarten RI.4</th>
<th>First Grade RI.4</th>
<th>Second Grade RI.4</th>
<th>Third Grade RI.4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...unknown words in text.</td>
<td>Clarify meaning of words and phrases in text.</td>
<td>Determine the meaning of words and phrases.</td>
<td>Determine the meaning of general academic and domain specific words and phrases.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Domain-specific words and phrases -- vocabulary specific to a particular field of study.

**WRITING INFORMATIONAL TEXT**

Use precise language! Limit use of pronouns, adjectives and adverbs. Use specific nouns (example: instead of 'It is huge!' or 'A great big tree...', use 'The redwood stood 70 feet tall'.

Transition & Connect:
Glue the pieces together.

Transitions for Informational Text

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words that link within categories:</th>
<th>Words that signal examples:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>also</td>
<td>for example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>because</td>
<td>for instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>another</td>
<td>specifically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and</td>
<td>to illustrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more</td>
<td>and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>but</td>
<td>also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for example</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words that indicate cause and effect:</th>
<th>Words that signal comparison:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>because</td>
<td>like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>then</td>
<td>likewise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as result</td>
<td>also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the result</td>
<td>in the same way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for this reason</td>
<td>the same is true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>therefore what followed</td>
<td>with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in response</td>
<td>similar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thus</td>
<td>similarly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>because of this</td>
<td>in a similar way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consequently</td>
<td>fashion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the reaction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words that indicate contrast:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>however</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in contrast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nevertheless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>still</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in spite of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>different from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the other hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the contrary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Conclusion: Wrap it all up!

### Concluding Informational Texts

- Stress the importance of the topic
- Leave a final impression on the reader
- Include the strongest facts, definitions, details or examples
- Echo the introduction
- Challenge the reader to action or further thought
Persuasive Writing

**Purpose:**

1. To change the reader’s point of view or opinion
2. To bring action from the reader
3. To ask the reader to accept the author’s point of view or explanation

**Genres:**

1. Essay
2. Letter
3. Editorial


Opinion:
How you feel in your heart.

Persuasive Writing

**Types of Topic Sentences:**

1. **Occasion Statement (reason for writing)**
   *Whenever* our resources are limited, many people become creative.

2. **Position Statement (what you plan to prove or explain)**
   *Even though* many people use cell phones to text, writing will continue to flourish.

3. **Side-by-Side Statements (two short comparing statements)**
   Some instructional challenge is good. Too much challenge is frustrating.

4. **Semicolon Statement (to emphasize the reason and the position that will be explained)**
   Starting a new school year is exciting; it’s also stressful.

Persuasive Writing

Development:

Examples  Elaboration  Expert opinion
Experiences  Explanations  Excitement
Everyday life  Evidence  Events
Effective illustrations

Transition and Connect: Glue the pieces together.

Persuasive Writing

**CCSS** Use linking words and phrases to connect opinion and reasons.

**Words that Connect Opinions and Reasons:**
because and also since therefore
for example for instance in order to
in addition consequently specifically

**Words that Signal Support:**
for example to illustrate in this case specifically once
for instance such as to demonstrate take the case of

**Words that Signal Conclusion:**
to summarize in short in brief in sum in summary finally
in conclusion to conclude to sum it up

Conclusion:
Wrap it all up.

Persuasive Writing

Focus your conclusion:
- to summarize information
- to encourage your reader to think differently
- to convince your audience to agree with you
- to challenge your audience to act

Ideas for a conclusion:
- stress the importance of the stated opinion
- include the strongest reasons
- pose questions for the reader to think about
- challenge the reader

# Things Authors Do to Create Good Stories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Page Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have a beginning, middle, and end</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use details</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ask other people for help/ideas</td>
<td>cite specific pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write about what they know</td>
<td>end of the book, class discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change the story to make it better [revise and edit]</td>
<td>cite specific pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep trying -- don’t give up!</td>
<td>cite specific pages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Idea Concept Web

- **Writing stories gives you something to do.**
  - **What makes a story worth the hard work that goes into creating it?**
  - People need stories to help us learn about the world.
  - Kids need stories because they are fun.

- **Moles** use their **noses** to **find the way underground.**
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.

*CANT 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Very slow</th>
<th>PLOD</th>
<th>TRUDGE</th>
<th>BOUND</th>
<th>SPRINT</th>
<th>Very fast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Connect to Self:** Students are asked to connect the vocabulary words to something familiar to them. It may be other words, people, happenings, other 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 a word in a sentence and then present a comparison using a word from the list.

*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 CATASTROPIC.*

**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.
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.


3-part Vocabulary Chart Template

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Student-friendly definition</th>
<th>Simple sketch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>
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)?
Character Analysis Chart: For each entry, provide the page number on which the detail is found.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHARACTER</th>
<th>APPEARANCE</th>
<th>PERSONALITY</th>
<th>ACTIONS</th>
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2nd Grade – Unit 1: Communities  Teacher Resources – Character Analysis Chart  70
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.
Admirable

Student Friendly Definition
If something is admirable, it deserves respect or approval.

Sample Sentence
His kindness to others is admirable.
The team of students did an admirable job explaining their experiment to the class.

Synonyms
- deserving
- praiseworthy
- respectable
- excellent
- good

Antonyms
- unworthy
- disreputable
- reprehensible

Contexts describing a person or their action
Verb: To throw off or away
The horse cast its shoe.

Verb: As in boating:
The boat cast off and set sail.

As in fishing:
The man cast his line out into the water.

Noun: Performers in a move or play
The cast bowed at the end.

Noun: a splint
The boy wore a cast on his broken arm.
Reading Standards for Literature K–2

The following standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. *Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year’s grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kindergarteners:</th>
<th>Grade 1 students:</th>
<th>Grade 2 students:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key Ideas and Details</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about key details in a text. (K.RL.1)</td>
<td>1. Ask and answer questions about key details in a text. (1.RL.1)</td>
<td>1. Ask and answer such questions as who, what, where, when, why, and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text. (2.RL.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. With prompting and support, retell familiar stories, including key details. (K.RL.2)</td>
<td>2. Retell stories, including key details, and demonstrate understanding of their central message or lesson. (1.RL.2)</td>
<td>2. Recount stories, including fables and folktales from diverse cultures, and determine their central message, lesson, or moral. (2.RL.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. With prompting and support, identify characters, settings, and major events in a story. (K.RL.3)</td>
<td>3. Describe characters, settings, and major events in a story, using key details. (1.RL.3)</td>
<td>3. Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges. (2.RL.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Craft and Structure</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text. (K.RL.4)</td>
<td>4. Identify words and phrases in stories or poems that suggest feelings or appeal to the senses. (1.RL.4)</td>
<td>4. Describe how words and phrases (e.g., regular beats, alliteration, rhymes, repeated lines) supply rhythm and meaning in a story, poem, or song. (2.RL.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Recognize common types of texts (e.g., storybooks, poems). (K.RL.5)</td>
<td>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. (1.RL.5)</td>
<td>5. Describe the overall structure of a story, including describing how the beginning introduces the story and the ending concludes the action. (2.RL.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. With prompting and support, name the author and illustrator of a story and define the role of each in telling the story. (K.RL.6)</td>
<td>6. Identify who is telling the story at various points in a text. (1.RL.6)</td>
<td>6. Acknowledge differences in the points of view of characters, including by speaking in a different voice for each character when reading dialogue aloud. (2.RL.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Integration of Knowledge and Ideas</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>7. With prompting and support, describe the relationship between illustrations and the story in which they appear (e.g., what moment in a story an illustration depicts). (K.RL.7)</td>
<td>7. Use illustrations and details in a story to describe its characters, setting, or events. (1.RL.7)</td>
<td>7. Use information gained from the illustrations and words in a print or digital text to demonstrate understanding of its characters, setting, or plot. (2.RL.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. (Not applicable to literature) (K.RL.8)</td>
<td>8. (Not applicable to literature) (1.RL.8)</td>
<td>8. (Not applicable to literature) (2.RL.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. With prompting and support, compare and contrast the adventures and experiences of characters in familiar stories. (K.RL.9)</td>
<td>9. Compare and contrast the adventures and experiences of characters in stories. (1.RL.9)</td>
<td>9. Compare and contrast two or more versions of the same story (e.g., Cinderella stories) by different authors or from different cultures. (2.RL.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kindergarteners:</td>
<td>Grade 1 students:</td>
<td>Grade 2 students:</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity</strong></td>
<td><strong>Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity</strong></td>
<td><strong>Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Actively engage in group reading activities with purpose and understanding. <em>(K.RL.10)</em></td>
<td>10. With prompting and support, read prose and poetry of appropriate complexity for grade 1. <em>(1.RL.10)</em></td>
<td>10. By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories and poetry, in the grades 2–3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. <em>(2.RL.10)</em></td>
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</table>
# Reading Standards for Informational Text K-2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kindergarteners:</th>
<th>Grade 1 students:</th>
<th>Grade 2 students:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key Ideas and Details</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about key details in a text. <em>(K.RI.1)</em></td>
<td>1. Ask and answer questions about key details in a text. <em>(1.RI.1)</em></td>
<td>1. Ask and answer such questions as who, what, where, when, why, and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text. <em>(2.RI.1)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. With prompting and support, identify the main topic and retell key details of a text. <em>(K.RI.2)</em></td>
<td>2. Identify the main topic and retell key details of a text. <em>(1.RI.2)</em></td>
<td>2. Identify the main topic of a multiparagraph text as well as the focus of specific paragraphs within the text. <em>(2.RI.2)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. With prompting and support, describe the connection between two individuals, events, ideas, or pieces of information in a text. <em>(K.RI.3)</em></td>
<td>3. Describe the connection between two individuals, events, ideas, or pieces of information in a text. <em>(1.RI.3)</em></td>
<td>3. Describe the connection between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text. <em>(2.RI.3)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Craft and Structure</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text. <em>(K.RI.4)</em></td>
<td>4. Ask and answer questions to help determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases in a text. <em>(1.RI.4)</em></td>
<td>4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 2 topic or subject area. <em>(2.RI.4)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Identify the front cover, back cover, and title page of a book. <em>(K.RI.5)</em></td>
<td>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. <em>(1.RI.5)</em></td>
<td>5. Know and use various text features (e.g., captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently. <em>(2.RI.5)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Name the author and illustrator of a text and define the role of each in presenting the ideas or information in a text. <em>(K.RI.)</em></td>
<td>6. Distinguish between information provided by pictures or other illustrations and information provided by the words in a text. <em>(1.RI.6)</em></td>
<td>6. Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe. <em>(2.RI.6)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Integration of Knowledge and Ideas</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>7. With prompting and support, describe the relationship between illustrations and the text in which they appear (e.g., what person, place, thing, or idea in the text an illustration depicts). <em>(K.RI.7)</em></td>
<td>7. Use the illustrations and details in a text to describe its key ideas. <em>(1.RI.7)</em></td>
<td>7. Explain how specific images (e.g., a diagram showing how a machine works) contribute to and clarify a text. <em>(2.RI.7)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. With prompting and support, identify the reasons an author gives to support points in a text. <em>(K.RI.8)</em></td>
<td>8. Identify the reasons an author gives to support points in a text. <em>(1.RI.8)</em></td>
<td>8. Describe how reasons support specific points the author makes in a text. <em>(2.RI.8)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. With prompting and support, identify basic similarities in and differences between two texts on the same topic (e.g., in illustrations, descriptions, or procedures). <em>(K.RI.9)</em></td>
<td>9. Identify basic similarities in and differences between two texts on the same topic (e.g., in illustrations, descriptions, or procedures). <em>(1.RI.9)</em></td>
<td>9. Compare and contrast the most important points presented by two texts on the same topic. <em>(2.RI.9)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kindergarteners:</td>
<td>Grade 1 students:</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity</strong></td>
<td><strong>With prompting and support, read informational texts appropriately complex for grade 1. (1.RI.10)</strong></td>
<td><strong>By the end of year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, in the grades 2–3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. (2.RI.10)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Actively engage in group reading activities with purpose and understanding. (K.RI.10)</td>
<td>a. With prompting and support, read functional texts including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, appropriately complex for grade 1. (AZ.1.RI.10)</td>
<td>a. By the end of year, read and comprehend functional texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, in the grades 2–3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. (AZ.2.RI.10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Actively engage in group reading of informational and functional texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, with purpose and understanding. (AZ.K.RI.10)</td>
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KINDERGARTEN – 2ND GRADE
ARIZONA READING STANDARDS – FOUNDATIONAL SKILLS

Reading Standards: Foundational Skills

These standards are directed toward fostering students’ understanding and working knowledge of concepts of print, the alphabetic principle, and other basic conventions of the English writing system. These foundational skills are not an end in and of themselves; rather, they are necessary and important components of an effective, comprehensive reading program designed to develop proficient readers with the capacity to comprehend texts across a range of types and disciplines. Instruction should be differentiated; good readers will need much less practice with these concepts than struggling readers will. The point is to teach students what they need to learn and not what they already know—to discern when particular children or activities warrant more or less attention.

Note: In kindergarten, children are expected to demonstrate increasing awareness and competence in the areas that follow.

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<tr>
<th>Kindergarteners:</th>
<th>Grade 1 students:</th>
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<td><strong>Print Concepts</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Demonstrate understanding of the organization and basic features of print.</td>
<td>1. Demonstrate understanding of the organization and basic features of print.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Follow words from left to right, top to bottom, and page by page.</td>
<td>a. Recognize the distinguishing features of a sentence (e.g., first word, capitalization, ending punctuation). <em>(1.RF.1)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Recognize that spoken words are represented in written language by specific sequences of letters.</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Understand that words are separated by spaces in print.</td>
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<tr>
<td>d. Recognize and name all upper- and lowercase letters of the alphabet. <em>(K.RF.1)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Phonological Awareness</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Demonstrate understanding of spoken words, syllables, and sounds (phonemes).</td>
<td>2. Demonstrate understanding of spoken words, syllables, and sounds (phonemes).</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. Recognize and produce rhyming words.</td>
<td>a. Distinguish long from short vowel sounds in spoken single-syllable words.</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Count, pronounce, blend, and segment syllables in spoken words. Blend and segment onsets and rimes of single-syllable spoken words.</td>
<td>b. Orally produce single-syllable words by blending sounds (phonemes), including consonant blends.</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Isolate and pronounce the initial, medial vowel, and final sounds (phonemes) in three-phoneme (consonant-vowel-consonant, or CVC) words. <em>(This does not include CVCs ending with /l/, /r/, or /x/).</em></td>
<td>c. Isolate and pronounce initial, medial vowel, and final sounds (phonemes) in spoken single-syllable words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Add or substitute individual sounds (phonemes) in simple, one-syllable words to make new words. <em>(K.RF.2)</em></td>
<td>d. Segment spoken single-syllable words into their complete sequence of individual sounds (phonemes). <em>(1.RF.2)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Words, syllables, or phonemes written in /slashes/refer to their pronunciation or phonology. Thus, /CVC/ is a word with three phonemes regardless of the number of letters in the spelling of the word.*

Reading Standards: Foundational Skills K–2

These standards are directed toward fostering students’ understanding and working knowledge of concepts of print, the alphabetic principle, and other basic conventions of the English writing system. These foundational skills are not an end in and of themselves; rather, they are necessary and important components of an effective, comprehensive reading program designed to develop proficient readers with the capacity to comprehend texts across a range of types and disciplines. Instruction should be differentiated; good readers will need much less practice with these concepts than struggling readers will. The point is to teach students what they need to learn and not what they already know—to discern when particular children or activities warrant more or less attention.

Note: In kindergarten, children are expected to demonstrate increasing awareness and competence in the areas that follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kindergarteners:</th>
<th>Grade 1 students:</th>
<th>Grade 2 students:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phonics and Word Recognition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.</td>
<td>3. Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.</td>
<td>3. Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Demonstrate basic knowledge of one-to-one letter-sound correspondences by producing the primary or many of the most frequent sound for each consonant.</td>
<td>a. Know the spelling-sound correspondences for common consonant digraphs.</td>
<td>a. Distinguish long and short vowels when reading regularly spelled one-syllable words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Associate the long and short sounds with common spellings (graphemes) for the five major vowels.</td>
<td>b. Decode regularly spelled one-syllable words.</td>
<td>b. Know spelling-sound correspondences for additional common vowel teams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Read common high-frequency words by sight (e.g., the, of, to, you, she, my, is, are, do, does).</td>
<td>c. Know final -e and common vowel team conventions for representing long vowel sounds.</td>
<td>c. Decode regularly spelled two-syllable words with long vowels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Distinguish between similarly spelled words by identifying the sounds of the letters that differ. <em>(K.RF.3)</em></td>
<td>d. Use knowledge that every syllable must have a vowel sound to determine the number of syllables in a printed word.</td>
<td>d. Decode words with common prefixes and suffixes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. Decode two-syllable words following basic patterns by breaking the words into syllables.</td>
<td>e. Identify words with inconsistent but common spelling-sound correspondences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f. Read words with inflectional endings.</td>
<td>f. Recognize and read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words. <em>(2.RF.3)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>g. Recognize and read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words. <em>(1.RF.3)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fluency</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Read emergent-reader texts with purpose and understanding. <em>(K.RF.4)</em></td>
<td>4. Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.</td>
<td>4. Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Read on-level text with purpose and understanding.</td>
<td>a. Read on-level text with purpose and understanding.</td>
<td>a. Read on-level text with purpose and understanding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Read on-level text orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary. <em>(1.RF.4)</em></td>
<td>c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary. <em>(2.RF.4)</em></td>
<td>c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary. <em>(2.RF.4)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Language Standards K–2

The following standards for grades K–2 offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year’s grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

### Conventions of Standard English

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kindergarteners:</th>
<th>Grade 1 students:</th>
<th>Grade 2 students:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</td>
<td>1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</td>
<td>1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Print many upper- and lowercase letters.</td>
<td>a. Print all upper- and lowercase letters.</td>
<td>a. Use collective nouns (e.g., group).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Use frequently occurring nouns and verbs.</td>
<td>b. Use common, proper, and possessive nouns.</td>
<td>b. Form and use frequently occurring irregular plural nouns (e.g., feet, children, teeth, mice, fish).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Form regular plural nouns orally by adding /s/ or /es/ (e.g., dog, dogs; wish, wishes).</td>
<td>c. Use singular and plural nouns with matching verbs in basic sentences (e.g., He hops. We hop.).</td>
<td>c. Use reflexive pronouns (e.g., myself, ourselves).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Understand and use question words (interrogatives) (e.g., who, what, where, when, why, how).</td>
<td>d. Use personal, possessive, and indefinite pronouns (e.g., I, me, my; they, them, their; anyone, everything).</td>
<td>d. Form and use the past tense of frequently occurring irregular verbs (e.g., sat, hid, and told).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Use the most frequently occurring prepositions (e.g., to, from, in, out, on, off, for, of, by, with).</td>
<td>e. Use verbs to convey a sense of past, present, and future (e.g., Yesterday I walked home; Today I walk home; Tomorrow I will walk home).</td>
<td>e. Use adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Produce and expand complete sentences in shared language activities. <strong>(K.L.1)</strong></td>
<td>f. Use frequently occurring adjectives.</td>
<td>f. Produce, expand, and rearrange complete simple and compound sentences (e.g., The boy watched the movie; The little boy watched the movie; The action movie was watched by the little boy). <strong>(2.L.1)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>g. Use frequently occurring conjunctions (e.g., and, but, or, so, because).</td>
<td>g. Write multiple sentences in an order that supports a main idea or story. <strong>(AZ.2.L.1)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>h. Use determiners (e.g., articles, demonstratives).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i. Use frequently occurring prepositions (e.g., during, beyond, toward).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>j. Produce and expand complete simple and compound declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences in response to prompts. <strong>(1.L.1)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>k. Write multiple sentences in an order that supports a main idea or story. <strong>(AZ.1.L.1)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Kindergarteners:

#### Conventions of Standard English

2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
   - a. Capitalize the first word in a sentence and the pronoun I.
   - b. Recognize and name end punctuation.
   - c. Write a letter or letters for most consonant and short-vowel sounds (phonemes).
   - d. Spell simple words phonetically, drawing on knowledge of sound-letter relationships. *(K.L.2)*

3. (Begins in grade 2) *(K.L.3)*

#### Knowledge of Language

3. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on kindergarten reading and content.
   - a. Identify new meanings for familiar words and apply them accurately (e.g., knowing *duck* is a bird and learning the verb to *duck*).
   - b. Use the most frequently occurring inflections and affixes (e.g., *-ed, -s, re-, un-, pre-, -ful, -less*) as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word. *(K.L.4)*

#### Vocabulary Acquisition and Use

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.
   - 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., *look*) and their inflectional forms (e.g., *looks, looked, looking*). *(1.L.4)*

### Grade 1 students:

#### Conventions of Standard English

2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
   - a. Capitalize dates and names of people.
   - b. Use end punctuation for sentences.
   - c. Use commas in dates and to separate single words in a series.
   - d. Use conventional spelling for words with common spelling patterns and for frequently occurring irregular words.
   - e. Spell untaught words phonetically, drawing on phonemic awareness and spelling conventions. *(1.L.2)*

3. (Begins in grade 2) *(1.L.3)*

#### Knowledge of Language

3. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
   - a. Compare formal and informal uses of English. *(2.L.3)*

#### Vocabulary Acquisition and Use

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.
   - a. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
   - b. Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known prefix is added to a known word (e.g., *happy/unhappy, tell/retell*).
   - c. Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., *addition, additional*).
   - d. Use knowledge of the meaning of individual words to predict the meaning of compound words (e.g., *birdhouse, lighthouse, housefly, bookshelf, notebook, bookmark*).
   - e. Use glossaries and beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases. *(2.L.4)*

### Grade 2 students:

#### Conventions of Standard English

2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
   - a. Capitalize holidays, product names, and geographic names.
   - b. Use commas in greetings and closings of letters.
   - c. Use an apostrophe to form contractions and frequently occurring possessives.
   - d. Generalize learned spelling patterns when writing words (e.g., *cage → badge; boy → boil*).
   - e. Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and correct spellings. *(2.L.2)*

#### Knowledge of Language

3. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
   - a. Compare formal and informal uses of English. *(2.L.3)*

#### Vocabulary Acquisition and Use

4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grade 2 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from an array of strategies.
   - a. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
   - b. Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known prefix is added to a known word (e.g., *happy/unhappy, tell/retell*).
   - c. Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., *addition, additional*).
   - d. Use knowledge of the meaning of individual words to predict the meaning of compound words (e.g., *birdhouse, lighthouse, housefly, bookshelf, notebook, bookmark*).
   - e. Use glossaries and beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases. *(2.L.4)*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kindergarteners:</th>
<th>Grade 1 students:</th>
<th>Grade 2 students:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Vocabulary Acquisition and Use** | **5.** With guidance and support from adults, demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings.  
   a. Sort common objects into categories (e.g., shapes, foods) to gain a sense of the concepts the categories represent.  
   b. Demonstrate understanding of frequently occurring verbs and adjectives by relating them to their opposites (antonyms).  
   c. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at school that are colorful).  
   d. Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs describing the same general action (e.g., walk, march, strut, prance) by acting out the meanings. (K.L.5.) | **5.** With guidance and support from adults, demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings.  
   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 duck is a bird that swims; a tiger is a large cat with stripes).  
   c. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at home that are cozy).  
   d. Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs differing in manner (e.g., look, peek, glance, stare, glare, scowl) and adjectives differing in intensity (e.g., large, gigantic) by defining or choosing them or by acting out the meanings. (1.L.5.) | **5.** Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings.  
   a. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., describe foods that are spicy or juicy).  
   b. Distinguish shades of meaning among closely related verbs (e.g., toss, throw, hurl) and closely related adjectives (e.g., thin, slender, skinny, scrawny). (2.L.5.) |
| **6.** Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts. (K.L.6) | **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., because). (1.L.6) | **6.** Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, including using adjectives and adverbs to describe (e.g., When other kids are happy that makes me happy). (2.L.6) |
Language Progressive Skills, by Grade

The following skills, marked with an asterisk (*) in Language standards 1–3, are particularly likely to require continued attention in higher grades as they are applied to increasingly sophisticated writing and speaking.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Grade(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L.3.1f. Ensure subject-verb and pronoun-antecedent agreement.</td>
<td>3 4 5 6 7 8 9–10 11–12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.3.3a. Choose words and phrases for effect.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.4.1f. Produce complete sentences, recognizing and correcting inappropriate fragments and run-ons.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.4.1g. Correctly use frequently confused words (e.g., to/too/two; there/their).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.4.3a. Choose words and phrases to convey ideas precisely.*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.4.3b. Choose punctuation for effect.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.5.1d. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb tense.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.5.2a. Use punctuation to separate items in a series.†</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.6.1c. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun number and person.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.6.1d. Recognize and correct vague pronouns (i.e., ones with unclear or ambiguous antecedents).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.6.1e. Recognize variations from Standard English in their own and others’ writing and speaking and identify and use strategies to improve expression in conventional language.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.6.2a. Use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive/parenthetical elements.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.6.3a. Vary sentence patterns for meaning, reader/listener interest, and style.‡</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.6.3b. Maintain consistency in style and tone.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.7.1c. Place phrases and clauses within a sentence, recognizing and correcting misplaced and dangling modifiers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.7.3a. Choose language that expresses ideas precisely and concisely, recognizing and eliminating wordiness and redundancy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.8.1d. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb voice and mood.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.9–10.1a. Use parallel structure.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Subsumed by L.7.3a
†Subsumed by L.9–10.1a
‡Subsumed by L.11–12.3a
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.

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

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