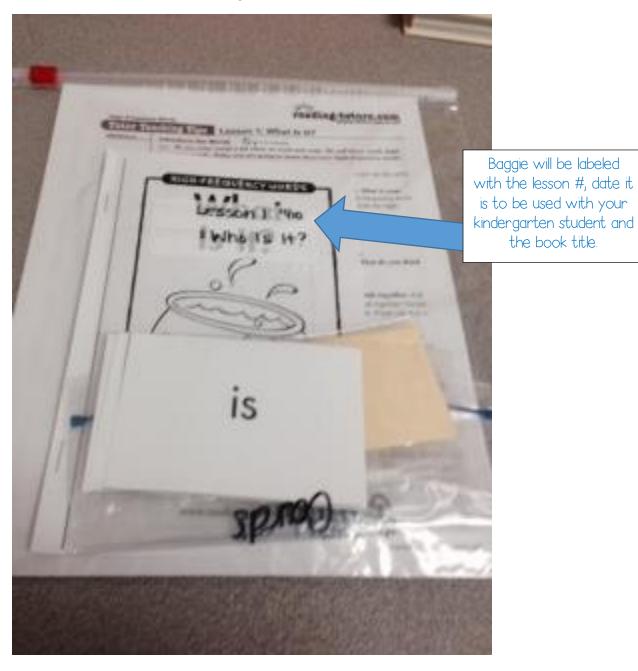
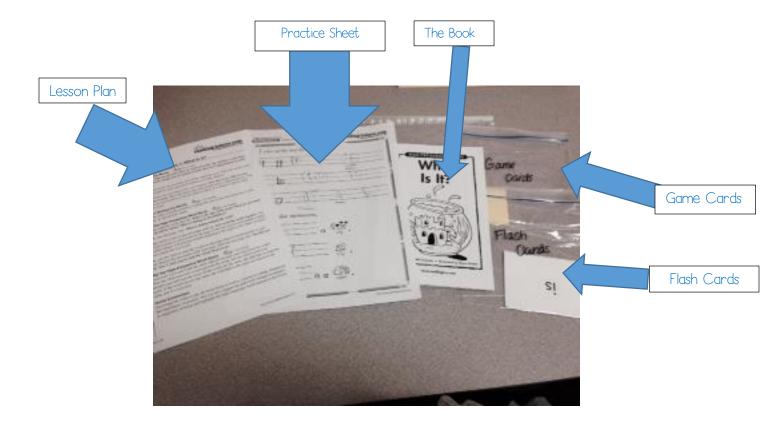
## Lesson Materials & Ideas...

In your school building, I will show you the "designated area" on March 6<sup>th</sup>, you will find a set of four large Ziploc baggies with your name on them. Each bag will look similar to this one:



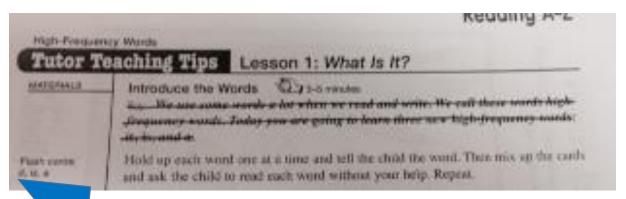
## Inside the baggie you will find the following items:



All of the following information is included in each lesson plan. This commentary is simply provided to help you feel more at ease when it comes time to do the first lesson with your kindergarten student. Keep in mind: There is no right or wrong way to do these lessons. Feel free to adjust the lessons to your liking.

THE KINDERGARTEN STUDENT WILL NEVER KNOW THE DIFFERENCE ©

When I do these lessons with the kindergartners I work with, I skip the scripted mumbo jumbo at the top of the lesson. That is why it is crossed out on my lesson plan.



Introducing the "new words" with flashcards is the first thing you will do. Hold each card up to the student and tell them the words. Shuffle the cards and this time see if they are able to tell you the words. Some may not hesitate at all and some may simply sit staring at the card. If that happens just tell them the word and hopefully they recognize it after you shuffle the cards and repeat the process.

Practice Writing the Words Cys-to-resem

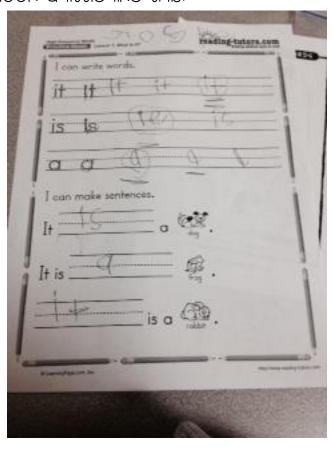
Guide the child as horsbe practices writing the new words and using them in the sentences on the practice sheet.

I. On the practice sheet provided in the baggie have the child trace the words and then write them three more times. I have my kindergarten students leave two finger spaces between the words, because I know this is something they are working on in their classrooms when writing. You don't have to do this, it's just a suggestion. I usually have them circle the word they think "looks" the best too.

2. The bottom half of the page requires the student to fill in the missing word. I read the sentence to them inserting two different words and ask which one makes the most sense.

Example: "It it a dog." or "It is a dog." Hopefully they say "It is a dog."

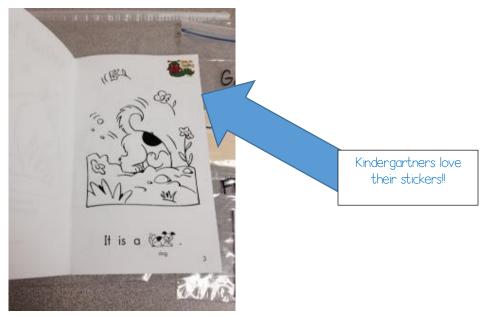
You can also focus on the sentence pattern "It is a \_\_\_\_" and let them figure out which word is missing. Maybe you have a better idea, use your own, it's YOUR lesson. When complete, the page may look a little like this:



## Now, it's time for the book!

## Read the High-Frequency Word Book. \*\*L.7 s-10 newton. Give the child the book and ask: What is the title of the book? What do you think the book will be about? What is hiding in the fishbow!? Turn to the title page. Ask: What is hiding helded the rock? Ask the child to turn to the next page and say: Let's read the words together. Ask the child to point to each word on the page as the two of you much segether. Goale the child's finger if be/she has trouble pointing to the right words. Point on that is picture names the last word. Next, ask the child to read the words on the page above as he/she points to each word. Repeat this procedure with each page. After the last page, say: You did very well. Now I want you to read the whole book to me.

I pretty much follow the *scripting* and procedures here as written. I always make sure they are pointing to and looking at the words they are reading. On the second time through the book, when the student is reading on their own, you can reward them with a sticker on each page in which they make 0 errors.



If you have time, the last thing you will do is play the word game using the game cards. Sometimes the games vary from lesson to lesson, so just use the directions on each lesson plan.

When you have finished the lesson you can send the ENTIRE baggie home with your student. You don't need to keep anything. This way, as the lessons are done our pile gets smaller and smaller until everything is gone. ©

I will have a few "extras" on-site for you to use with your kindergarten students if you should have extra time.

- alphabet flash cards
- sight word "go fish"