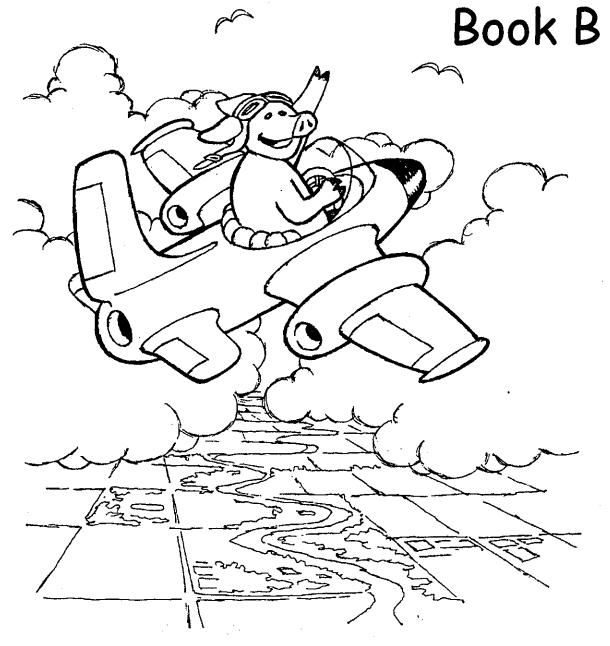
The Art of Reading



Vocabulary Words
Printing Words
Reading Sentences

★ The Art of Reading: Drawing Letter Sound Words

The next pages present the sounds of letters as they appear in words. Then students draw things (words) which contain that sound. Students also practice printing the letter in both capital and small case, so that the drawing box usually contains printed letters and things that start with that letter. The drawing of sound-related letters and pictures is a great way to

Develop the alphabetic principle of certain letters indicating certain sounds in reading and spelling. It is assumed that students have already used the letter-sound iconcards presented on pages 7-13. Here are several things to be aware of:

- 1. Printing: Most children will already have developed a preferred hand, and that handedness is usually appropriate. However, make sure the pencil is held in a tripod grip which includes (1) the pencil point, (2) little fingers, and (3) the heel of the hand. Trace over and practice strokes for the letters.
- 2. The letter name and the sound the letter represents: Make clear that the name of a letter is different than the sound a letter represents. For example:

The name of the letter is A like you'd say it when reciting the alphabet or singing the alphabet song.

The sound letter A represents is the sound at the beginning of apple (the sound-icon picture) or the sound a sheep makes (b-aaaa, b-aaaa). (We'll do other a sounds later.) Also try to keep students from adding extra consonant sounds to consonants-like adding uh to b to make buh. (It is not a buh-at. It's a bat.)

3. Use the Vowel and Consonant Sound Chart

Make sure you know the sounds the letters and the picture icons represent. Use the charts on pages 189 and 190 to help you or go back and review in the first book. Talk to yourself as you read and print (example: "This is letter A and the picture is an apple and the sound of A sounds like the a in apple and you can sing it so its a vowel and I can print it and it looks like this."

4. Keep it fun! Have fun thinking about letter-sound words you can put in the drawing box. If a student chooses a word with a different initial sound, call their attention to the letter-sound their choice begins with so it becomes a learning activity- then restimulate them to think of a word that begins with the target letter. Try to get the student to routinely print some target letters in the box along with the drawings of words with the target letter sound. A drawing of

drawings of words with the target letter sound. A drawing of the letter-sound picture icon (ex-ample: a tiger for the T sound) can be a great reinforcer.

Praise liberally!

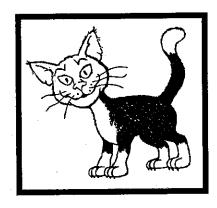


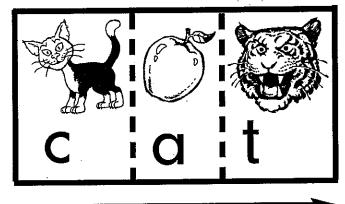
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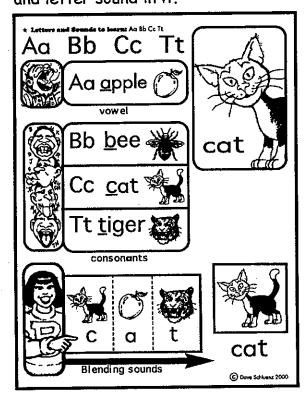


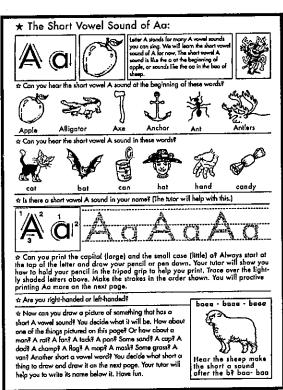


★ We have gone through the alphabet learning (1) the name of the letter, (2) the sound or sounds of the letter, (3) if the letter is a vowel or a consonant, and (4) how to print the letter. For each letter, you got to draw a picture of something that has the letter and the letter sound in its name. Now you'll learn a few words that have the letter and the letter sound in them. There are 2 main kinds of pages:

* Book A: Single letter pages

These pages concern just one letter and the sound or sounds of that letter. (The vowels will just have the short sound for now.) You learn the sound the letter represents and a way to remember the sound (the sheep makes the short a sound when it goes baaa, baaa). You were given a picture icon to represent the sound. This icon will be used when you learn words that have the letter sound. You got lots of picture examples of words that have the sound at the beginning or in it. You explored if the letter was in your name. You practiced printing the letter. And you got to draw your own picture of something that has the letter and letter sound in it.





★ Book B: Brenda Blender Word pages

These pages have one vowel letter and several consonant letters that have already been presented on Single letter pages. These consonant sounds are blended with the vowel sound to make words. The picture icons are placed above the letters to help you remember the sounds and blend them. These pages are followed by several more word card pages with words and sound picture icons and also the meaning of the word with pictures to help in understanding. Cut out the word cards and play practice with them till you know them. Also practice printing the words since you already know how to print the letters in the words.

* Letters and Sounds to learn: Aa Bb Cc Tt

Aa Bb Cc Tt



Aa <u>a</u>pple (°



vowel



Bb <u>b</u>ee



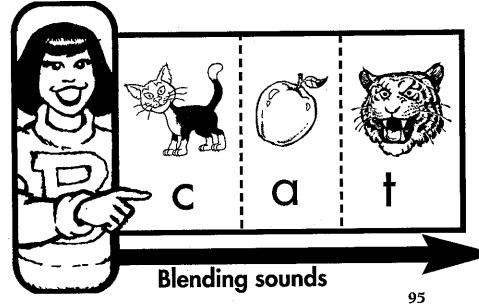
Cc cat



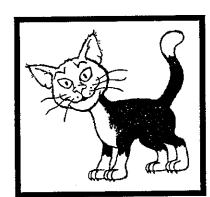
Tt <u>t</u>iger



consonants







cat

•

 \star Word cards to color, cut out, fold, paste shut, and play with to learn.

* word cards to color, cut out, fold	, paste snut, and play with to learn.
cat	cat
bat	b a t bat
cab	cab Cab

 \star Word cards to color, cut out, fold, paste and play with to learn.



★ Rhonda Rhymer says " **I**" sounds like the first sound in **iron**



...and the word "

I "sounds just like
the word "eye"
I see the cat.
I am happy.

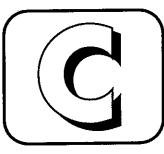


see



★ Rhonda Rhymer says
" see "
sounds just like the
name of the letter
" C "

See ★ I see you. I see the cat.



the

the

See the cat?



★ "The" is a word we'll just learn by whole word recognition for now. "The" means a certain one.
We'll learn the phonics of "The" later when we study digraphs and schwa sounds. For now, "The" may seem like an outlaw word that doesn't follow the rules of phonics. It isn't. We just haven't learned all the rules yet.

★ Can you say and print the letters and words? words here print the letters there sound icons printed letters sound icons printed letters sound icons printed letters

98

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★ Hi. I'm Polly Part-on. I add parts onto words to make them new words.

If I have 1 cat, CAT the word is CAT.



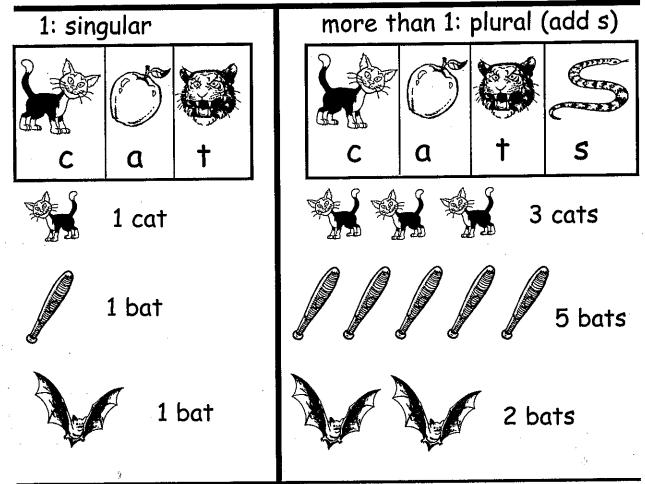
We call CAT <u>singular.</u>

If I have *more* than 1 cat, I add an S on to the end of the word cat to show there is <u>more than one</u>.





We call CATS plural.





Some plural words have different endings than s. We'll learn more about them later. For now, just remember that a letter s at the end of a word may mean the word is plural- or more than 1.

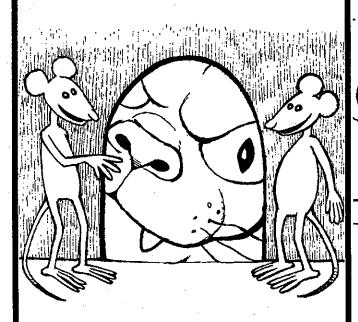
★ Letter-sounds we know: Aa Bb Cc Tt Words we know: cat bat cab I see the



I see the cat.
I see 2 bats.



See the cat? See the bat?



See the cat?

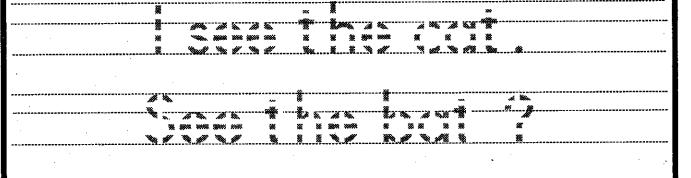


I see the cab. See the cat?

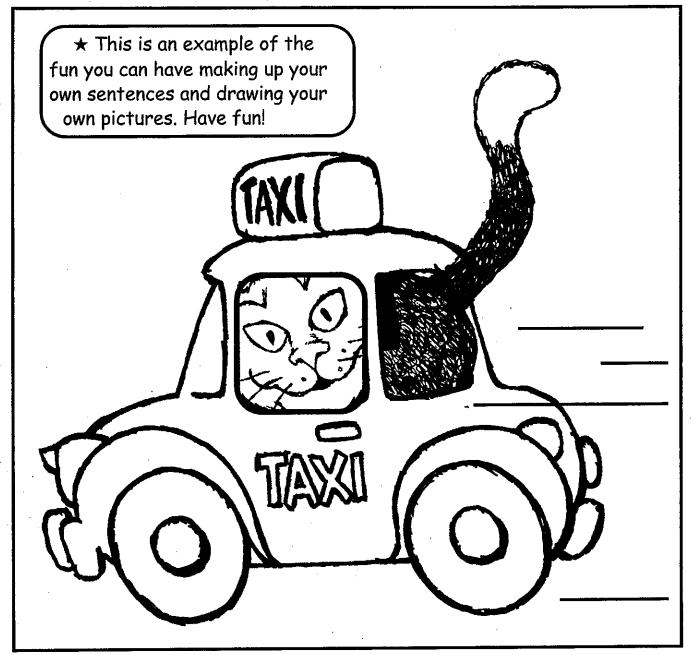
★ Print the sentences. Color and add to the picture.



I see the cat. See the bat? See the cat at bat?



★ Write a sentence with your words. Draw the picture.



Isee he col cob.

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Make copies of the blank page opposite for printing sentences and drawing.

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The tutor reads this page. The student may follow along.

Here are some things to know about Reading.

Letter: A symbol used in the Alphabet.

Capital Letters: The BIG form of a letter: A, B, C, etc. **Small Letters:** the little form of letters: a, b, c, etc. **Word:** Letters but together to make magningful sounds.

Word: Letters put together to make meaningful sounds like <u>cat</u> or <u>see</u>. (A word can be just 1 letter, like \underline{I} .)

Sentence: Words put together to tell you something:

Example: I see the cat tells you that I can see the cat.

(A sentence can be just 1 word. Stop! is 1 word that tells you to stop.)

Period: A period is a . that goes at the end of a sentence that tells you something. Example: I see the cat-

I see the cat.

Question Mark: A question mark is a ? that goes at the end of a sentence that asks you a question. Example: <u>Can you see the cat?</u>

Can you see the cat?

This question sentence asks if you are able to see, and if you are able to see, is the cat there for you to see it?

Exclamation Mark: An exclamation mark is a ! that goes at the end of a sentence that shows strong emotion like pain, anger or surprise.

Example: Watch out for the cat! or The cat can talk!

Look! The cat can fly!

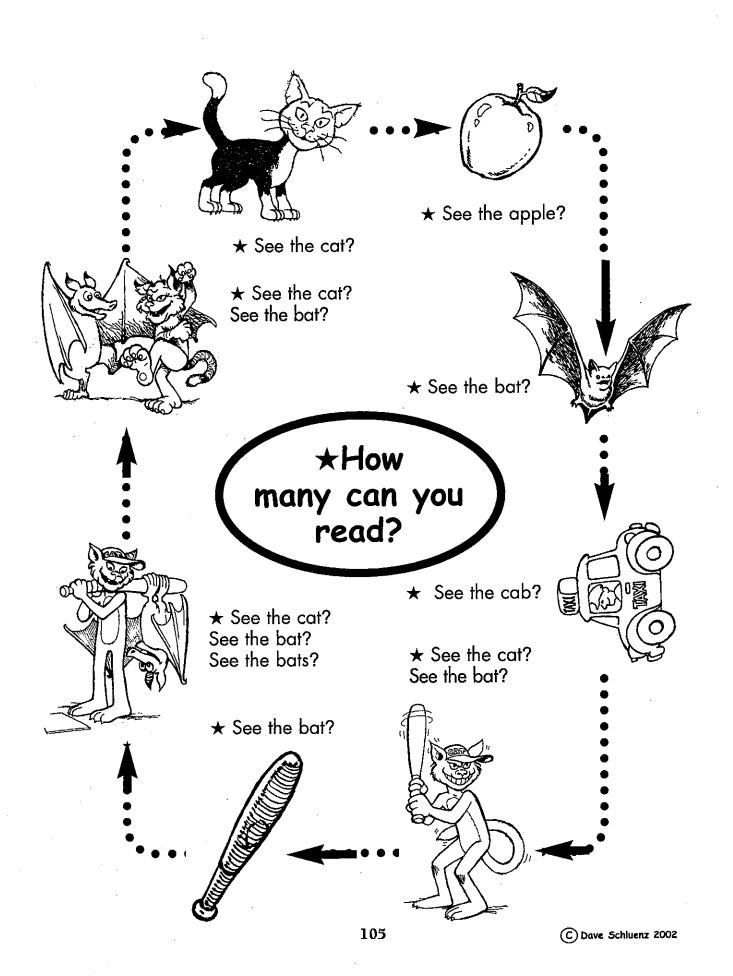
Capital letters: The first letter of the first word in a sentence is always a capital letter. The first letter of names is always a capital. **I**, used to tell about one's self, is always a capital letter. Examples:

The cat is fat.

Her name is Rhonda Rhymer.

I can see the cat.

◆ Don't worry. Your tutor will help you with this as you go along.





* Rhyming Words

"Hi. I'm Rhonda Rhymer. Here I pat my fat cat Matt that sat like that in his flat hat to chat. Did you hear all the words that end with the same sound of at? Pat, fat, cat, Matt, that, flat, hat and chat all end with the same AT sound, so they RHYME. They are RHYMING WORDS.

• RHYMING SOUNDS ALWAYS START WITH A VOWEL, BUT HAVE DIFFERENT CONSONANTS BEFORE THE VOWEL.

These letter names of the alphabet rhyme. They all end with the long vowel sound of E: B, C, D, E, G, P, T, V Z. Other letters rhyme because they end with the same sound of A: A, J and K. Below are more examples of RHYMING WORDS.

* All of these words rhyme. They all end with the same sound: AT.



CAT



BAT



RAT



SAT



FLAT HAT CAT

★ All of these words rhyme. They all end with the same sound: AN.



CAN



FAN



MAN



VAN



PAN

★ One of these words does NOT RHYME with the others. Can you tell which one?



CAT



SAT



DOG

106



BAT



HAT

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★ Rhonda Rhymer's Nursery Rhymes

Watch and listen for the words that end in the same sound so that they RHYME. How many of these rhymes do you know? Can you say them along?

1, 2, 3, 4, five, I caught a fish alive.
6, 7, 8, 9, ten, I let him go again.

Jack and <u>Jill</u>
went up the <u>hill</u>
to fetch a pail of water.
Jack fell <u>down</u>
and broke his <u>crown</u>
and Jill came
tumbling after.

Humpty-Dumpty sat on a <u>wall</u>.
Humpty-Dumpty had a great <u>fall</u>.
All the king's horses,
and all the king's <u>men</u>,
couldn't put Humpty together <u>again</u>.

Jack be nimble,
Jack be <u>quick</u>.
Jack jump over
the candle stick.

One, two
buckle my shoe.
Three, four
shut the door.
Five, six
Pick up sticks.
Seven, eight
Lay them straight.

Rhonda Rhymer had a <u>cat</u> named <u>Matt</u>.

And her <u>cat</u> <u>Matt</u> was really <u>fat</u>.

When big, <u>fat</u> <u>Matt</u> <u>sat</u> on his <u>hat</u>,
he made it very, very <u>flat</u>.

And that was <u>that</u>.

O Notice the spelling doesn't have to be the same, just the sound. Sometimes the same sound can be spelled in different ways (eight, straight, date, wait).

I went to the animal <u>fair</u>.

The birds and the beasts were <u>there</u>.

The big bab<u>boon</u> by the light of the <u>moon</u>
was combing his aubern <u>hair</u>.

The monkey, he had <u>spunk</u>
and jumped on the elephant's <u>trunk</u>.

The elephant <u>sneezed</u>
and fell on his <u>knees</u>
and that was the end of the <u>monk</u>, the <u>monk</u>.

That was the end of the <u>monk</u>.

* Letters and Sounds: Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee... Nn... Pp

Ee Nn Pp Dd



Ee elephant



vowel



Dd dog

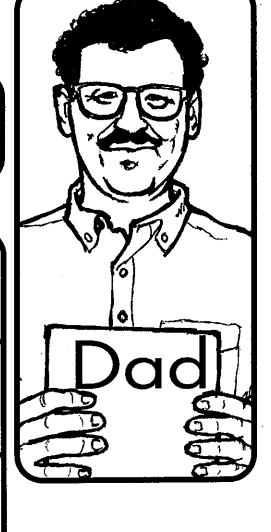


Nn <u>n</u>est

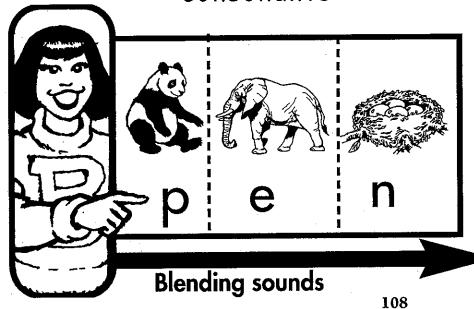


Pp panda





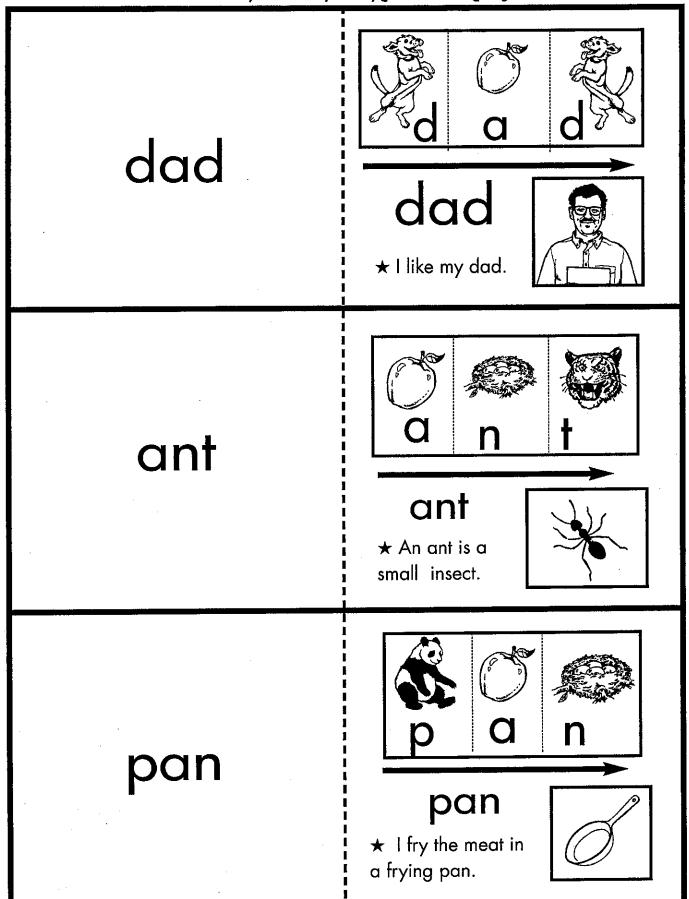
consonants





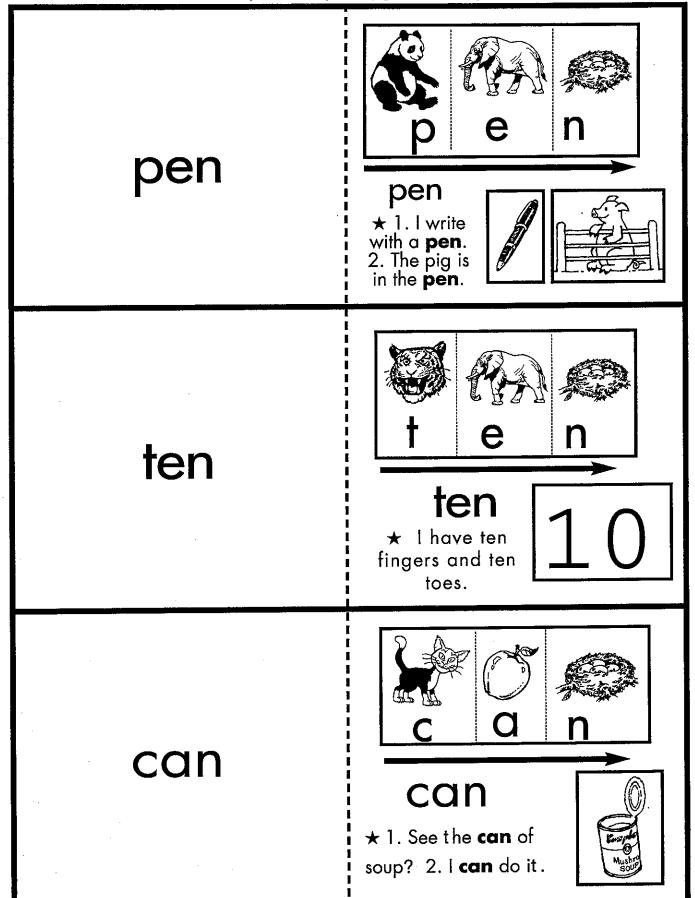
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 \star Word cards to color, cut out, fold, paste and play with to learn.



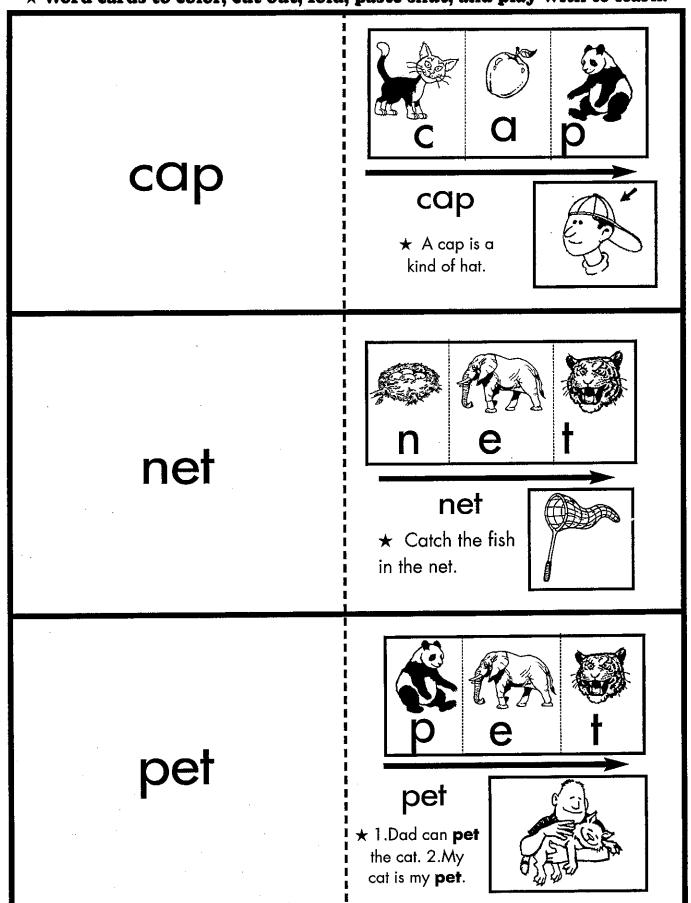
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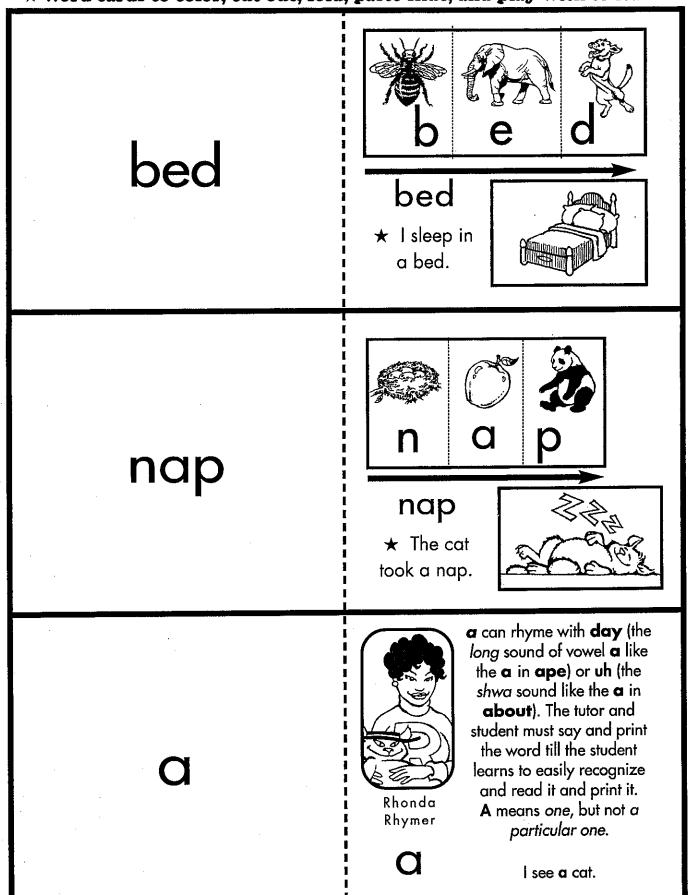


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 \star Word cards to color, cut out, fold, paste shut, and play with to learn.

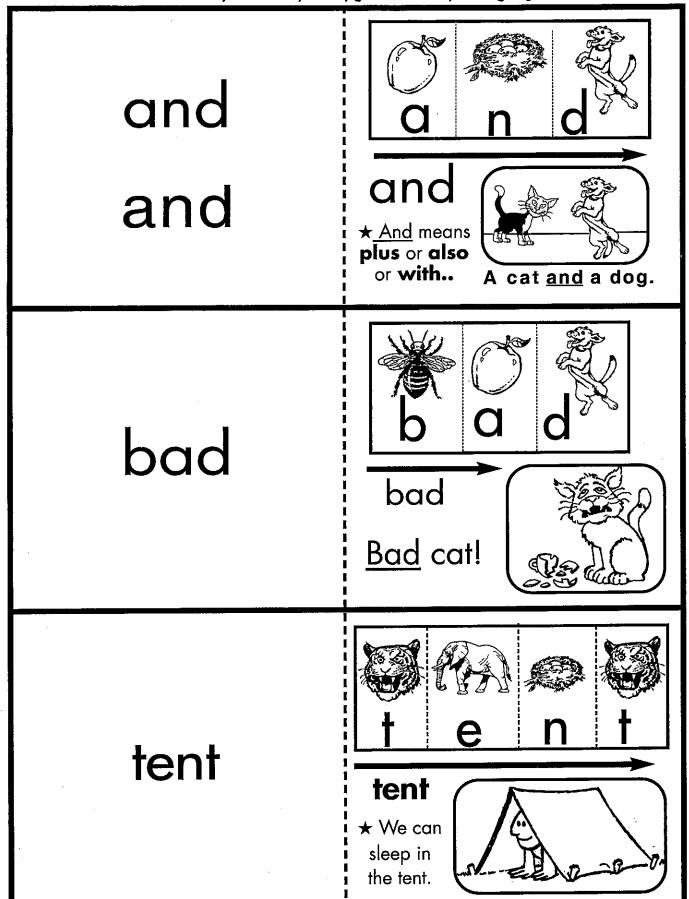


 \star Word cards to color, cut out, fold, paste shut, and play with to learn.



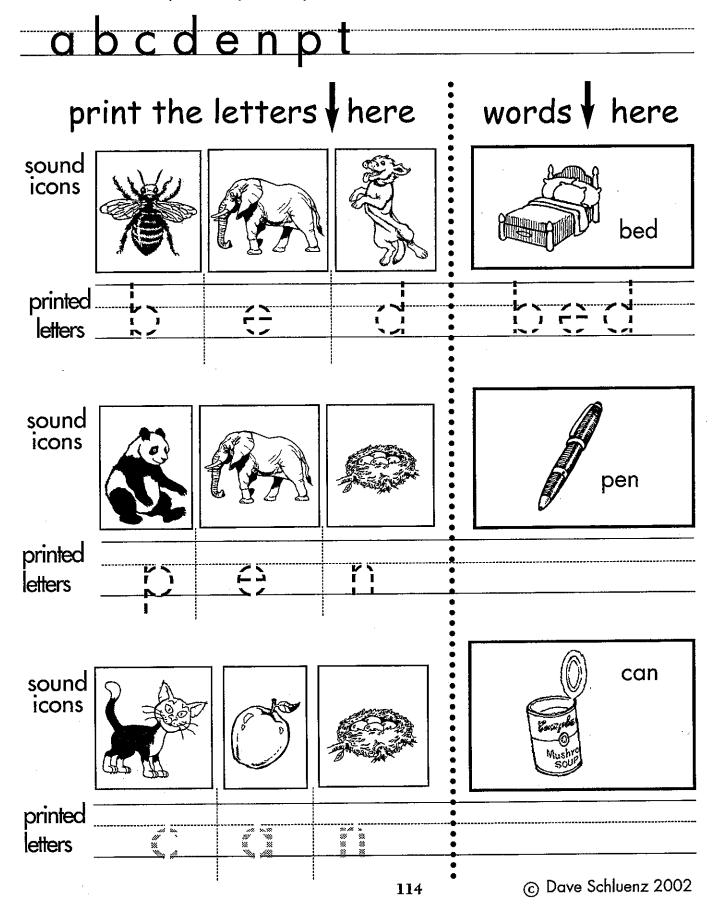
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* Word cards to color, cut out, fold, paste shut, and play with to learn.



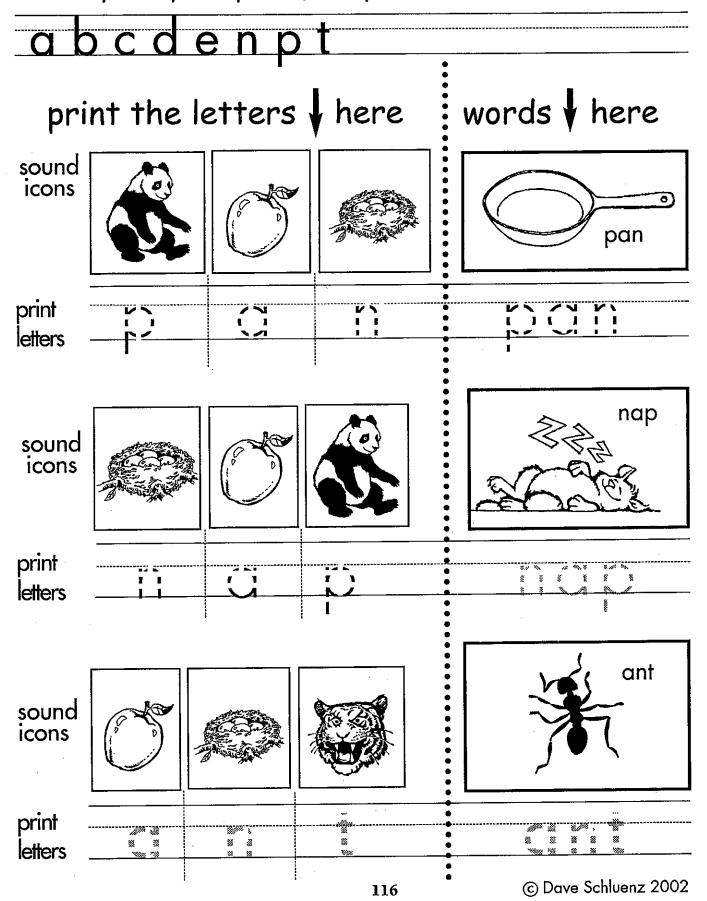
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★ Can you say and print the letters and words?



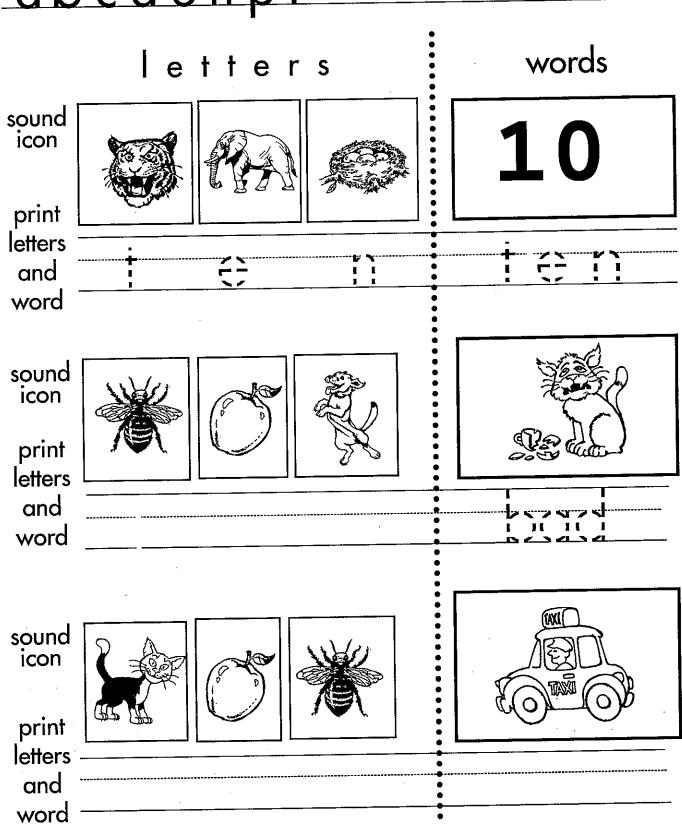
★ Can you say and print (and spell) the letters and words? print the letters | here | words | here sound icons pet print letters dad sound Dad icons print letters • Use dad for any dad. Use Dad (capital D) when substituted for a particular dad's name. Example: I see Dad. (Dad substituted for Ed.) cap sound icons print etters

★ Can you say and print (and spell) the letters and words?

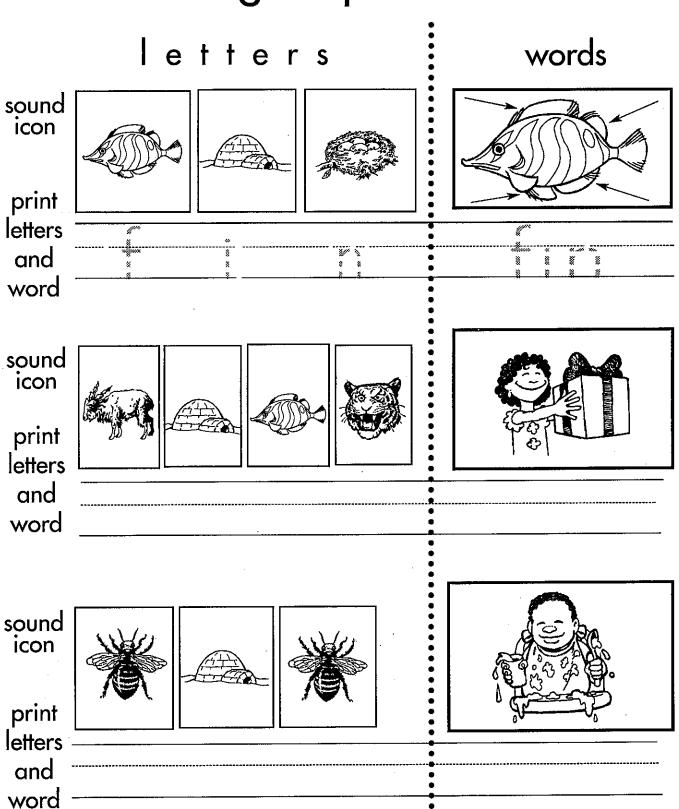


★ Can you print the letters and words?

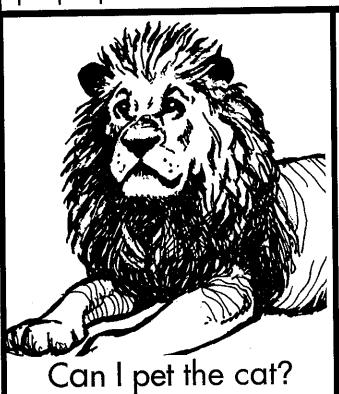
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abcdefginps

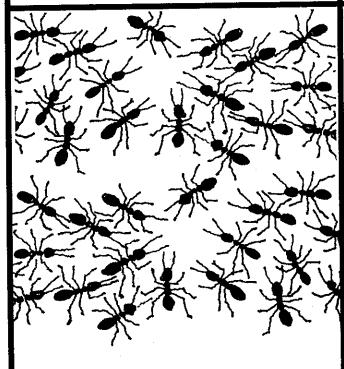


* Letter-sounds we know: Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Nn Pp Tt Words we know: a and ant bad bat bed cab can cat I nap net pan pen pet see ten tent the Can you read these sentences?

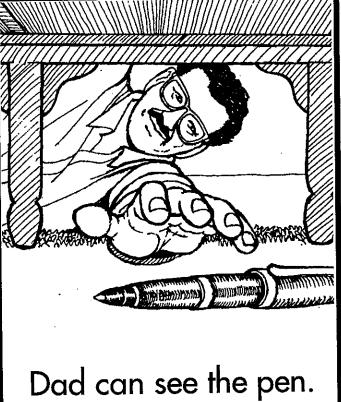




I can see a cat and a cap.



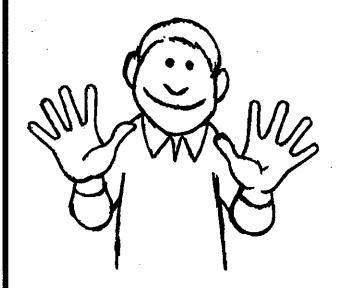
I can see the ants.



* Letter-sounds we know: Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Nn Pp Tt Words we know: a and ant bad bat bed cab can cat I nap net pan pen pet see ten tent the Can you read these sentences?



Dad can pet the cat.



I can see ten!

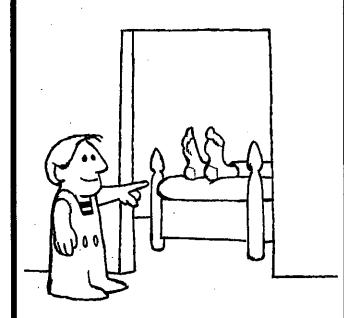


See a bad cat?

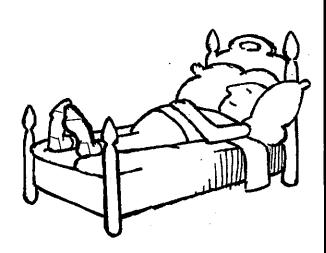


See Dad? Dad can see the can and the pan.

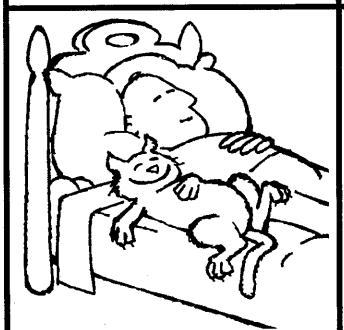
*Letter-sounds we know: Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Nn Pp Tt Words we know: a and ant bad bat bed cab can cat I nap net pan pen pet see ten tent the Can you read the sentences?



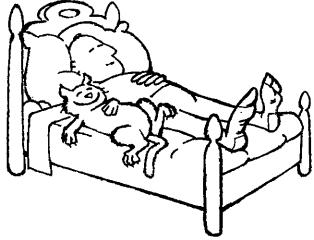
I can see Dad.



I can see the bed.

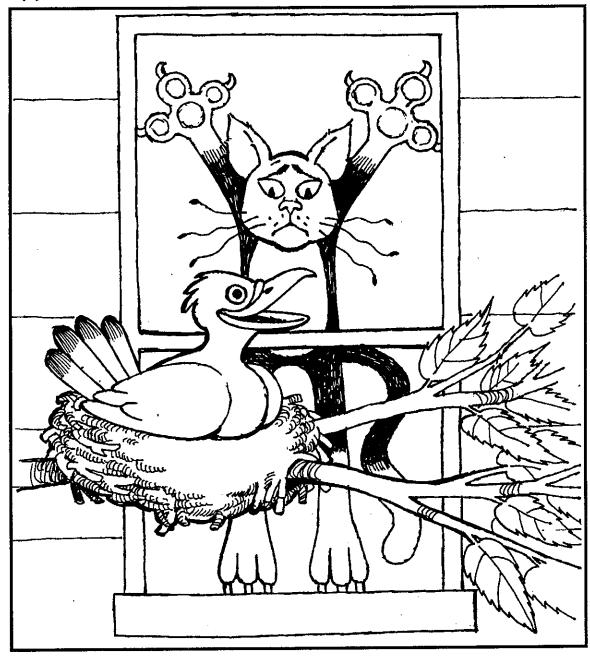


I can see Dad and I can see the cat.



I can see Dad and I can see the cat and I can see the bed. I can see a cat nap.

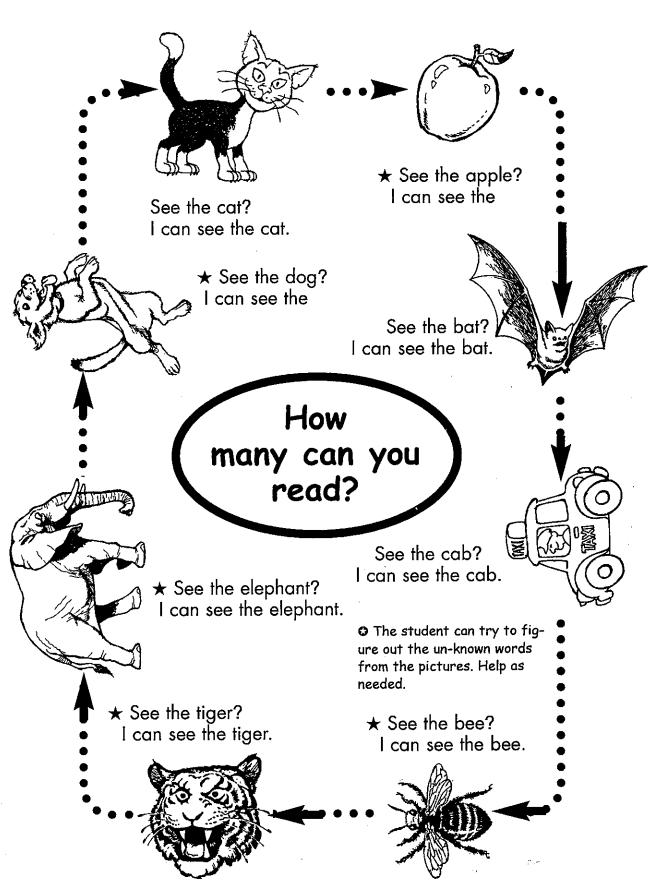
 \star Copy the sentence. Color and add to the picture.



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Letters and Sounds: Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Ii Nn Pp Ss. Tt

Ii Ff Gg Ss



Ii <u>ig</u>loo



vowel



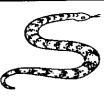
Ff fish



Gg goat &



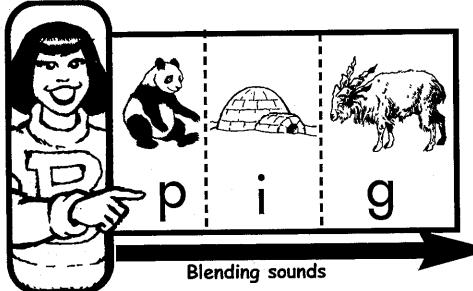
Ss snake

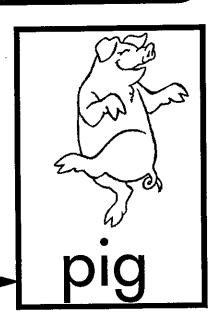


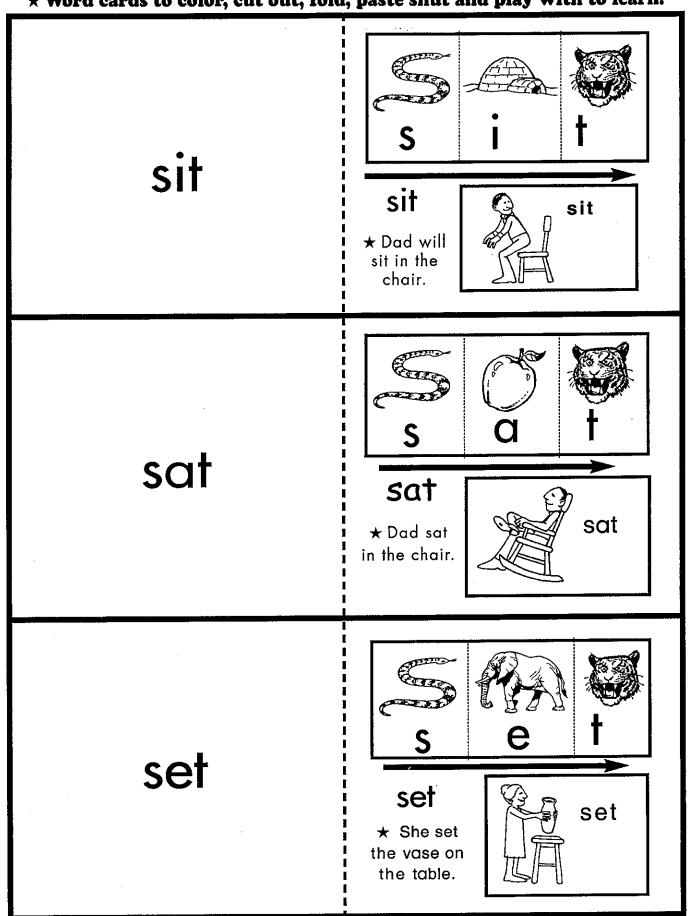
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big fat pig

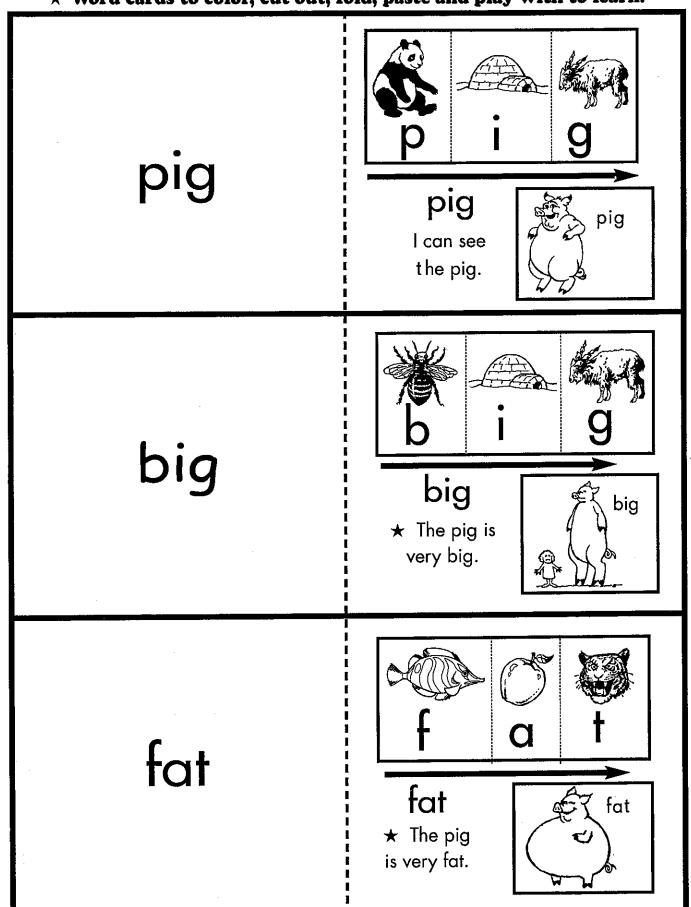




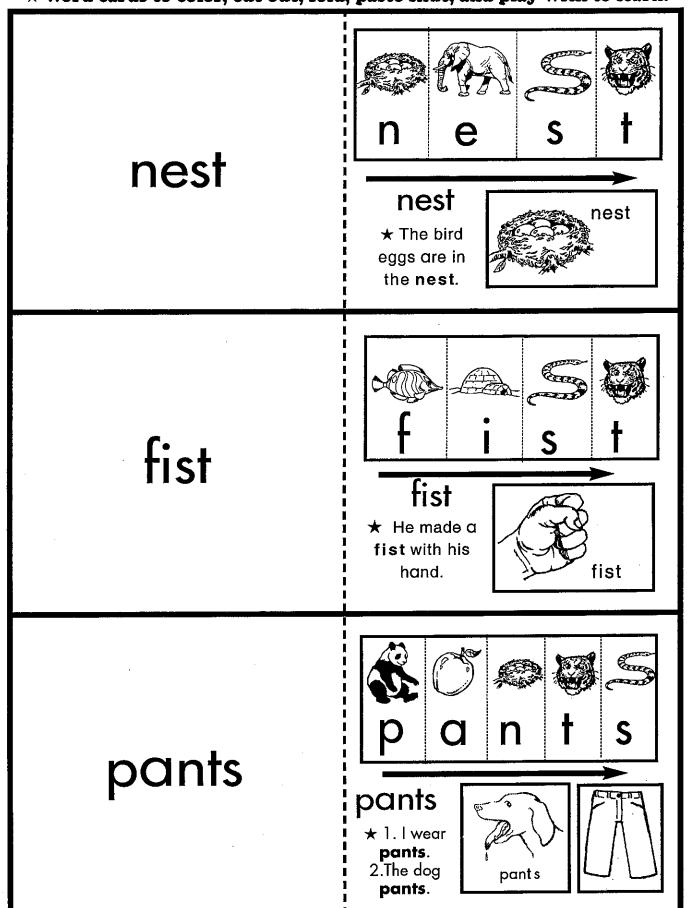




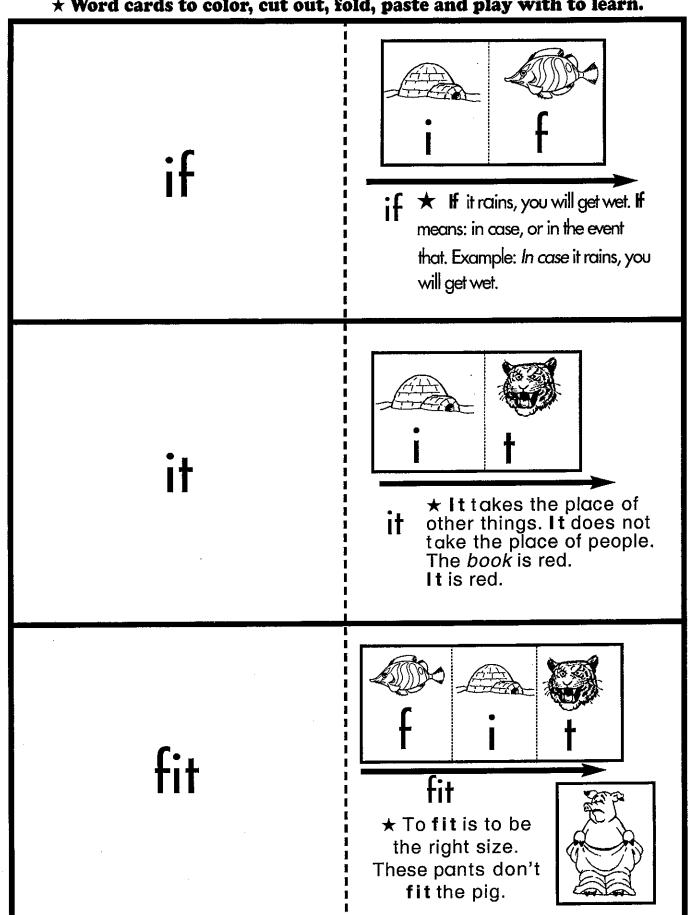
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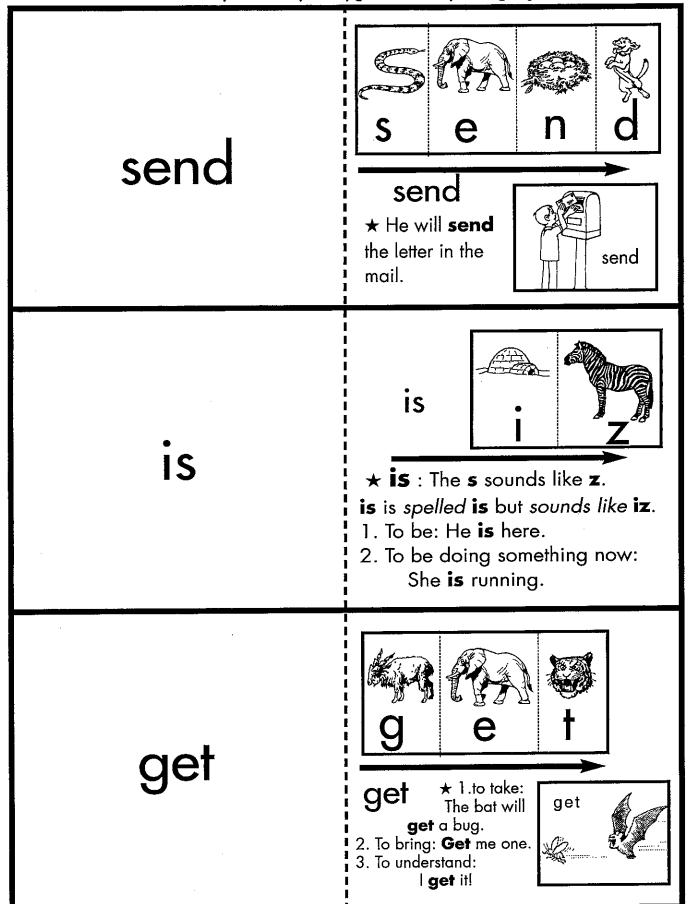
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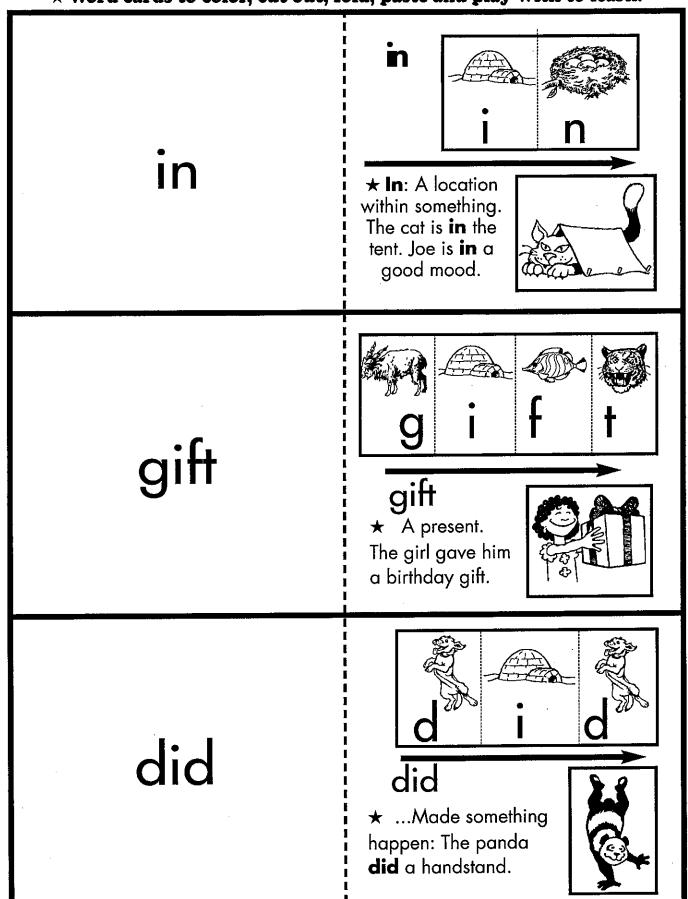
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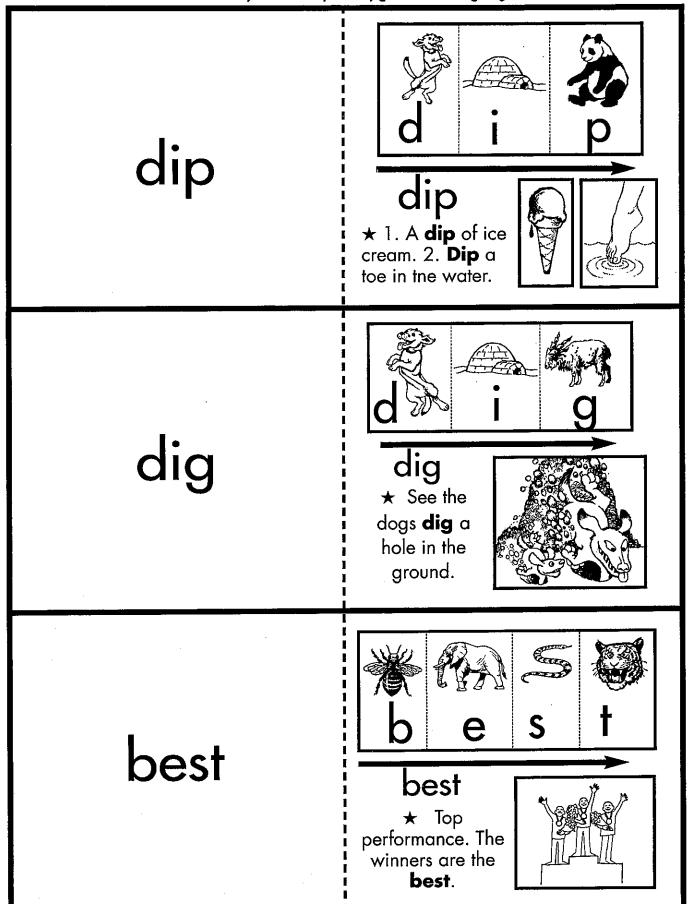
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pin ★ 1. A bowling **pin** 2. A safety **pin** 3. To fasten fan tan ★ 1. An admirera sports fan. 2. Air moving device- electric fan. tag **tag** ★ 1. A price tag. 2. A game of tag.

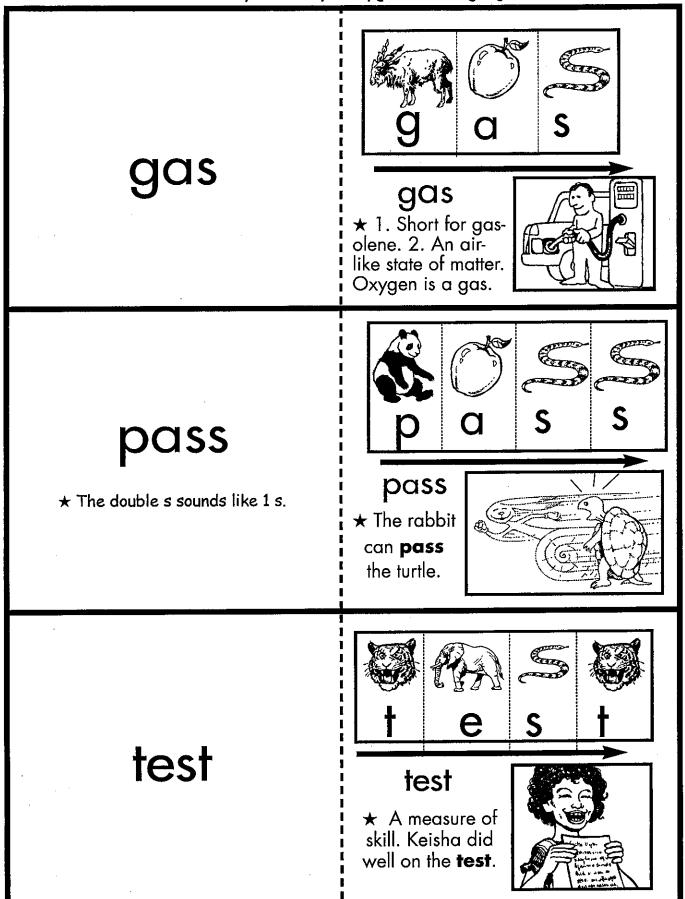
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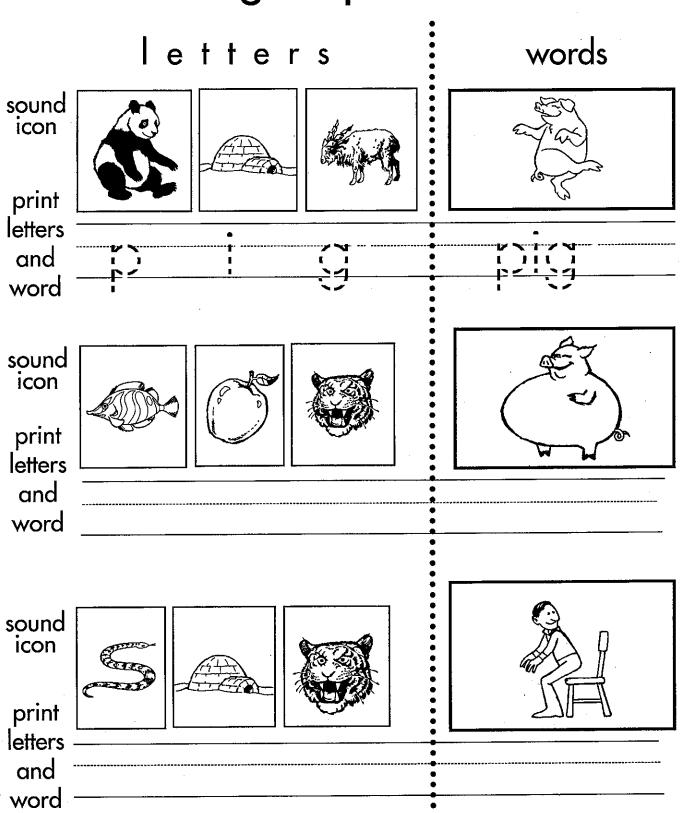


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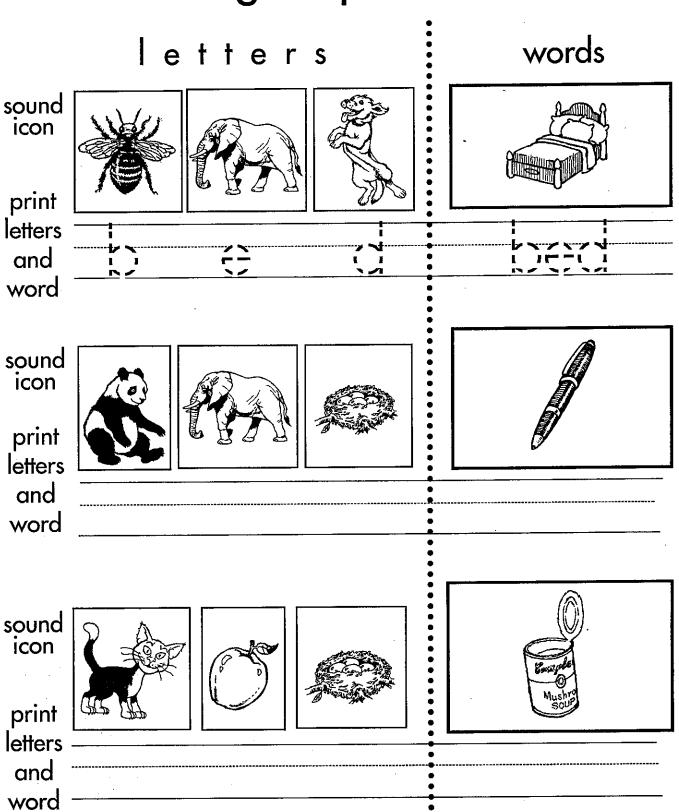


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abcdefginpst



abcdefginpst



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abcdefginpst

words letters sound icon print letters and word sound icon print letters and word sound icon print letters and word

*Letter-sounds we know: Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Ii Nn Pp Ss Tt
Words we know: a and ant bad bat bed best big cab can cap cat
dad did dig dip fan fat fist fit gas get gift I if in is it nap
nest net pan pants pass pet pen pig pin sat see send set sit tag
ten tent test the

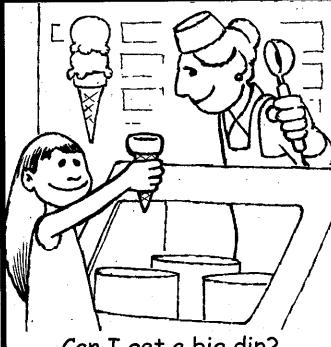
Can you read these sentences?



Did Dad get the gas?



Can the cat tag the pig?



Can I get a big dip?

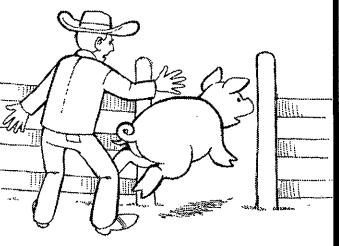


The big dog digs the best.

★Letter-sounds we know: Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Ii Nn Pp Ss Tt Words we know: a and ant bad bat bed best big cab can cap cat dad did dig dip fan fat fist fit gas get gift I if in is it nap nest net pan pants pass pet pen pig pin sat see send set sit tag ten tent test the



Can the fat pig sit in the cab?



Can the pig get in the pen?

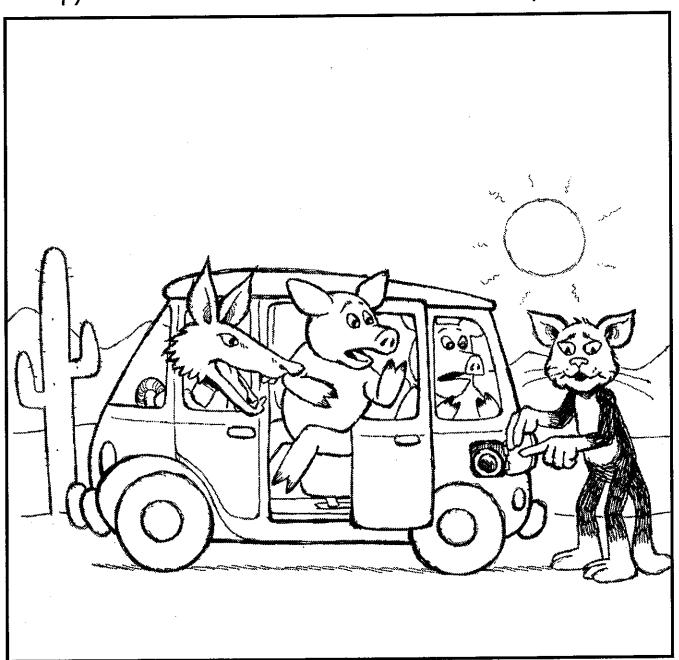


See the big pet pig?
See Dad sit?



The bad cat can not get it.

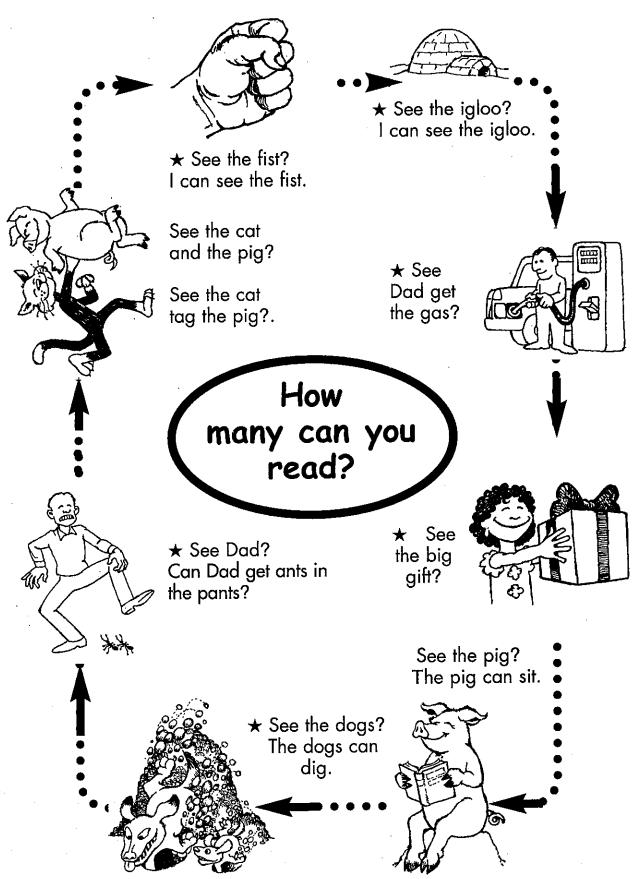
 \star Copy the sentence. Color and add vultures to the picture.



Did the coigeigas?

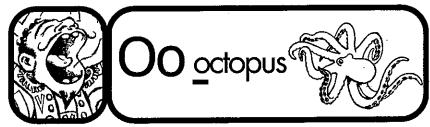
© Dave Schluenz 2002

★ Write a sentence with your words. Draw the picture.	

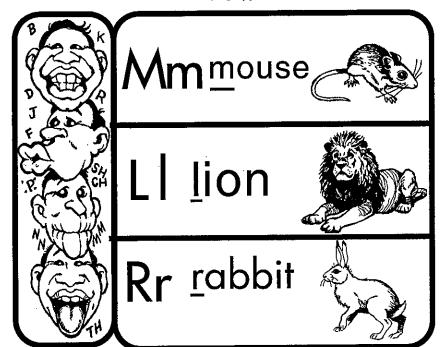


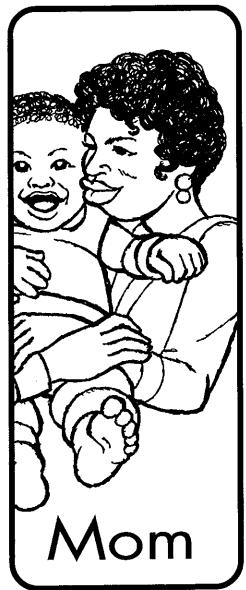
Letters and Sounds: Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Ii Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Rr Ss Tt...

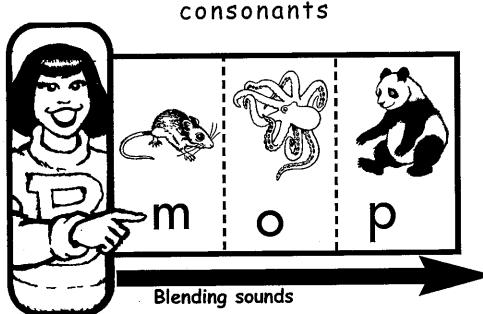
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vowel

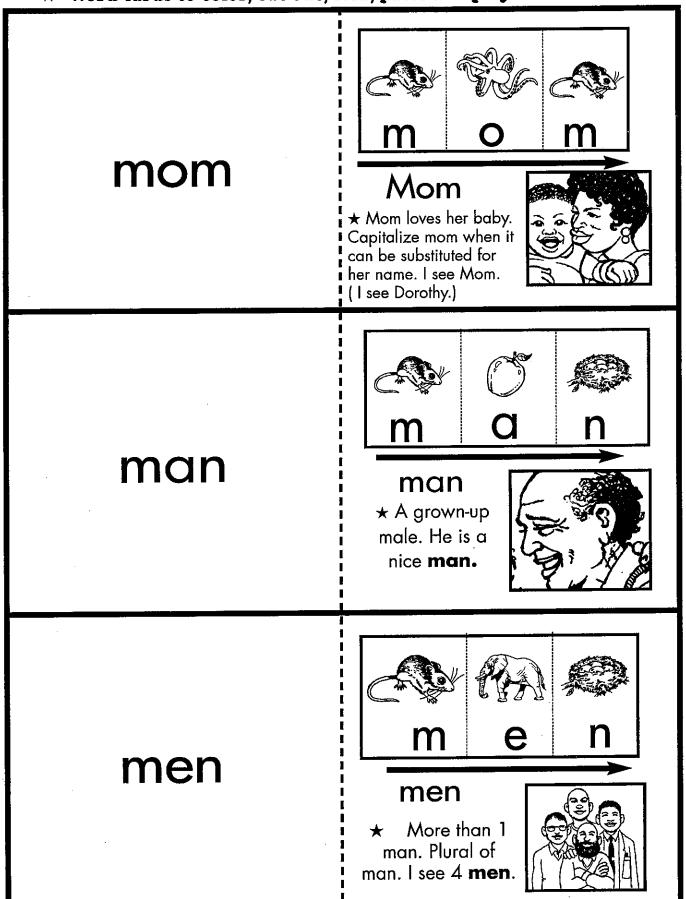






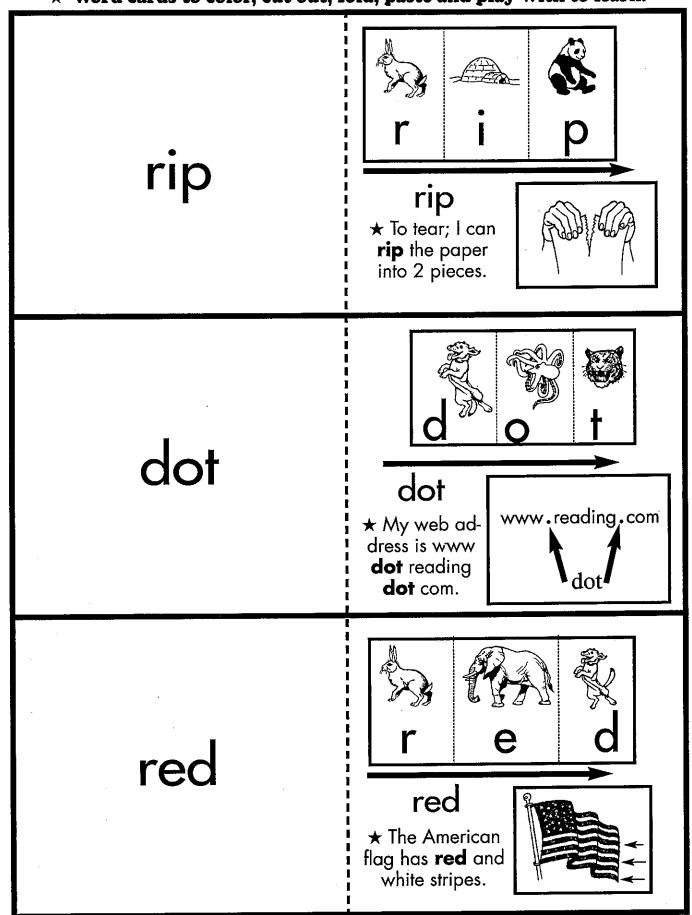


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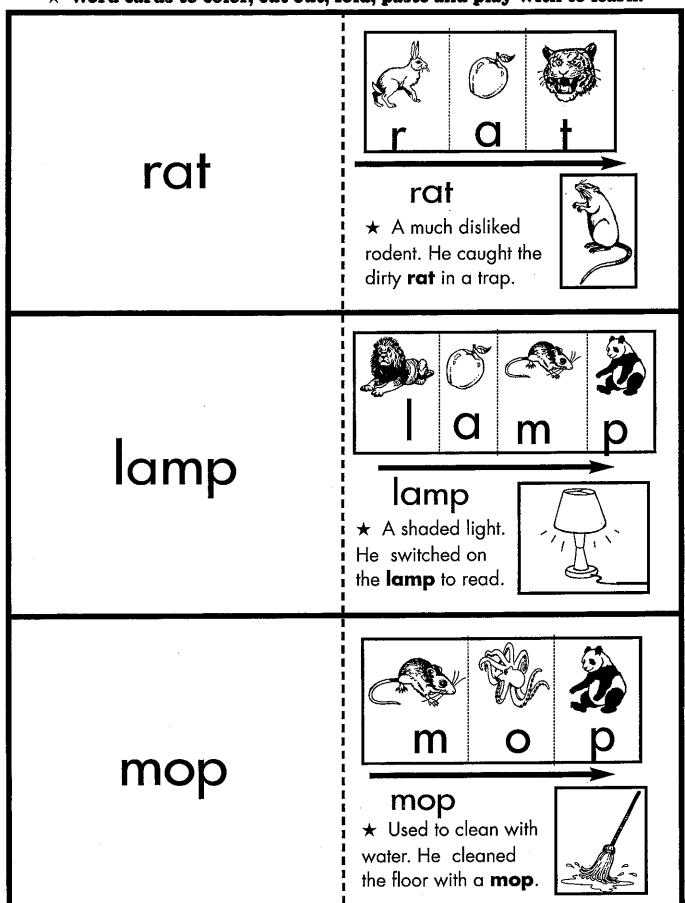


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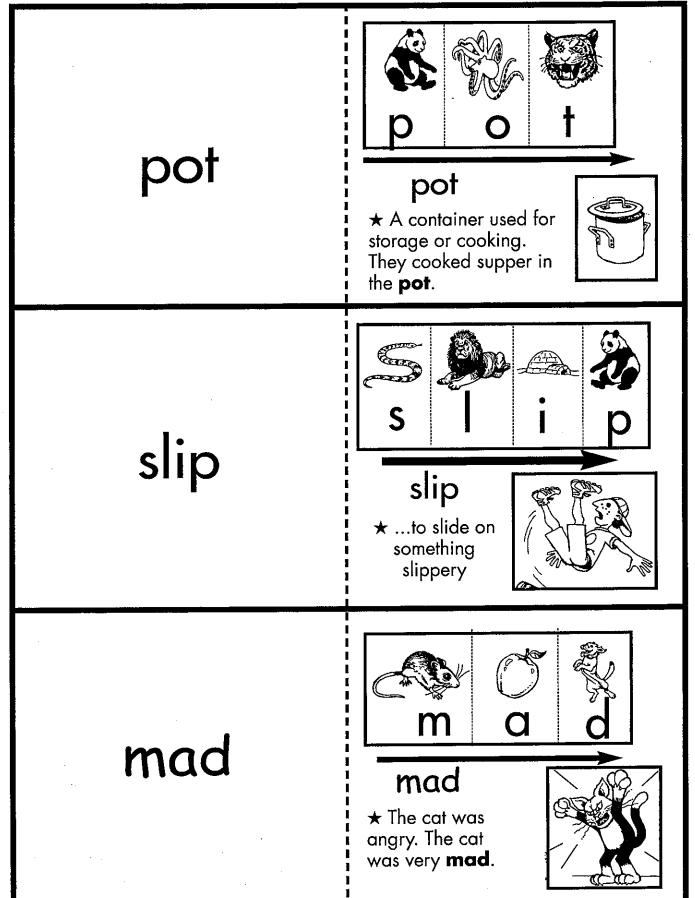
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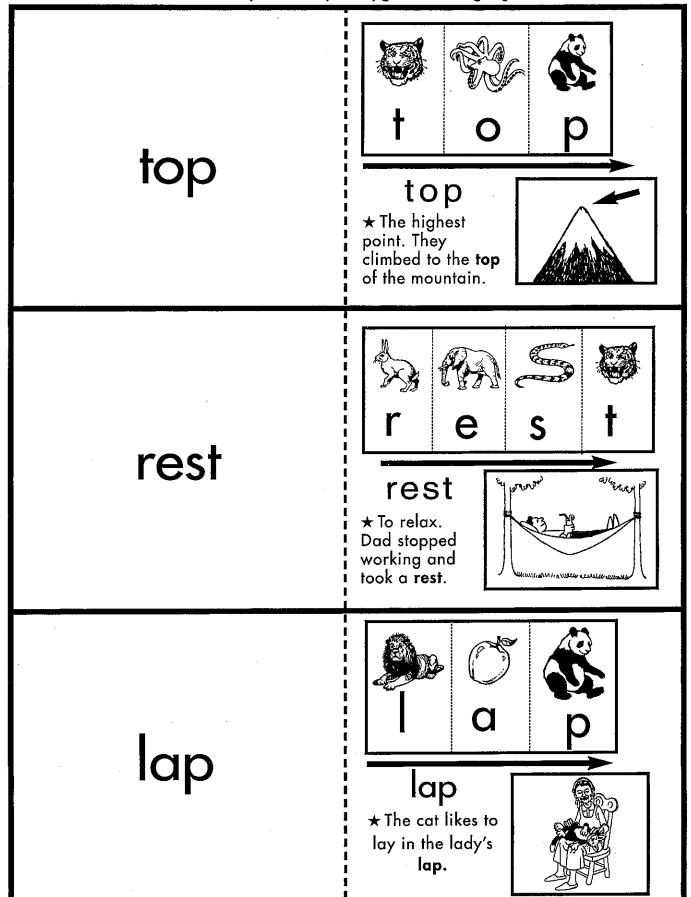
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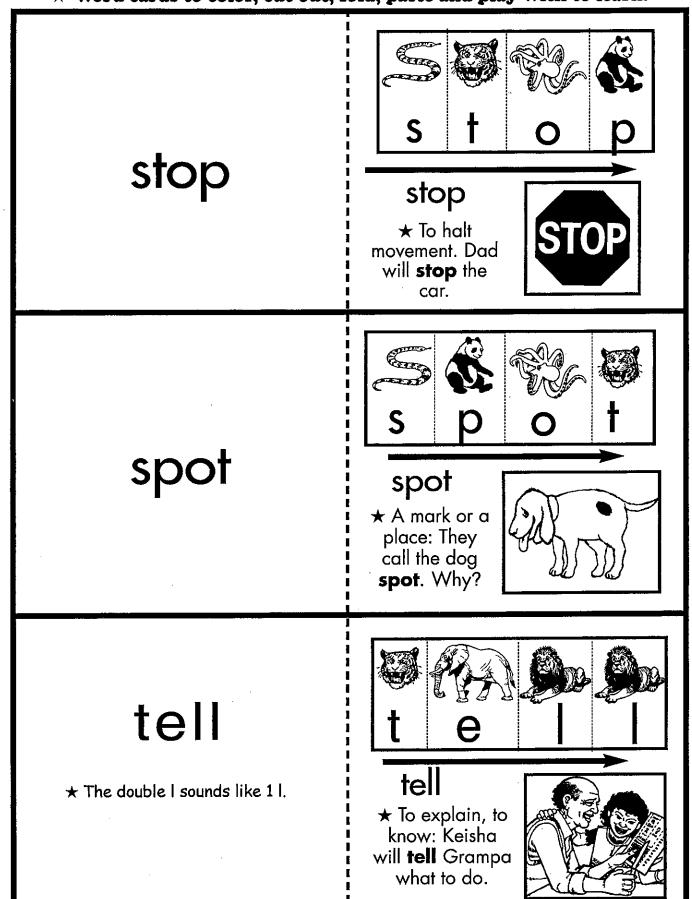
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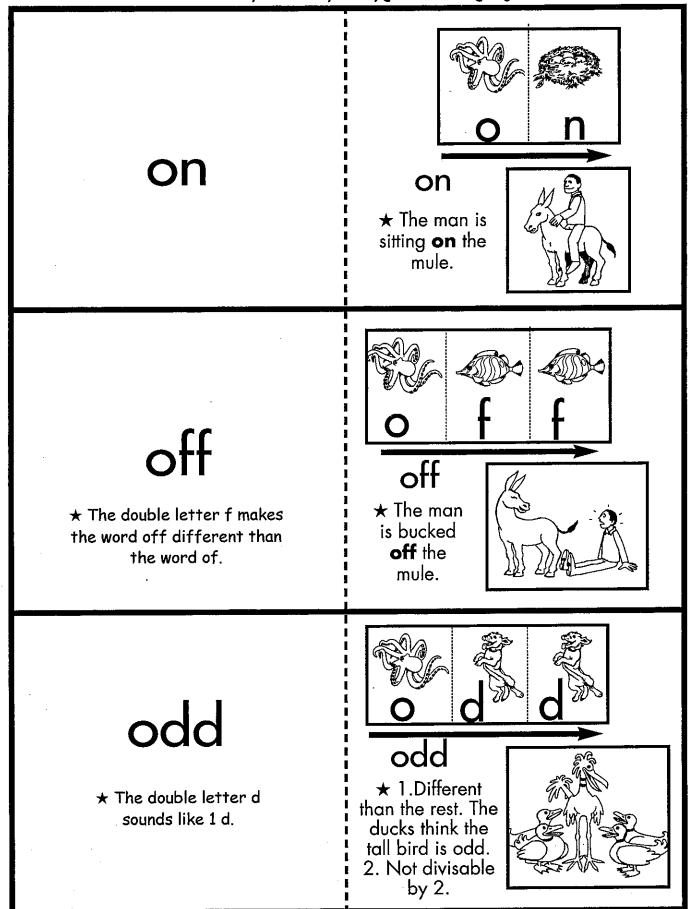
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not ★ No way it will happen. The big man's pants do **not** fit the little man. end end ★ The last part is over; finished. We saw the **end** of the snake. stand stand ★ To get up from being seated; be upright. See the man stand up.

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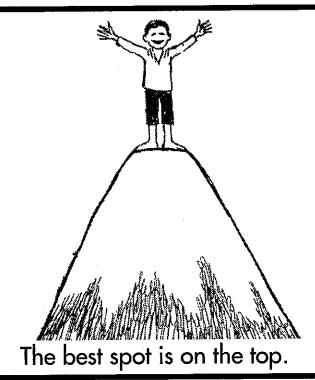
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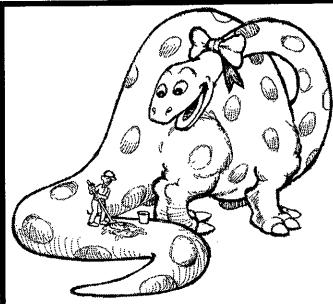
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*Letter-sounds we know: Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Ii Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Rr Ss Tt Words we know: a and ant bad bat bed best big cab can cap cat dad did dig dip dot end fan fat fist fit gas get gift I if in is it lamp lap mad man men mom mop nap nest net not odd off on pan pants pass pet pen pig pin pot rat red rest rip sat see send set sit slip spot stand stop tag tell ten tent test the top Can you read these sentences?





Can the man mop the spots off the big pet?



The pig rests in the bed.
The man sits in the pot. See the cat and the rat in the pan?



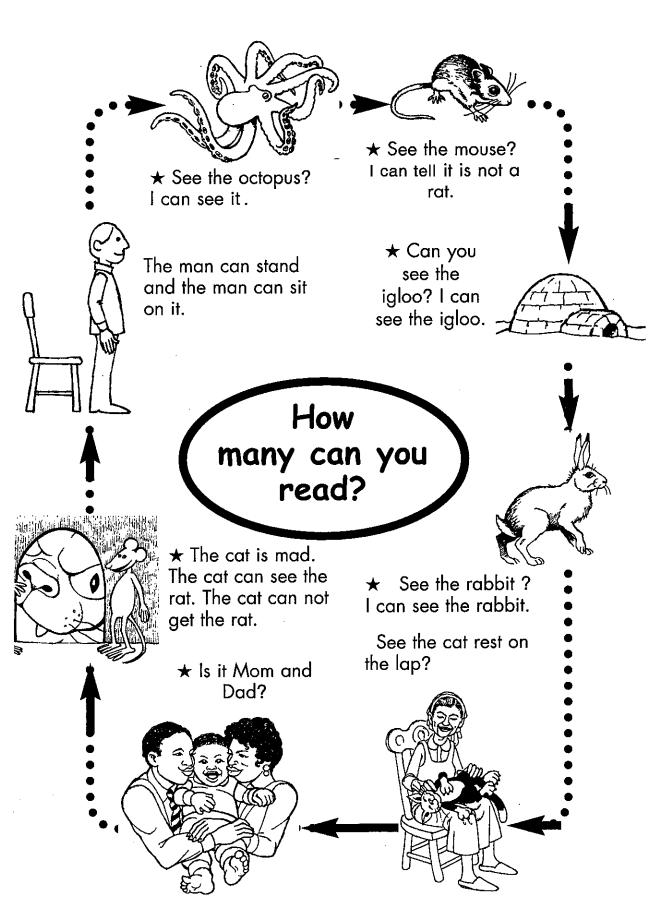
Did you see it? Did you see Dad get Mom the gift?

 \star Copy the sentence. Color and add to the picture.



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Qu qu Kw kw

★ In English words, Q has a U with it. Q does not appear alone without u (Queen). But U can appear without Q. QU sounds like KW (Kween). Q_{U} qu

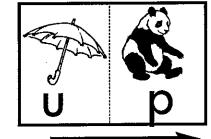




★ "You (U) always stick with me!" commands the Queen.

up

up



★ The arrow points up. On a box, the arrow tells which side to put up toward the sky.



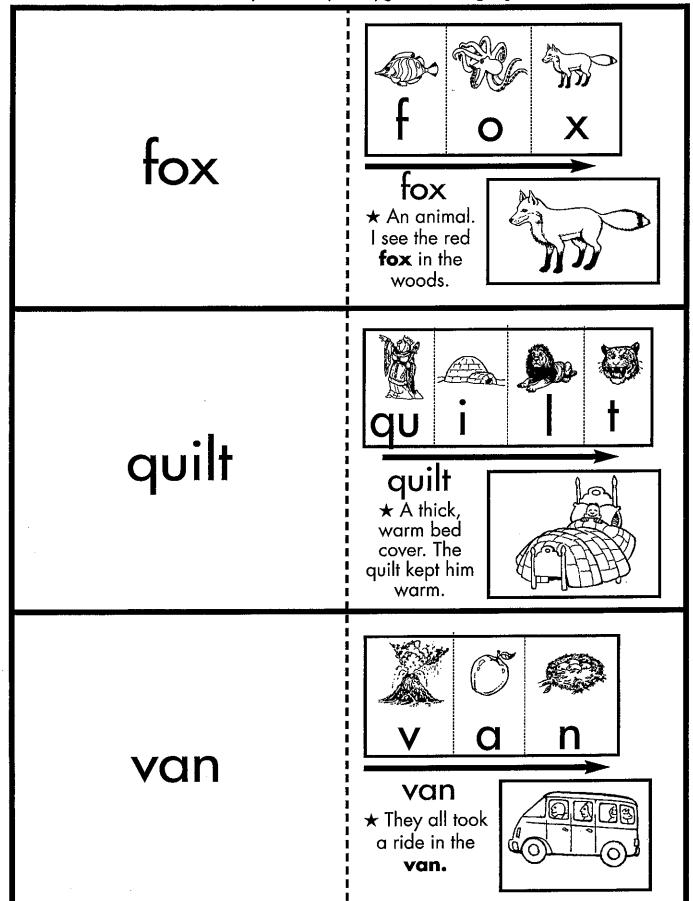
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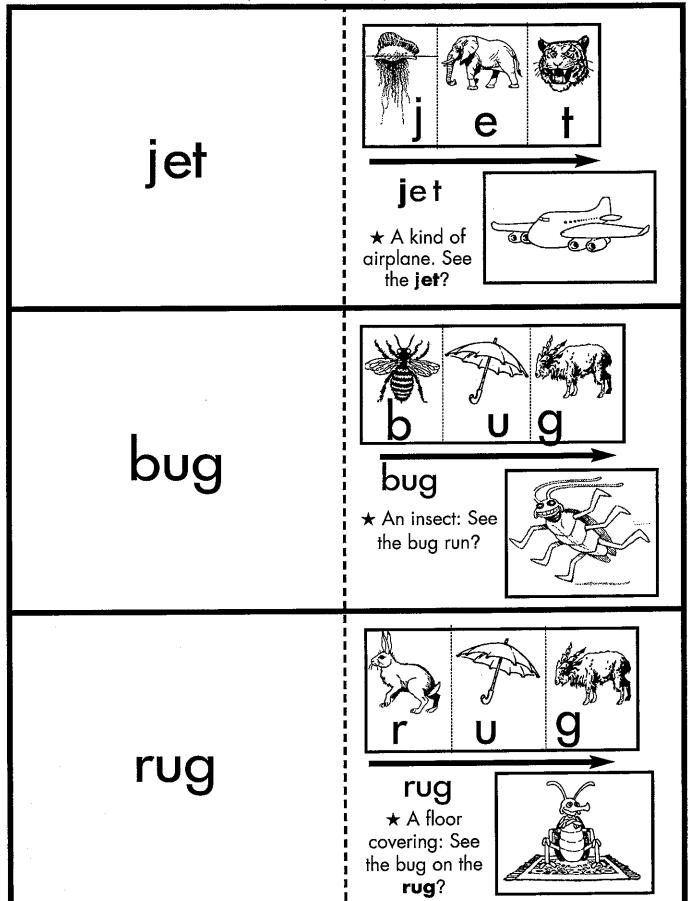
SiX★ The number:
1 2 3 4 5 **6**

6

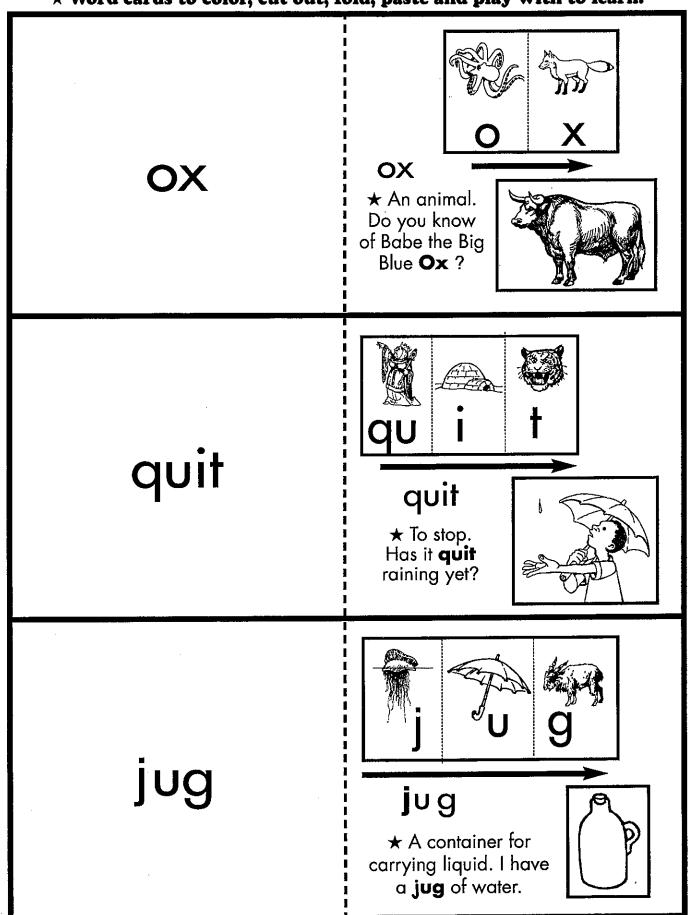
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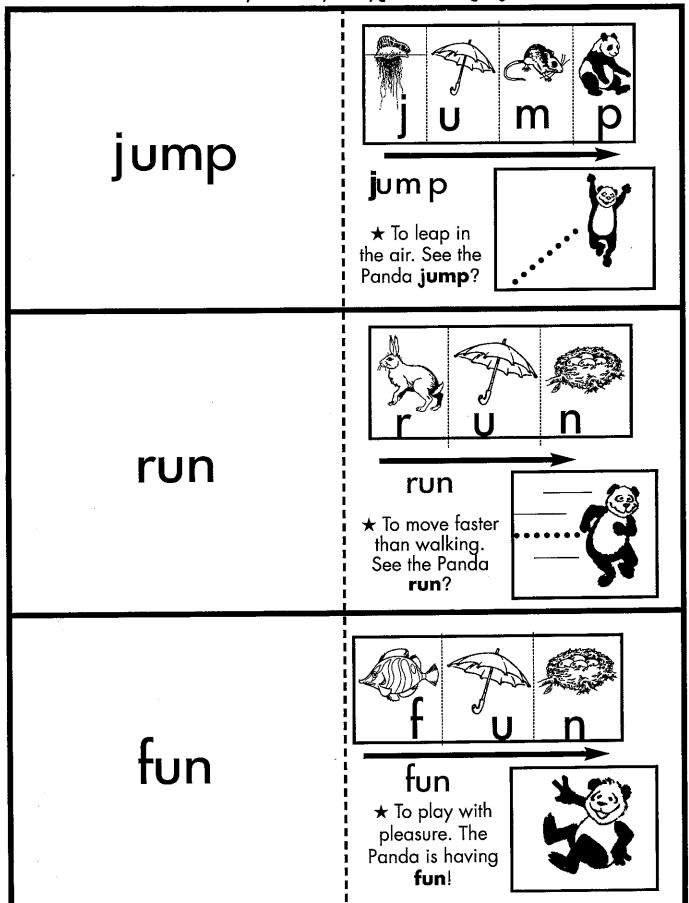
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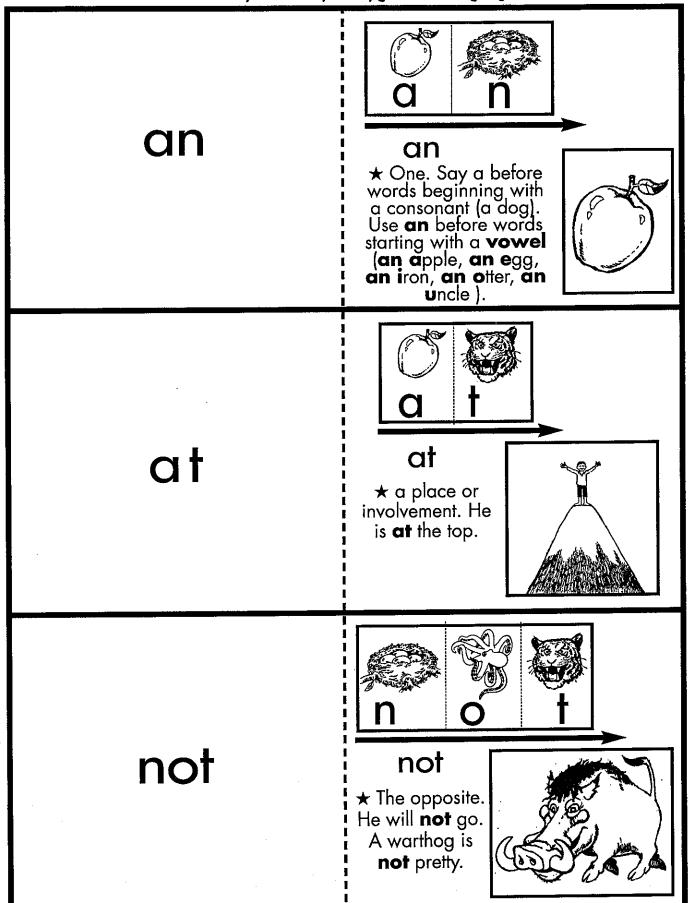


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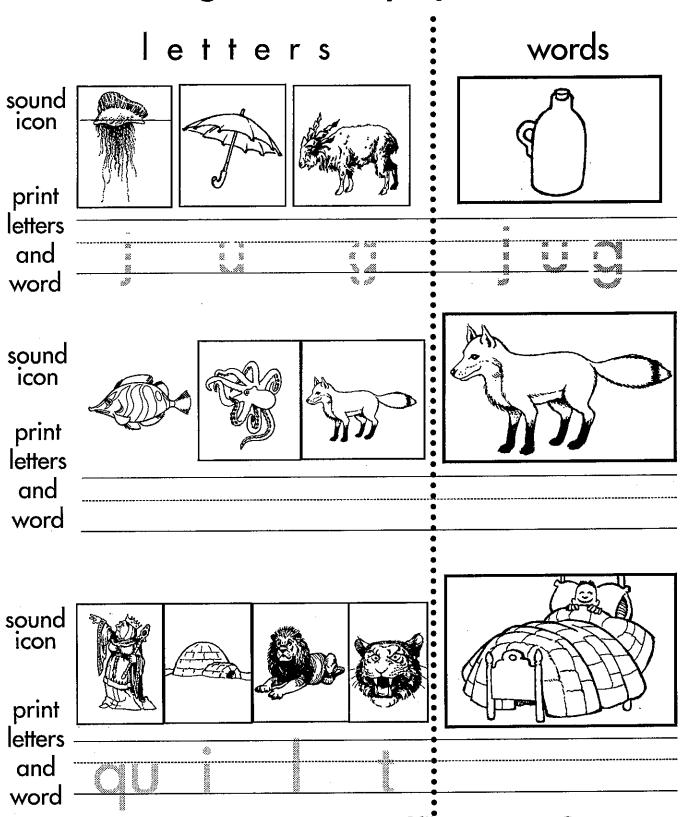
tub tub ★ A large open container used for bathing. See Jon scrub in the **tub**. must must ★ To have to; To improve, you must practice. vex vex ★ To annoy; the mouse can **vex** the cat.

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abcdefgijlmnopgrstuvx

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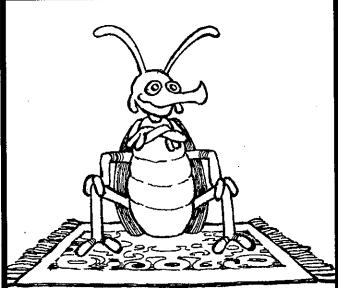
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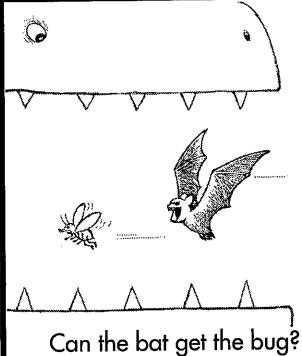
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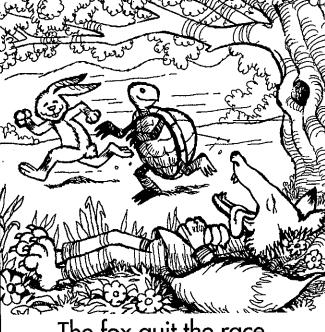
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* Letter-sounds we know: Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Ii Ji Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Xx Words we know: a an and ant at bad bat bed best big bug cab can cap cat dad did dig dip dot fan fat fist fit fox fun gas get gift I if in is it jet jug jump lamp lap mad man men mom mop nap nest net not odd off on ox pan pants pass pet pen pig pin pot quilt quit rat red rest rip rug run sat see send set sit six slip spot stop tag tell ten tent test the top tub up van vex wet will win yak yes zip Can you read these sentences?

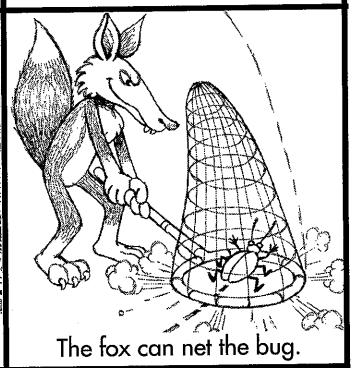


I can see a bug on a rug.



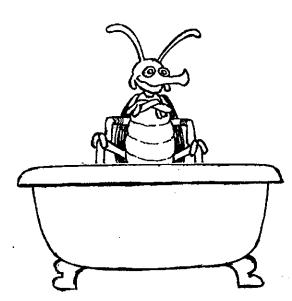


The fox quit the race.

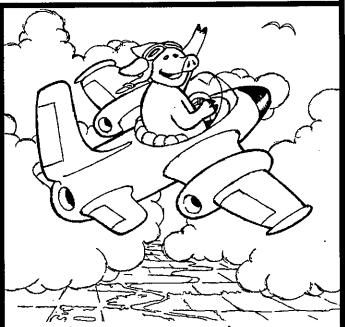


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Can you read these sentences?



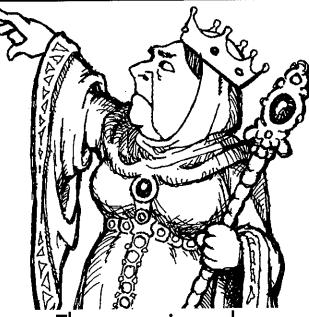
The bug must get in the tub.



The pig is up in the jet.

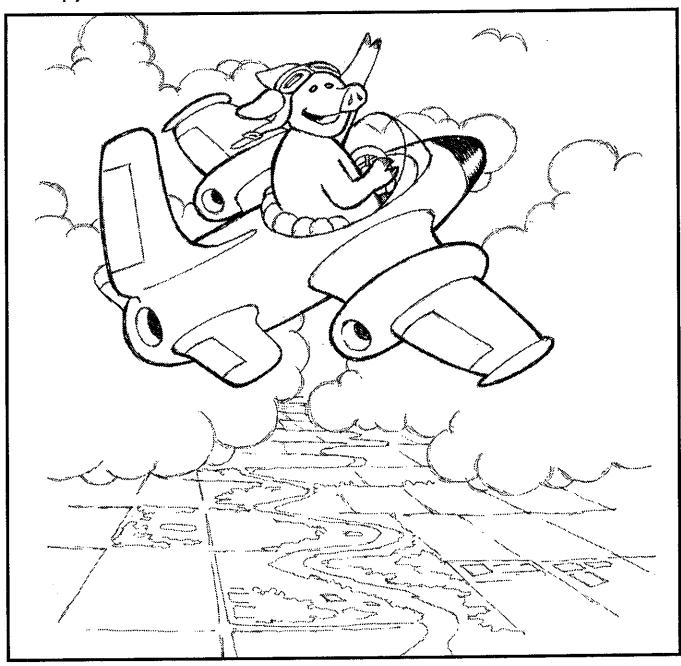


Can you see? Did it quit?



The queen is mad.

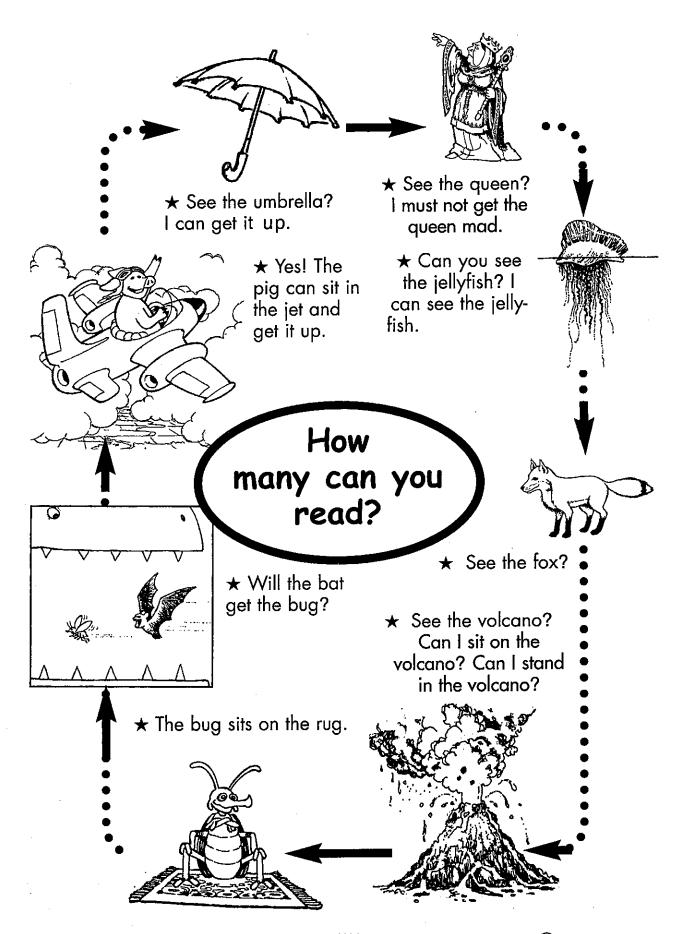
 \star Copy the sentence. Color and add to the picture.



Seethe piginthe jet?

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★ Write a sentence with your w	ords. Draw the picture.



Letters and Sounds: Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj .Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy .Zz

YyHhKkWwZz





Hh <u>h</u>orse



Kk kangaroo



Ww wart



Zz zebra



Y is different-

Sometimes y is a consonant. Most times y is a vowel.

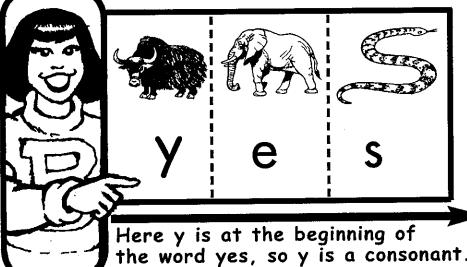


yak: When a word starts with y, the y is a consonant.



fly: When a word ends with y, the y is a vowel.







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yes **★ Yes**: O.K.; agreement, permission. Opposite of no. yak ★ 1. A long haired Asian Ox. 2. To talk: (yakity-yak). kid kid ★ 1. A child. 2. A baby goat. He's a good **kid**. 3. To fool; I kid you not.

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hen hen ★ A female chicken that lays eggs. hand hand ★ The part of the arm below the wrist-used for grasping. hug hug ★ A fond embrace in the arms. Grandma will hug Mary.

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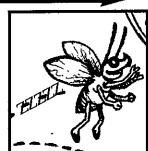
buzz

★ The double z sounds like one z.

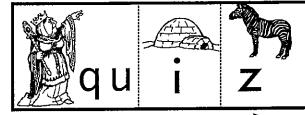


buzz

★ Noise made by a flying bug. The bug will **buzz** to the light.



quiz

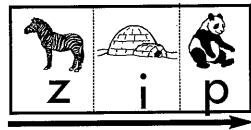


quiz

★ A short test that may be written or oral. Keisha did well on the quiz.

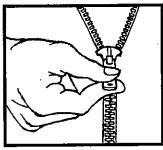


zip



zip

★ To work a zipper. **Zip** up your sweater.



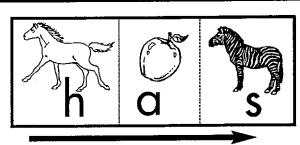
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wet wet **★** Soaked with water: The cat got very **wet**. win ★ To perform best for the award. The fast rabbit will win the race. will will ★ 1. It is going to happen; 2. determination; Jon will read the story.

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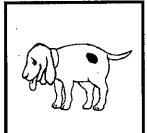
has

★ The S in has sounds like Z.



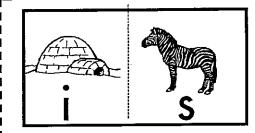
has

- ★ to have; The dog has a spot.
- ★ Notice how the S has the Z sound of Zebra



is

★ The S in is sounds like Z.



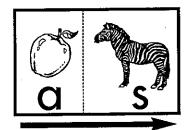
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- ★ to be; state of being:The cat is wet.
- ★ Notice how the S has the Z sound of Zebra



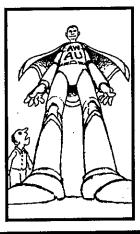
as

★ The S in as sounds like Z.



as

- ★ like; in comparison: Paul is **as** tall **as** a tree.
- ★ Notice how the S has the Z sound of Zebra

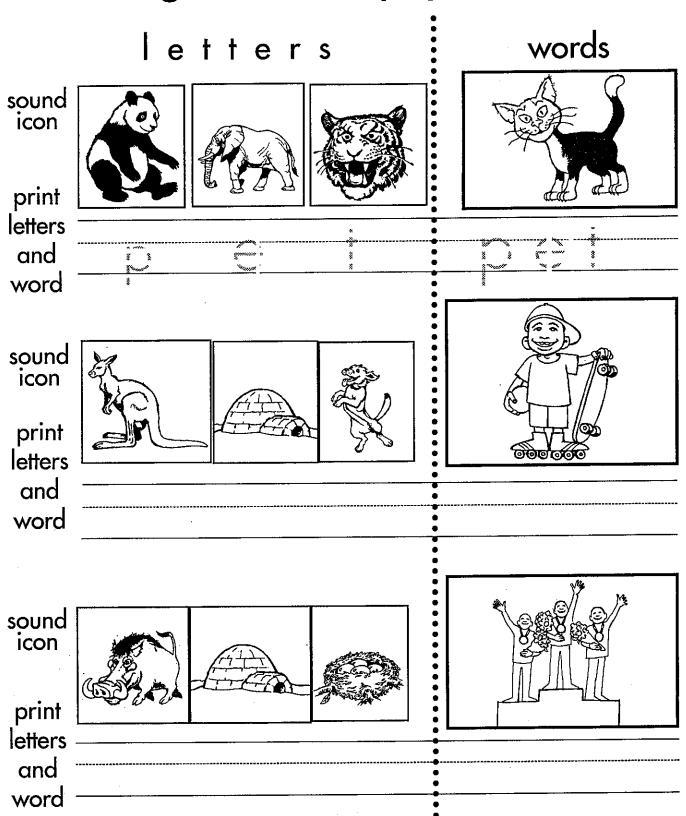


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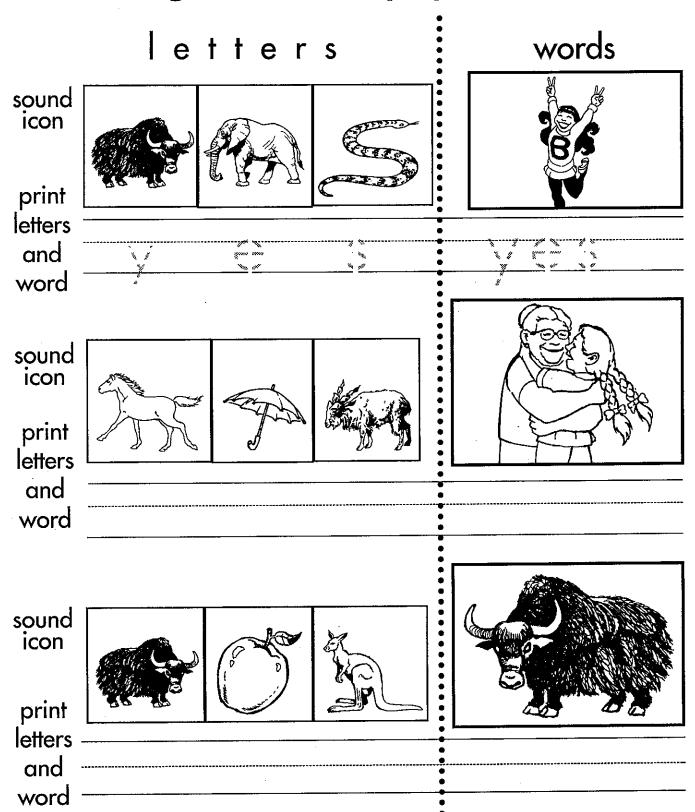
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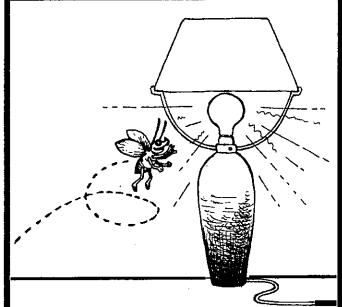
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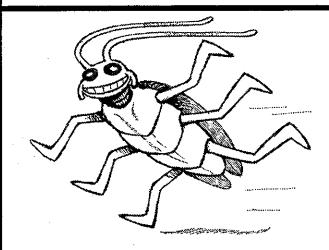
H Letter-sounds we know: Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk LIMm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz Words we know: a an and ant as at bad bat bed best big bug buzz cab can cap cat dad did dig dip dot fan fat fist fit fox fun gas get gift hand has hen hug I if in is it jet jug jump kid lamp lap mad man men mom mop must nap nest net odd off on ox pan pants pass pet pen pig pin pot quilt quit quiz rat red rest rip rug run sat see send set sit six slip spot stop tag tell ten tent test the top tub up van vex wet will win yak yes zip Can you read these sentences?



The big bug will buzz the lamp.



Will the ten men fit in the cab?

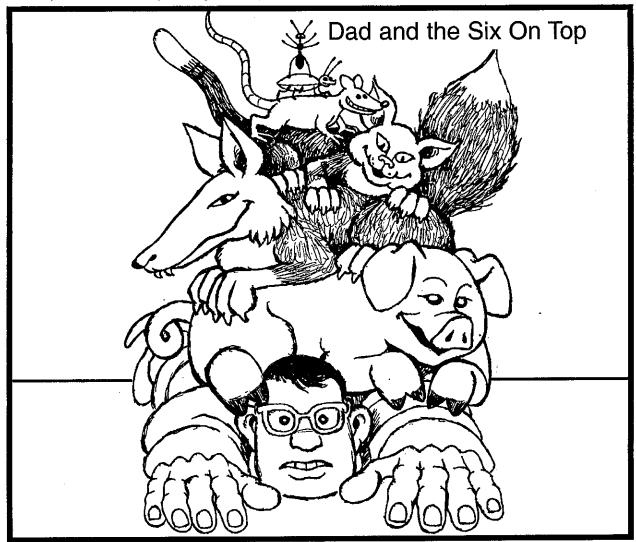


See the big bug run? Can the big bug jump? Will the big bug jump in the bed?



I can get the pants. The tag is ten.
I can hand up the ten.

* If you need to- use your finger or a piece of paper to help you keep your place.

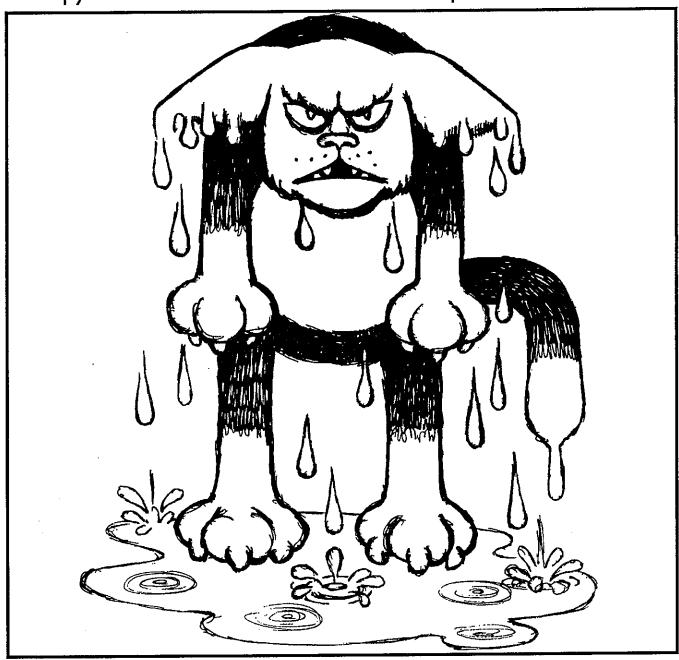


The odd ant is up on top the big bug. See it? The odd ant and the big bug rest on the bad rat. See it? The odd ant and the big bug and the bad rat rest up on top the wet cat. See it?

The odd ant and the big bug and the bad rat and the wet cat rest on the red fox. See it?

The odd ant and the big bug and the bad rat and the wet cat and the red fox rest on the big fat pig. See it? The odd ant and the big bug and the bad rat and the wet cat and the red fox and the big fat pig rest on Dad. See Dad? Is it fun? Dad can not get up. Is Dad mad?

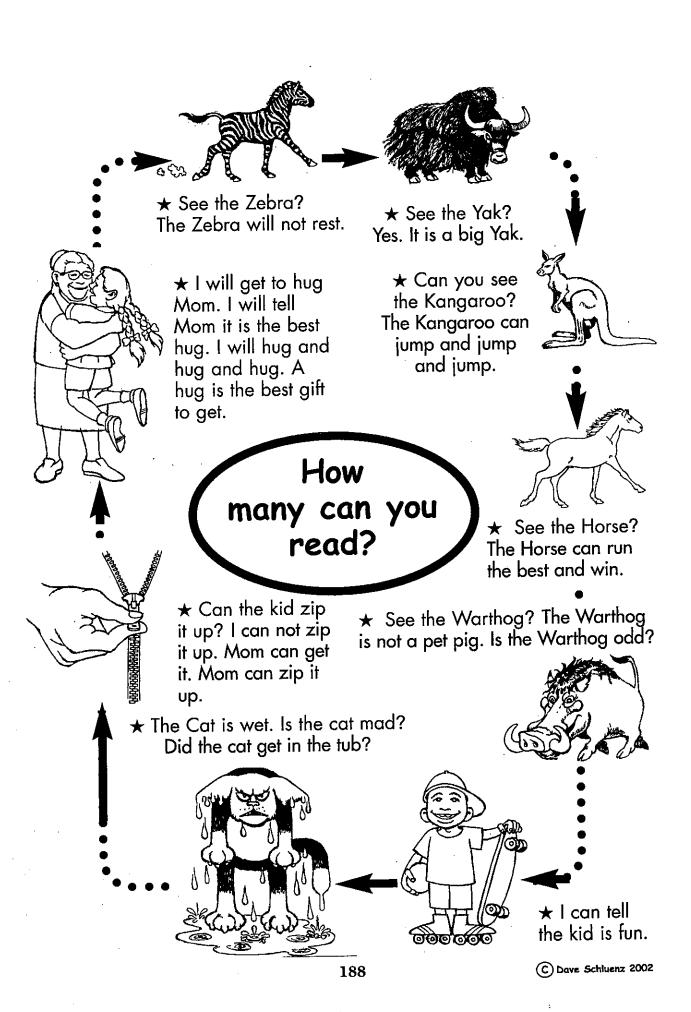
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This is the alphabet.

26 letters

Vowels and Consonants

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

These letters represent vowel sounds.

a

e

i

0

11

and W

These are the consonants

y is a consonant when it's at the beginning of a word.

bcd fghjklmn pqrst vwxyz



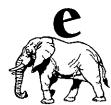
Vowels: Vowel letter sounds are sounds you can sing out with your mouth wide open like an opera singer and your tongue or teeth or lips don't get in the way.

Consonants: Consonant letter sounds are sounds you can't sing out from a wide open mouth because your lips or teeth or tongue or throat get in the way making the consonant sound coming out.



The SHORT Vowel sounds are:

a









<u>a</u>pple

<u>e</u>lephant

igloo

<u>o</u>ctopus

<u>u</u>mbrella

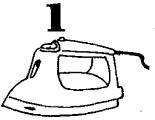
You learned the short vowel sounds with the alphabet letter cards.

The LONG Vowel sounds: each letter says its own name.

a



e





<u>a</u>pe

<u>ee</u>l

iron

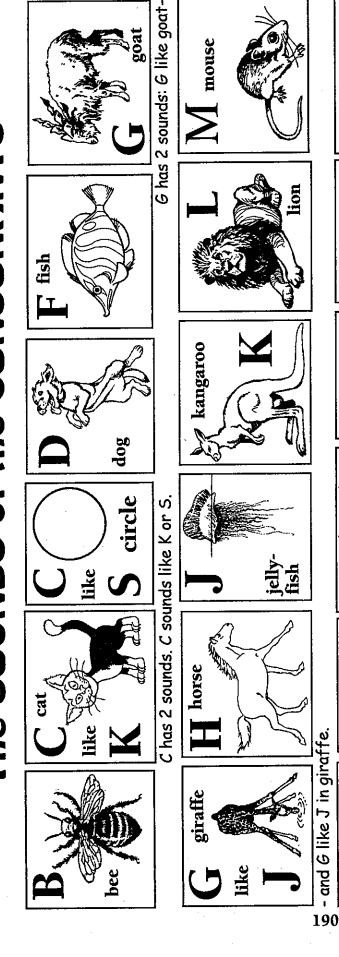
Oval

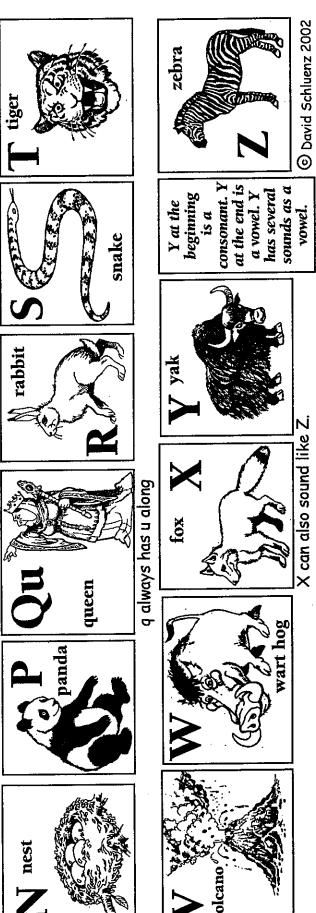
unicorn

You will learn and use the long vowel sounds later.

The vowel letters have several sounds. Watch for clues to see which one to use.

The SOUNDS of the CONSONANTS



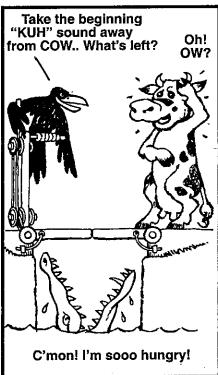


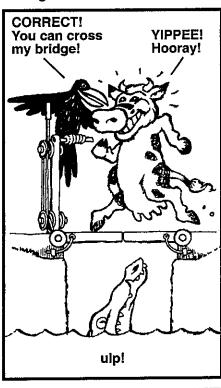
O Here's a language game you can play to increase the student's phonemic awareness.

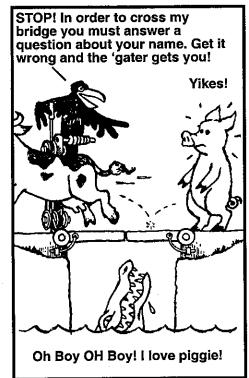
Zhurova's Sound Bridge Game

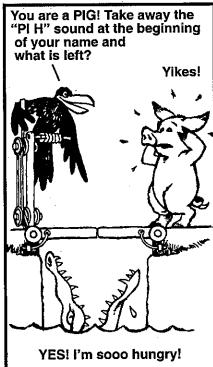
Zhurova was a Russian educator who used a Sound bridge game to teach kids to be aware of sounds in words they already know. In order for toy animals to safely cross a bridge, the animals had to tell a wise old crow certain sounds in their name. "O.K. cow, what's the beginning sound in your name?" ("kuh"). "Take away the "kuh" from your name, what's left?" ("ow"). Answer correctly, you can cross the bridge. An incorrect answer drops the animal into the river (where alligator awaits).

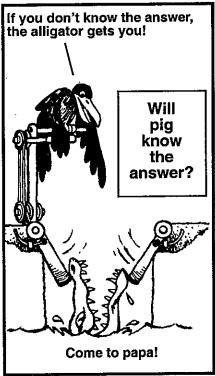












Do you know the answer? Does pig know the answer? Don't you feel sorry for the poor hungry alligator? Will pig get eaten? What do you think?



O Phonemic Awareness*

*Becoming more consciously aware of the SOUNDS in words you already know and can say.

phoneme: (phon=sound, eme= the smallest unit of) -a phoneme is the smallest unit of sound

grapheme: (graph=writing, eme=smallest unit of) -the representation of the sound;

the spelling of a phoneme. (Careful: the number of graphemes and the

number of letters in a word are not always the same. See chart below.)

morpheme: (morph=meaning), (eme=smallest unit of)- units of meaning in a word.

(Meaning is critical in reading. We'll talk more about meaning later.)

example words	number of phonemes (sounds)	graphemes (sound representations)
1. cat	$3 - \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{t}$	3 - <c> + <a> + <t></t></c>
2. man	3 - /m/+/a/+/n/	3 - < m > + < a > + < n >
3. to, too	2 - /t/+/o/ or /t/+/o/	2- <t>+<0> or 2-<t>+<00></t></t>
4. three	3 - /th/ + /r/ + /e/	3 - + <r> + <ee></ee></r>
5. shade	3 - /sh/+/a/+/d/ (e is silent)	3- <sh> + <a> + <d> (e is silent)</d></sh>
6. dough	2 - /d/ + /o/	2 - <d> + <ough></ough></d>

The best predictor of good reading and spelling achievement by the end of first grade was how well the students knew the uppercase and lowercase letters of the alphabet when they entered. The students must learn to rapidly recognize letters so they can go on to rapidly see word letter patterns. The second best predictor of success was how well the student could discriminate between the phonemes (sounds) of words. Knowledge of phonemes is necessary so that the child becomes aware that these abstracted sounds are components of language that can be manipulated. A baby's brain actually develops in response to the sounds of language it hears. No similar development occurs naturally in response to graphemes.

There are several ways a tutor can further develop a child's phonemic

awareness:

1. Rhyming Words: The student recognizes words that sound the same. Jack and Jill, went up the hill.

2. Oddity Tasks: The student finds the word which is different than the others. (beginning sound) dog day man dirt

(ending sound) cat first mitt girl (middle sound, etc.)

- 3. Blending Phonemes Together or Splitting Syllables down into Phonemes:

 The student understands that phonemes can be blended or combined into "larger" sounds, or that syllables can be broken down into "smaller" phonemes. (see Zhurova's Bridge Game)
- 4. Phonemic Segmentation: The student can correctly segment a word into its component phonemes. (see Zhurova's Sound Bridge Game)
- 5. Phonemic Manipulation: The student can add, delete, move or substitute phonemes in words to make new words. (see Phonanimals)

^{1.} U.S. Office of Education Cooperative Research First Grade Studies, 1967



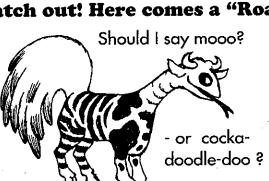
Phonanimals

② A phonemic manipulation game.

Take the "ele" from an elephant.
 Add the "moo" from a moose (or a cow).
 Add the "key" from a monkey (or a lock).
 And you've made yourself an "elemookey".

2. Take the "squ" from a squirrel, Add the "easel" from weasel (or an artist). Now take very good care of your brand new pet "squeasel".

3. Take the "roa" from a cockroach (or a boat).
Add the "go" from a goat.
Take the "pot" from a hippopotimus.
Take the "i" from a fish.
Take the "gator" from an alligator.
Watch out! Here comes a "Roagopotigator"!



4. Take the "s" from a snake.
Add the "ow" from a cow.
Add the "ze" from a zebra.
Add the "roo" from a rooster.
Scales and hair and feathers too, it's your brand new "sowzeroo"!

© Now it's your turn to make up a new critter from parts of the names of other critters. Draw a picture of your phonanimal and then tell how to take care of it. What does it like to eat? Can you teach it any tricks? Does it have any special abilities? (The elemookey can vacuum rugs with its trunk! Mom will like that.) Where does it like to sleep? What does it dream about?

Phonanimal Babies (answers may vary! Make up your own.)

- 1. What do you get when you cross a dog and a fish?...... A fog and a dish.
- 2. What do you get when you cross a mouse and a hen?.....A house and a men.
- 3. What do you get when you cross a snake and a frog?..... A frake and a snog.
- 4. What do you get when you cross an elephant and a hamburger?

......A hamphant and an eleburger. (yummy yum yum)

- 5. What do you get when you cross a caterpillar and a watermelon? waterpillar and a catermelon.
- 6. What do you get when you cross a goose with a monster? moose and a gonster.
- 7. What do you get when you cross a desert with a bicycle?......Very thirsty.

Hi! What

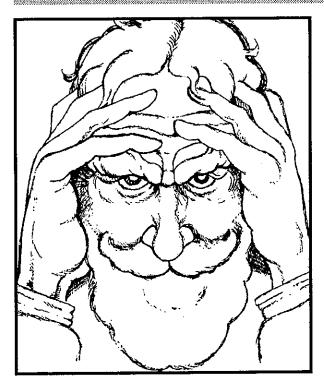
am l?

What am I?



Take the "roa" from a cockroach. Add the "go" from a goat. Take the "pot" from a hippopotomus. Take the "i" from a fish. Take the "gator" from an alligator. Watch out! Here comes a "Roagopotigator"! ...and he's MAD!

GHOUGHPTERGHBTEAU!



What? What did you say? I said Ghoughpterghbteau! Many words in our English language are hard to read because they are spelled so strangely! Our language contains a mix of words from other languages, so we have a variety of ways to spell sounds. George Bernard Shaw, the British playwright, made fun of our struggle with spelling by presenting the word Ghoughpterghbteau, which is explained below. But don't give up! Most of the common words in our language are phonetically regular and "follow the rules". The same 100 words make up about half of all written words. So if you can read and

spell these 100 words, then you can already read and spell about half of the words you'll ever read and write. Now here's Ghoughpterghbteau:

as is found in the word hiccouGH GH is P as is found in the word thOUGH **OUGH** as is found in the word PTomaine PT is T as is found in the word nEIGH **EIGH** as is found in the word deBT BT is T as is found in the word bur EAU EAU is ()

That's right: You say tomato, and I say tomahtoh; you say potato, and George says Ghoughpteighbteau! Keep your sense of humor and you'll be all right. This is why kids need to learn some "non-regular" words by seeing them (flash cards will help) and writing them a lot. (Oh, and future Vice Presidents take note: there is no E at the end of potato.)

What's hard about Reading?

George Bernard Shaw made fun of the English language with "Ghoughpterghbteau" but Stanley Sharp says that English is by far the hardest of the alphabetic languages to learn to read! (The Real reason why Johnny still can't Read, Exposition Press, 1982.) Mr. Sharp went on to say that "...only when teachers make this fact known to parents will there be a chance that the criticism of teachers and

schools will cease." Mr. Sharp pointed out that his research demonstrated that the 44 sounds of the English language can be spelled at least 653 ways. "This means," he continued, "That each sound can be spelled an average of 14.8 ways."

(Actually, the sh sound can be spelled 28 different ways and the schwa uh

sound is spelled at least 36 ways.)

Mr. Sharp was reacting to claims made by Rudolph Flesch (Why Johnny can't Read, 1955, and Why Johnny Still Can't Read, 1981.) Mr. Flesch declared that once a student learned some phonics rules (under 100) and applied them, up to 97.4 per cent of all words would be regular phonics rule based words the student could read. Mr. Sharp countered with the information that computer programmers required hundreds of rules to decode text and then were still left with lots of words that remained undecoded. Sharp quoted Rolf Johnson, an English Professor at the University of Illinois who said that 80 per cent of all words in English are not spelled phonetically.

The reading debate continues. Today experts agree that English is a hard language to learn to read. Most experts agree that learning to read should be part of a language arts program that includes speaking, listening, writing, spelling, phonics and sight word development, drama and watching (Yes, watching skills! Don't turn off the critical or analytical language arts thinking in front of the TV or at the movies!). This program, The Art of Reading, additionally incorporates the processes by which a student records the observed world and presents these observations in art. Visual Art becomes a powerful tool in the

integrated development of language arts and reading.

Phonics Rules are presented in this program along with consistant sound icons that help in decoding the spelling variations Mr. Sharp spoke of. Cartoon characters illustrate letter patterns and rules that work much of the time. But there are exceptions to every rule, and some rules work better than others. Even if a rule only works about half the time (like the "Two vowels go walkin', the first one does the talkin'" rule) it can be helpful with half the words encountered. Then you'll have to remember the "outlaw words" that don't follow the rules.

To learn to read, you can have fun; but you will have to memorize and you will have to practice and use a dictionary and spell-check. Reading has been defined as "the joining of what's on the page with what the reader brings to the page. The more you bring, the better you'll read.

About The Author



In Loving Memory of David H. Schluenz

June 16, 1938 – December 12, 2003

Father, Teacher, Friend

Dave Schluenz is remembered by all who knew him for his love of teaching and love of life. He enjoyed traveling the world, creating art and spending time with friends. Dave attended Augustana College and the Art Institute in Chicago, where he received a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree. He also served in the United States Navy. Mr. Schluenz taught life skills and creative courses at Reedsburg High School in Wisconsin for 15 years. He also taught reading and art to children at U.S. military installations in Japan and Germany during the 14 years he was employed by the Department of Defense Education Activity. While teaching at an elementary school on Yokota Air Base Japan, Mr. Schluenz developed and oversaw a hugely successful oneto-one adult volunteer after-school tutoring program and began creating The Art of Reading incorporating techniques he honed through his years of devoted teaching. He worked diligently toward its completion through his battle with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), and left these books as his legacy. Any tutor-student pair who fully embraces The Art of Reading is sure to enjoy a positive experience for the duration of the process of learning to read. It was Mr. Schluenz's wish to have The Art of Reading made available at no cost to the tutor. Anyone who finds his work useful is invited to make a donation to the Greater Philadelphia Chapter of the ALS Association (details below).

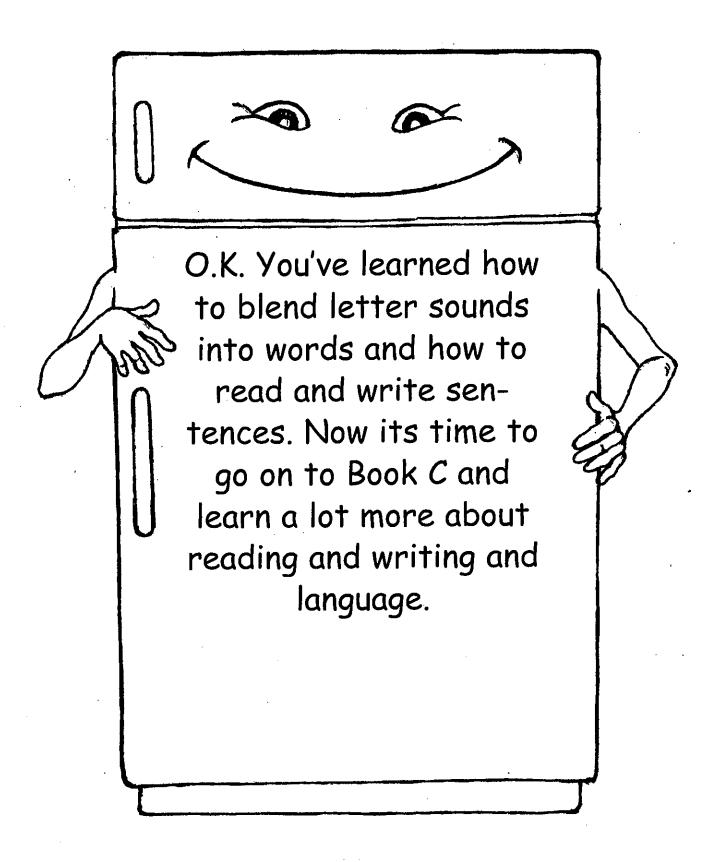
Memorial Contributions can be made to:

The ALS Association Greater Philadelphia Chapter Springhouse Corporate Center 321 Norristown Road, Suite 260 Ambler, PA 19002

Donations can be made online at:

https://www.alsphiladelphia.org/donate-online





The Art of Reading Book B

Name:		<u></u>	
Teacher:	·		·
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