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Lesson 4, Phase 2

Slide 1 Lesson Structure:

Review of:

- previously covered content (slides 2 to 10)

Takes approximately 10 minutes.

Explicit teaching of:

- new phonemic awareness skills (slides 11 and 12)
- the letter-sound correspondence e says /e/ (slides 13 to 17).
- reading decodable words (slides 18 to 23)
- writing decodable words (slides 24 to 29)
- Reading sentences (slides 30 & 31)
- Writing sentences (slide 32 & 33)
- Review (slides 34 & 35)

Takes approximately 20 minutes.

Lesson preparation:

- *Read through these notes and determine what extra resources you may need for the lesson*
- *Print one copy of the student sheet for each student.*

Slide 2: Phonemic Awareness Review: You do

Counters: targeting phoneme blending (4 sounds)

For this oral phonemic awareness activity, remember to focus on sounds, not spelling.

The pictures on the slide represent the words: glass, skirt, flag.

Say out loud to students the single sounds from the list below. Tell them to close their eyes and:

- say the single sounds while imagining the four dots on the slide
- blend the sounds to say the word
- Prompt students to open their eyes and point to the picture that matches the word.

If students are unable to point to the picture then do partner assisted scanning to check which picture.

Use the following sounds:
/g/, /l/, /ar/, /s/ (glass)
/s/, /k/, /ir/, /t/ (skirt)
/f/, /l/, /a/, /g/ (flag)

Provide feedback as needed. If any students have difficulty blending the sounds, model the process then support students to try again.

Slide 3: Beginning Sound Review: You do

Tell the students what the pictures represent (moose, hand, nuts, elephant, puzzle, igloo). Have them repeat the words after you, out loud or in their heads.

Say to students:

- Start with the first row of pictures. Listen for the word that starts with /n/: moose, hand or nuts.
- Which one starts with /n/? (Point to the pictures one at a time and students answer with yes and no.)

Repeat with /p/, /i/, /m/, /e/, /h/, alternating to the different rows as appropriate for each sound.

Provide feedback as needed. If any students have difficulty identifying the correct word, model isolating the initial sound of that word. Then ask students to try again.

Slide 4: h says /h/, e says /e/, n says /n/, p says /p/, i says /i/ and m says /m/

Review: You do

Point to the letters in random order. As you point ask students to say the sound the letter makes, out loud or in their heads.

Now, review the sounds more explicitly.

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Slide 4: I says /i/, n says /n/, a says /a/, p says /p/, m says /m/ and t says /t/ Review: You do: Continued

Give each student access to six letters - h, e, n, p, i and m. Now make the sound /e/ and ask the students to show you which letter makes that sound.

Repeat this process with the sounds /h/, /n/, /p/, /i/ and /m/.

Repeat the process once or twice more according to student need.

Provide feedback as needed: If any students do not know a sound or say the wrong sound, provide feedback and modelling.

Slide 5: Writing Letters p, i, n, m, e, h review: You do

Say the review sounds in random order while students write the corresponding letters using their writing tool (keyboard, pencil, etc).

Include the following sounds: /a/, /t/, /p/, /i/, /n/, /m/

Students show you the letters they have generated after each sound.

Repeat this process once or twice according to student need.

Provide feedback as needed: If any students are unable to write the corresponding letter or write the letter incorrectly, provide feedback and modelling. Then ask students to try again.

Slide 6: Reading decodable words review: You do

Ask students to read the words by saying each letter-sound correspondence, out loud or in their heads, then reading the word fluently while you point to it. For example, /p/, /e/, /n/, pen.

If you have students who cannot read the word out loud, point to the first word and say "is this pen?". Students indicate yes or no.

Point to the second word and say "is this hit?". Students indicate yes or no.

Point to the third word and say "is this men?". Students indicate yes or no.

Provide feedback as needed: If any students have difficulty with a letter-sound correspondence or with blending, model this process to them. Then ask students to try again.

Slide 7: Making decodable words: I do

The images represents the words to be made: pin, hen, hem.

Have the 10 letters we have introduced so far ready to be used: s a t p i n m e h r. (It might be easiest to have these as magnetic letters and use a whiteboard)

Support and scaffold students to:
- say each word out loud or in their heads and segment the individual sounds
- put together the letters that represent each sound on their whiteboards
- ask students to make sure it is correct by saying the individual sounds, out loud or in their heads, blending them together, then saying the complete word out loud or in their heads.

Check each student's whiteboard and provide feedback as needed

Slide 8: Reading a sentence: You do

Ask students to read the sentence, out loud or in their heads.

Prompt students to:
- read previously taught irregular words fluently
- sound out and blend to read the other words.
- re-read the sentence with fluency

Say to the students "The sentence is "The pin is in my hem." I hope you all read that too."

Provide feedback as needed: If any students have difficulty with an aspect of reading the sentence, model the process. Then ask students to try again.

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Slide 9: Writing a sentence: You do

Start by reminding students that when they write sentences, they should:

- think about irregular words they know
- stretch words to help them with spelling
- leave spaces between words

Tell students the sentence they are going to write is: My hen is in a pen.

Then ask students to write the sentences using their writing tool. You can repeat the sentence a couple of times if needed.

Once students have finished, check their sentence.

Provide feedback as needed: If any students have difficulty with an aspect of writing the sentence, provide scaffolding as required or model the process for them. Then ask students to try again.

Slide 10: End of review

The following slides are the explicit teaching part of the lesson where students are taught new skills and knowledge.

You might like to give the students a short break before starting the explicit teaching section.

Slide 11: Phonemic Awareness: I do

Break it Up: Targeting Phoneme Segmenting (4 sounds)

For this oral phonemic awareness activity, remember to focus on sounds, not spelling.

The pictures on the slide represent the words to be segmented: nest, scarf, fence.

Demonstrate to students stretching and segmenting the sounds in the words represented by the pictures.

For example, for the first picture, say:

- nest
- nnnnesssst
- /n/, /e/, /s/, /t/.

Using a stretching action and counting the final sounds on your fingers can reinforce the process for students.

Repeat with the other words.

Slide 12: Phonemic Awareness: We do

Break it Up: Targeting Phoneme Segmenting (4 sounds)

For this oral phonemic awareness activity, remember to focus on sounds, not spelling.

The pictures on the slide represent the words to be segmented: tent, grape, vest.

For each word, support students to:

- say the word
- stretch the sounds
- say the single sounds.

Using a stretching action and counting the final sounds on their fingers can reinforce the process for students.

If the student uses AAC or their speech is difficult/unclear, say "I said the word tent in my head. I hope you said it too." Repeat with the second and third pictures.

Check that students can blend the sounds and provide feedback and further examples as needed.

Slide 13: Learning Intention

Set learning intention and success criteria.

The letter-sound correspondence introduced in this lesson is r making the /r/ sound.

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Slide 14: r says /r/: I do

Say:

- today we are learning the letter r
- the sound that r makes is /r/.

Demonstrate tracing over the letter on a large screen, beginning at the green dot and ending at the red dot, while saying the target sound r says /r/.

Slide 15: r says /r/: We do

Demonstrate tracing the letter and saying the target sound while students do the same in the air, on the carpet, on a mini-whiteboard or finding it on a QWERTY keyboard (or partner assisted scanning alphabet display). Remind the students that letter r says /r/ and that they can say the sound out loud or in their head.

If students are handwriting, check that they are using the correct entry and exit points and give feedback.

Slide 16: Beginning Sound: I do

Demonstrate saying each word aloud and listening for or isolating the beginning sound to find which words begin with /r/: road, rabbit, nest.
Say "road. I can hear /r/ at the beginning. Yes - it begins with /r/"
Say "rabbit. I can hear /r/ at the beginning. Yes - it begins with /r/"
Say "nest. I can't hear /r/ at the beginning. No - it doesn't begin with /r/"

Slide 17: Beginning Sound: We do

Students say each word aloud or in their heads, with teacher support, and listen for or isolate the beginning sound to find which words begin with /r/: rain, pear, rope.

Teacher begins by naming all three pictures.

Teacher points to first picture.

Student says the first word out loud or in their head. Teacher asks: "Does it begin with /r/?"

Students answer with yes or no.
Repeat for the other two words.

Slide 18: Reading Words: I do

Demonstrate saying each letter-sound correspondence then blending these sounds to read the word.

Say "r-a-t. rat"

Let students know that you can read this word out loud or in your head.

Slide 19: Reading Words: I do

Re-read the first word.

To read the new word, say each letter-sound correspondence then blend these sounds to read the word.

Say "r-i-m. rim"

Let students know that you can read this word out loud or in your head.

Slide 20: Reading Words: I do

Re-read the first two words.

To read the new word, say each letter-sound correspondence then blend these sounds to read the word.

Say "r-a-p. rap"

Let students know that you can read this word out loud or in your head.

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Slide 21: Reading Words: We do

Provide as much support as students need.

Encourage the students to say each letter-sound correspondence (the sound the letter makes) out loud or in their heads. Then encourage them to blend the sounds to read the word.

Give them time to do this, then say "r-a-n. ran". Say "I hope you said the word ran, out loud or heard it in your head".

Slide 22: Reading Words: We do

Again, provide as much support as students need.

Ask students to re-read the first word, out loud or in their head.

For the new word encourage the students to say each letter-sound correspondence (the sound the letter makes) out loud or in their heads. Then encourage them to blend the sounds to read the word.

Give them time to do this, then say "r-i-p. rip". Say "I hope you said the word rip, out loud or heard it in your head".

Slide 23: Reading Words: We do

Again, provide as much support as students need.

Ask students to re-read the first two words, out loud or in their head.

For the new word encourage the students to say each letter-sound correspondence (the sound the letter makes) out loud or in their heads. Then encourage them to blend the sounds to read the word.

Give them time to do this, then say "r-a-m. ram". Say "I hope you said the word ram, out loud or heard it in your head".

Slide 24: Writing Words: I do

The image represents the word to be made: ran.

Demonstrate:

- saying the word aloud (ran)
- segmenting individual sounds, putting the relevant letters together as you do so (r-a-n)
- re-reading the word to make sure it is correct by saying the individual sounds, blending them together, then saying the complete word.

Slide 25: Writing Words: I do

The images represent the words to be made: ran and rat.

Demonstrate:

- saying the word aloud (rat)
- segmenting individual sounds, putting the relevant letters together as you do so (r-a-t)
- re-reading the word to make sure it is correct by saying the individual sounds, blending them together, then saying the complete word.

Slide 26: Writing Words: I do

The images represent the words to be made: ran, rat and rip.

Demonstrate:

- saying the word aloud (rip)
- segmenting individual sounds, putting the relevant letters together as you do so (r-i-p)
- re-reading the word to make sure it is correct by saying the individual sounds, blending them together, then saying the complete word.

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Slide 27: Writing Words: We do

Provide as much support for individual students as needed.

The image represents the word to be written: rat.

Have the 10 letters we have introduced so far ready to be used: s a t p i n m e h r. (It might be easiest to have these as magnetic letters and use a whiteboard)

Support and scaffold students to:

- say the word out loud or in their heads and segment the individual sounds
- put together the letters that represent each sound on their whiteboards
- ask students to make sure it is correct by saying the individual sounds, out loud or in their heads, blending them together, then saying the complete word out loud or in their heads.

Check each student's whiteboard and provide feedback as needed

Slide 28: Writing Words: We do

Provide as much support for individual students as needed.

The images represent the words to be written: rat, ram

Have the 10 letters we have introduced so far ready to be used: s a t p i n m e h r. (It might be easiest to have these as magnetic letters and use a whiteboard)

Support and scaffold students to:

- say the second word out loud or in their heads and segment the individual sounds
- put together the letters that represent each sound on their whiteboards
- ask students to make sure it is correct by saying the individual sounds, out loud or in their heads, blending them together, then saying the complete word out loud or in their heads.

Check each student's whiteboard and provide feedback as needed

Slide 29: Writing Words: We do

Provide as much support for individual students as needed.

The images represent the words to be written: rat, ram, rim

Have the 10 letters we have introduced so far ready to be used: s a t p i n m e h r. (It might be easiest to have these as magnetic letters and use a whiteboard)

Support and scaffold students to:

- say the third word out loud or in their heads and segment the individual sounds
- put together the letters that represent each sound on their whiteboards
- ask students to make sure it is correct by saying the individual sounds, out loud or in their heads, blending them together, then saying the complete word out loud or in their heads.

Check each student's whiteboard and provide feedback as needed

Slide 30: Reading a Sentence: I do

Demonstrate reading the sentence.
As you do so:

- read irregular words fluently
- draw students' attention to 't-o' spells 'to'
- emphasise sounding out and blending to read the other words, in particular the words with r

Demonstrate re-reading the sentence with fluency.

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Slide 31: Reading a Sentence: We do

Provide as much support for individual students as needed.

Students participate in reading the sentence.

Support and scaffold students to:

- read previously taught irregular words fluently
- sound out and blend to read the other words, in particular the words with r.

Students participate in re-reading the sentence with fluency.

Slide 32: Writing a Sentence: I do

Sentence dictation: The ram and the rat ran.

Demonstrate:

- saying the sentence aloud
- recording the sentence word by word, using a keyboard, focusing on letter-sound correspondences, known and new irregular words (is), and checking for accuracy
- re-reading the whole sentence to check for accuracy or any editing required.

Note: Use of spaces between words should also be explicitly taught during sentence dictation.

Slide 33: Writing a Sentence: We do

Provide as much support for individual students as needed.

Sentence dictation: The rat ran to the rim.

Say the sentence aloud and have students repeat it after you. They can say it out loud or using their inner voice.

Support and scaffold students to:

- use segmenting to track sounds and write corresponding letters for each word (students should use a keyboard - electronic or non-electronic)
- remember the sounds in and spelling for known and new irregular words
- use correct punctuation and spaces.

Students re-read the entire sentence to check for accuracy or any edits including use of correct punctuation and spaces between words.

Note: If students need a high level of support, have them show the sounds they can hear and which letters to write for each word. Record this on your whiteboard to complete the sentence.

Slide 34: Check for Understanding

Students complete the 'check for understanding' by demonstrating the success criteria on the slide directly to you.

They will:

- write the target letter using their writing tool
- choose the letter which makes a target sound from a choice of three using the instructions on the slide
- read a word from the list on the slide. Ask them to read one of the words out loud or using their inner voice from the list. For students using their inner voice ask them, did you read "rim", did you read "rap" or did you read "rat", pointing to each word, one at a time. They should respond with yes or no. Then check "is this the word you read" and point to the one they said yes to.
- spell a word on a keyboard, picking one of the icons on the slide: rip, ran, ram

Slide 35: Student Sheet: You do

Student completes student sheet. If needed, this can become a "we do" task, and the lesson is repeated the following day.