



Daily and Supporting Learning Targets

- Opening A: I can sort “rabbit” and compound words.
 - I can identify long and short vowel sounds in a single-syllable word that I hear.
 - I can identify the number of syllables in a word based on the number of vowel sounds.
- Work Time A: I can collaborate with my teacher to write a sentence with CVC, CVCC, two-syllable, and high-frequency words. (RF.1.1, RF.1.2, RF.1.3, L.K.2)
 - I can look at each consonant and say its sound.
 - I can identify the short sound for each vowel.
 - I can identify features of a sentence, including the first word, capital letters, and ending punctuation.
 - I can say a two-phoneme or three-phoneme word and segment it (break it apart) into individual phonemes (sounds) in order.
 - I can use what I know about common spelling patterns to correctly spell words with those common.

Ongoing Assessment

- Observe students during Opening. Determine whether they can read each two-syllable word and categorize the words correctly.
- Observe students sharing the pen (or following along) during Work Time. Determine whether they can write the given sentence following basic concepts of print such as directionality and spacing.

Agenda

1. **Opening (3–5 minutes)**
 - A. Reviewing Skills and Knowledge: Sort It Out
2. **Work Time (10 minutes)**
 - A. Interactive Writing: Writing Regular and Familiar Two-Syllable Words
3. **Closing and Assessment (2 minutes)**
 - A. Reflecting on Learning
4. **Differentiated Small Group Instruction and Rotations (40 minutes)**

Teaching Notes

In advance:

- Prepare:
 - T-chart: Rabbit Words vs. Compound Words
 - Sort It Out Word Cards (see supporting materials)
 - Snapshot Assessment (optional; one per student)

- Predetermine one sentence to be used for the Interactive Writing instructional practice. Suggested sentences: “Can I fit my pet rabbit in the backpack?” or “Granddad got my stuff and put it on the bookshelf.”

Vocabulary

Key:

(L): Lesson-Specific Vocabulary

(T): Text-Specific Vocabulary

- interact, interactive, proficient, syllable (L)

Materials

- ✓ T-chart: Rabbit Words vs. Compound Words
- ✓ Sort It Out Word Cards (see supporting materials)
- ✓ Whiteboards or sheet protectors with white cardboard inside (one per student or pair)
- ✓ Whiteboard markers (one per student or pair)
- ✓ Whiteboard erasers (or tissues, socks, etc.; one per student or pair)
- ✓ Snapshot Assessment (optional; one per student)

Opening

A. Reviewing Skills and Knowledge: Sort It Out

- (Suggested transition song, sung to the tune of “Sound Off” or “Cadence Count/Duckworth Cadence”):

“Sorting words is lots of F-U-N (fun!) We made a change to R-U-N (run). A different vowel changes run to ran. We can find some rhymes like can and tan. Look for words that sound the same. That’s how we’re going to play a sorting game.”

- Begin the Sort It Out instructional practice:
 1. Teacher shows students the **t-chart: Rabbit Words vs. Compound Words** and introduces the two columns: rabbit words vs. compound words.
 2. Teacher asks:

“What are compound words?” (two smaller words that go together to make a new word) “Right! Today, during Sort It Out, we are going to sort some of our closed two-syllable words into two categories: words that are compound words and words that aren’t (rabbit words).”
 3. Teacher holds up the first **Sort It Out Word Card** and reads it aloud: “cannot.”
 4. Teacher says: “I am going to read the word again and listen for the vowel sounds in each syllable: ‘cannot.’
 5. Teacher asks:

“Which vowel sounds do we hear?” (/a/ and /u/)
 6. Teacher asks:

“What kind of word is cannot? Is it a compound word?” (Yes.)

7. Teacher says: “Right! ‘Cannot’ is a compound word because ‘can’ and ‘not’ are both smaller words. When they are next to each other, they make the word ‘cannot.’ I am going to put it in the compound word column.”
8. Teacher reads the next Word Card aloud but does not show it: “muffin.”
9. Students chorally repeat the word, segmenting syllables: “muf-fin.”
10. Teacher asks:

“Which vowel sounds do we hear in this word?” (/u/ and /i/) “And is ‘muffin’ a compound word?” (No.)
11. Teacher says: “Great! So we will place this in our rabbit word column because it has the same middle consonants (ff).”
12. Teacher (or student volunteer) places the card in the correct column.
13. Repeat steps 3–12 with remaining Word Cards: “rubbish,” “bobcat,” “granddad,” “flat-top,” “tunnel,” “sunlit,” “backpack,” “sudden.”

Meeting Students' Needs

- Consider asking student volunteers to lead step 5. Full Alphabetic students may lead this instructional practice once it is learned.
- Consider including pictures of words that may be unfamiliar to students (“bobcat,” “flattop”). This supports students' ability to identify whether or not the word is a compound word.
- Consider using the words in a sentence. This provides syntax and semantic cues that can support students' ability to confirm whether or not a word is a compound word.

Work Time

A. Interactive Writing: Writing Regular and Familiar Two-Syllable Words

- (Suggested transition song, sung to the tune of “The More We Get Together”):

“Now let’s all be writers, be writers, be writers. Now let’s all be writers like the authors we love. Listen to the sentence, the sentence, the sentence. Listen to the sentence, we will write as a group.”
- Optional: Distribute **whiteboards**, **whiteboard markers**, and **whiteboard erasers** (or have students follow along by skywriting).
- Begin the Interactive Writing instructional practice:
 1. Teacher models the Interactive Writing instructional practice with one word.
 2. Teacher reads the chosen sentence aloud and taps out the words on the paper/whiteboard.
 3. Students repeat the sentence (rehearse a few times as needed).
 4. Teacher says the first word in the sentence.
 5. Teacher invites a student volunteer to the board to write the letters, parts, or entire word.
 6. Remaining students follow along with whiteboards or skywriting.

7. Teacher asks:
“What do we need to remember to do to this first letter so our reader knows that this is where our sentence starts?” (Capitalize it.)
8. After the first word in the sentence is complete, teacher asks:
“What comes after a word?” (a space)
9. Teacher taps out the remaining words of the sentence.
10. Repeat steps 4–9 with the remainder of the sentence. Teacher may write some of the letters, word parts, or words to speed up the process, if necessary.
11. Teacher asks:
“What do we need to remember to put at the end so our reader knows we are done with this sentence?” (a period) OR “What do we need to remember to put at the end so our reader knows we are asking a question?” (question mark)
12. Teacher points to each word as he or she reads the completed sentence aloud.
13. Students read the completed sentence aloud.

Meeting Students' Needs

- For students who are ready for more challenge, use a more complex sentence, similar to one from the Decodable Reader (example: “Pat had supper, then played a game of hangman with Granddad”) or a sentence aligned with content from the Integrated Literacy Block that does not necessarily stick exclusively to sounds, letters, and patterns introduced in the letter cycles. You can invite students to contribute parts (examples: a high-frequency word, a beginning phoneme) that they know, and then model and fill in the rest. Doing this allows for vocabulary and content learning reinforcement.
- For ELLs: Consider using pictures to clarify any nouns or verbs in the sentence that may be new. Act out verbs for clarification. Letter-sound connections are strengthened when students see that they are tools that allow them to communicate an idea.
- If students are writing familiar words, remind them that these are familiar words and they should try to remember how the words were spelled when they read them. This supports the goal of automaticity with letter-sound connections.
- If students need help with independently recording the grapheme for each sound on their whiteboards, consider providing and/or modeling with syllable boards.

Closing and Assessment

A. Reflecting on Learning

- Emphasize that effective learners keep track of and reflect on their own learning. Point out that they are doing this each time they consider how what they did today helps them become more proficient readers.
- Remind students that today they reviewed letters and sounds and irregularly spelled words, practiced decoding, and used the skills they’ve been learning to write a sentence together.

- Invite students to reflect independently. Ask:
 - “What did you do today that is helping you become a more proficient reader?”
- Invite a volunteer to share. Afterward, invite any students who did something similar to indicate that in an interactive way (examples: stand and turn in place, hop up and down excitedly).

Meeting Students' Needs

- For students who need additional support organizing their ideas: Provide sentence frames. Examples:
 - “When I made the sounds for the word ____, I ____.”
 - “When I wrote the letter ____, I ____.”
 - “When I blended the sounds ____, I ____.”

Differentiated Small Groups: Work with Teacher

Suggested Plan: Teacher works with students in the Pre-Alphabetic, Partial Alphabetic, and Consolidated Alphabetic groups. Teacher will not work with students in the Full Alphabetic group today.

Note: Groups not working with the teacher at a given time should be engaged in purposeful independent rotation work. Refer to the Independent and Small Group Work document for more details (see K–2 Skills Resource Manual).

Pre-Alphabetic:

- Aim small group instruction at building students' knowledge and skills of letter identification and phonological awareness.
- Use the Assessment Conversion chart to determine appropriate Kindergarten lessons and Activity Bank ideas to use in daily small group instruction.
- Lead an interactive writing experience using a different sentence, focusing on initial letters and letter formation. Use a sentence that places letter sounds you are working on at the beginning and end of words. For example, if working on “c,” “r,” “h,” and “t,” you can work with “I can run and hop.”

Partial Alphabetic:

- Extend or create a new interactive writing piece focusing on closed two-syllable words with complex consonant blends at the beginning and end. This may include a new sentence related to the Decodable Reader or the content in the Integrated Literacy Block or a sentence that naturally follows the one written during Work Time.
- For students working at the early to middle Partial Alphabetic phase, consider working with closed two-syllable words without consonant blends. In addition, emphasize high-leverage (i.e., can be used a lot in their independent writing), high-frequency words (example: “do”).
- Related Activity Bank suggestions:
 - An Activity Bank activity from the Syllable Pattern category (SP) or the High-Frequency Word category (HF)

Consolidated Alphabetic:

- Extend work with interactive writing by inviting students to compose sentences related to the Engagement Text: “Pat’s Backpack” (consider making a copy for each student). Give individualized feedback to students on conventions of print (including spelling patterns and grammar). Have students share out sentences/stories and reflect on new learning.
- Follow up with the Lesson 66 Word List and exit ticket.
- Check in on Accountable Independent Reading.