



Daily and Supporting Learning Targets

- Opening A: I can find regularly spelled high-frequency words in a list of words. (RF.2.3a, RF.2.3f)
 - I can explain that single vowel letters in one-syllable words usually have short vowel sounds.
 - I can identify the sounds made by different vowel teams.
 - I can read second-grade words that “don’t play fair” (irregularly spelled words).
- Work Time A: I can read a text fluently (smoothly, with expression and meaning, rereading and self-correcting when necessary). (RF.2.4)
 - I can decode words with common suffixes.
 - I can read with appropriate phrasing while paying attention to punctuation.
 - I can read with expression and meaning.
 - I can reread when something doesn’t make sense or sound right.

Ongoing Assessment

- Observe students during Opening A. Determine whether they can identify regularly spelled high-frequency words and explain what makes them “regularly spelled.”
- Exit ticket (see Differentiated Small Groups: Work with Teacher).

Agenda

1. **Opening (3–5 minutes)**
 - A. Snap or Trap Review: “even,” “finally,” “wrong,” “won,” “friend,” “ready,” “one,” “with,” “open,” “before”
2. **Work Time (10 minutes)**
 - A. Fluency
3. **Closing and Assessment (2 minutes)**
 - A. Reflecting on Learning
4. **Differentiated and Small Group Instruction and Rotations (40–45 minutes)**

Teaching Notes

In advance:

- Prepare:
 - Snap or Trap Word List (write the following words on index cards: “even,” “finally,” “wrong,” “won,” “friend,” “ready,” “one,” “with,” “open,” “before”)
 - Snap or Trap T-chart
 - Interactive Word Wall
- Enlarge the selected excerpt from the Decodable Reader: “A New Playground!” (in Supporting Materials).

- Write the following Rules of Fluency index cards: “smoothly,” “with expression,” “with meaning,” “just the right speed.”
- Gather materials for differentiated small group instruction (see Differentiated Small Groups: Work with Teacher).

Vocabulary

Key:

(L): Lesson-Specific Vocabulary

(T): Text-Specific Vocabulary

- contraction, elements, excerpt, expression, fluency, frequently, grapple, phrase (L)

Materials

- ☑ Snap or Trap Word List (see Teaching Notes, “In Advance” above; one of each)
- ☑ Snap or Trap T-chart (one for teacher use; from Lesson 27)
- ☑ Interactive Word Wall (one to display)
- ☑ Enlarged selected excerpt from the Decodable Reader: “The Spelling Bee” (one for display)
- ☑ Rules of Fluency index cards (see Teaching Notes, “In Advance” above)
- ☑ Individual copies of excerpt from the Decodable Reader: “The Spelling Bee” (one per student)

Opening

A. Snap or Trap Review: “even,” “finally,” “wrong,” “won,” “friend,” “ready,” “one,” “with,” “open,” “before”

- Begin the Snap or Trap Review instructional practice:
 1. Teacher displays the **Snap or Trap Word List**: “even,” “finally,” “wrong,” “won,” “friend,” “ready,” “one,” “with,” “open,” “before” (mix of high-frequency regularly spelled words and high-frequency irregularly spelled words) and a **Snap or Trap T-chart**.
 2. Teacher says: “Some words on this list are snap words and some are trap words. Today, we are going to identify the high-frequency words on this list that are snap words.”
 3. Teacher reads all words listed.
 4. Teacher reads “even” and asks:

“Would we say this is a snap or trap word?” (snap)

“Right, and why do we think this is a snap word?” (Because the first syllable is open and vowel sound is long; second syllable is closed and vowel sound is short.)
 5. Teacher puts the “even” card in the Snap column on the Snap or Trap T-chart.

6. Teacher asks:
 - “Can anyone find another snap word? Even if you’re not sure, grapple with it until you come up with a possible answer.” (Example: “ready” is a snap word.)*
 - “Great! Why do you think it’s a snap word?” (Because the letters match the sounds we hear.)*
7. Teacher says: “Yes! ‘ready’ is a snap word because it follows the vowel pattern with ‘ea’ saying /e/, and so it belongs in the Snap column.”
8. Teacher adds second snap word to the T-chart.
9. Repeat steps 5–8 with remaining snap words. When finished, words will be placed on **Interactive Word Wall**.

Meeting Students' Needs

- Encourage students to grapple (think deeply) with their knowledge of letter sounds to decide if a high-frequency word is a snap or trap word.
- Encourage students to read high-frequency words as a whole word. Analyze word after reading it.
- Consider color-coding trap words and snap words to visually remind students of their differences.

Work Time

A. Fluency

- (Suggested transition song, sung to the tune of “The Muffin Man”):
 - Teacher: “Can you read this fluently? Smoothly, with expression, please. Can you read it smoothly with expression and with meaning?”*
 - Students: “Yes, we’ll read it fluently. Not too fast and not too slow. Yes, we’ll read it fluently at just the right speed.”*
 - All together: “So now we’ll read this fluently. Think about how smooth it will be. Now we’ll read this fluently at just the right speed.”*
- Begin the Fluency instructional practice:
 1. Teacher displays enlarged selected excerpt from the Decodable Reader: “The Spelling Bee.”
 2. Teacher explains that this is an “excerpt,” or selected part, from the Decodable Reader: “The Spelling Bee.”
 3. Teacher displays Rules of Fluency index cards (“smoothly,” “with expression,” “with meaning,” and “just the right speed”) on the board and reads them aloud.
 4. Teacher reminds students that these are four important rules of fluency that were mentioned in the song and invites them to think about these elements as they listen to her/him read the excerpt.
 5. Teacher reads the excerpt word by word, in a monotone, skipping over punctuation, with little to no expression.
 6. Teacher invites students to turn to an elbow partner to share what they noticed about how he or she read the excerpt.

7. Teacher invites two or three student volunteers to share what they notice (examples: sounded word by word, sounded too slow or too fast, sounded “boring”), prompting them to name specific examples in the text (i.e., naming a place where it was word by word or where punctuation was skipped).
8. Teacher asks:

“Does anyone have any suggestions for how I could make this more fluent?”
(Responses will vary. Examples: stop at the periods, pause at the comma, make it sound like talking, say groups of words together.)
9. Teacher reads the excerpt again, incorporating suggestions made by the students
10. Teacher asks:

“When I read it the second time, did it help you to understand the text better?”
“What is happening here in this excerpt?” (James and Nell are the only ones left in the spelling bee.)
“How does the author let us know that the teacher was excited when she announced the winner?” (Because there is an exclamation point when she said, “James is the winner!”)
11. Teacher points to the card labeled “with expression” and says: “Reading this fluently means that we read with the expression indicated by the punctuation. The author uses an exclamation point to communicate the teacher’s excitement.”
12. Teacher invites one or two student volunteers to come up and read the excerpt with expression.
13. Teacher reviews the rules of fluency: smoothly, with expression, with meaning, just the right speed.
14. Teacher distributes **individual copies of excerpt from the Decodable Reader: “The Spelling Bee.”**
15. Teacher pairs students up and invites them to take turns reading the excerpt fluently and giving each other one star (positive comment naming a rule of fluency that was evident) and one step (a rule of fluency that wasn’t evident or could be worked on).
16. Students practice reading fluently with partner.
17. If time allows, consider inviting one or two students to come up and read the excerpt to the group. When they are done, the teacher can invite students to name one star and one step.

Meeting Students’ Needs

- The word “excerpt” may be unfamiliar to many students. Consider modeling this vocabulary by extending one hand, palm up, and explaining that this represents the whole text in the Decodable Reader. With the other hand, model pulling out a “piece” of the text. This “piece” is the “excerpt.”
- Consider providing individual copies of the excerpt for students to follow along.
- If students are successfully reading the dialogue with expression, consider revising or extending this Work Time to focus on phrasing. Invite students to read the first sentence aloud and determine what group of words should be read together. Underline those words and invite the students to read the sentence again, reading each group of words together to make it sound “smooth” (i.e., phrased).

Closing and Assessment

A. Reflecting on Learning

- Emphasize that successful learners take responsibility for their own learning. Invite students to reflect on ways they took responsibility for their learning during whole group instruction or how they plan to take responsibility during differentiated small group instruction. Example:
 - “My goal is to identify vowel sounds in words. I am going to work toward that goal in small group time.”

Meeting Students' Needs

- For students who need additional support organizing their ideas: Provide sentence frames. Examples:
 - “My goal is to ____.”
 - “When I work toward my goal during small group time, I will ____.”

Differentiated Small Groups: Work with Teacher

Suggested Plan: Teacher works with students in the Partial Alphabetic and Full Alphabetic groups. If possible, teacher should also meet with the Consolidated Alphabetic group at least once per week.

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 Guidance document for more details (see K–2 Skills Resource Manual).

Partial Alphabetic:

- Students complete exit ticket:
 - Students work with an excerpt from a decodable text using patterns they are working on. (Consider using the Assessment Conversion chart to identify an appropriate Grade 1 cycle and use the Decodable Reader from that cycle.)
 - Students use a highlighter to find and highlight punctuation in the text (examples: periods, question marks, exclamation points, quotation marks).
 - Teacher guides students to understand what the identified punctuation communicates to us as readers (examples: a period tells us to stop for a moment, quotation marks tell us to make it sound like someone is talking).
 - Teacher follows the process outlined in the whole group lesson work time to practice fluency with this text.
- Use the Assessment Conversion chart to determine appropriate Grade 1 lessons and Activity Bank ideas to use in daily small group instruction.
- Check in with Accountable Independent Reading.
- Additional Supporting Materials:
 - Highlighters (one per student)
 - Copies of a previous or the current Decodable Reader: “The Spelling Bee”

Full Alphabetic:

- Students complete exit ticket:
 - Consider beginning with the silly sentences produced by students in the Consolidated Alphabetic group during Lesson 43. Guide students to review the spelling pattern and then guide them to practice reading them fluently.
 - Students work with another selected page(s) in the Decodable Reader: “The Spelling Bee.”
 - Students use a highlighter to find and highlight punctuation in the text (examples: periods, question marks, exclamation points, quotation marks, commas).
 - Teacher guides students to understand what the identified punctuation communicates to us as readers (examples: an explanation point tells us the character is excited, quotation marks tell us to make it sound like someone is talking).
 - Teacher follows the process outlined in the whole group lesson work time to practice fluency with this text.
- Check in with Accountable Independent Reading.
- See Activity Bank Fluency activities (F) for Readers Theater options.
- Additional Supporting Materials:
 - Silly sentences produced during differentiated small group instruction from Lesson 43 (optional)
 - Highlighters (one per student)
 - Copies of Decodable Reader: “The Spelling Bee” from Lesson 42

Consolidated Alphabetic:

- Students complete exit ticket:
 - Students reread the Engagement Text: “Local Student Wins City Spelling Bee,” focusing on fluency.
 - Students pretend to be television reporters and write a script for what they would say.
 - Students then practice reading the script and conduct a Readers Theater.
 - This can be done individually or with a partner.
 - Look over the scripts with student(s). Analyze parts that are fluent and provide feedback for fluency as needed. Listen to Readers Theater performances and provide feedback.
- Use leveled readers for fluency practice. (Refer to Independent Word Guidance document for guidance; see K–2 Skills Resource Manual.)
- Check in with Accountable Independent Reading.
- See Activity Bank Fluency activities (F) for Readers Theater options.
- Additional Supporting Materials:
 - Individual copies of the Engagement Text: “Local Student Wins City Spelling Bee” (from Lesson 42)
 - Paper and writing utensils