Scholastic Phonics Readers

Books 1-36

Teacher's Guide



Program Coordinator

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Table of Contents

Introduction 3	Who Has a Bill?
Philosophy	Where Is It? 50–51
Program Uses8	Jim
Home/School Connection 9	Zzzzz54–55
Scope and Sequence 10–11	Dig!
	Drip, Drop, Drip!
Scholastic Phonics Readers Lessons	Let's Grow Them 60–61
Hello!	Max's Pet
Up14–15	Kim's Big Mess
The ABCs!	Nick's Trick
l See	No Fun for Gus!
Will I?20–2.I	The Pet Bath
I Like the ABCs	Two Dogs
Mmm, I Like!	Yip! Yap!
Dad	A Trip in the Van
He Likes, She Likes 28–29	The Quick Duck
To Tad	Fish Wish 80–81
Dad and Sam	Shhh!
A Lot on Top 34–35	
Who Has the Hat?	
The Big Hit	
Pop! Pop!	Readers Log 84–85
Will It Fit?	Assessment 86–87
Where Is Nat? 44-45	
My Cat Can	

Scope and Sequence

TITI	E	PHONICS SKILL	HIGH-FREQUENCY WORDS
1.	Hello!		hello, I, see
2.	Up		up
3.	The ABCs!		the
4.	l See		and
5.	Will I?		does, he, she, will
6.	I Like the ABCs		like
7.	Mmm, I Like!	Consonant /m/m	like ONY
8.	Dad	Vowel /a/a Phonogram -ad Consonant /I/I Consonant ///t	a, Dad
9.	He Likes, She Likes	Consonant /l/l	to
10.	To Tad	Consonen Ult	for, is
11.	Dad and Sam	Co.sonant /s/s	said
12.	A Lot on Top	Vowel /o/o Phonograms -op, -ot	of, on
13.	Who Has the Hat?	Consonant /h/h	has, who
14.	The Big Hit	Vowel /i/i Phonogram -id	big, did, not
15.	Pop! Pop!	Consonant /p/p Phonogram -og	in, my, them
16.	Will It Fit?	Consonant /f/f	no
17.	Where Is Nat?	Consonant /n/n	where
18.	My Cat Can	Consonant /k/c	cup, run
19.	Who Has a Bill?	Consonant /b/b Phonogram -ill	very, with
20.	Where Is It?	Consonant /w/w	can't, we, why

Scope and Sequence

TITLE		PHONICS SKILL	HIGH-FREQUENCY WORDS
21.	Jim	Consonant /j/j Phonogram -ab	grab, home, lives, name, when
22.	Zzzzz	Consonant /z/z	by, go, that, there, what's
23.	Dig!	Consonant /d/d	get, kid, they
24.	Drip, Drop, Drip!	Consonant /r/r Phonogram -op	come, comes, down, here, out
25.	Let's Grow Them	Vowel /e/e Phonograms <i>-en,</i> -et	are grow let's, yes, you
26.	Max's Pet	Consonants /g/g, /ks/x	ball, book, fish, this, was
27.	Kim's Big Mess	Consonant /k/k Phonogram ap	lunch, two, what, work
28.	Nick's Trick	Cc ns phant /k/k, /k/ck Thonogram -ick	all, calls, her, look
29.	No Fun for Gus!	Vowel /u/u Phonogram -un	his, missed, then
30.	The Pet Bath	Digraph /th/th	little, now, our
31.	Two Dogs	Consonant /z/s Phonogram -in	after, some, thing
32.	Yip! Yap!	Consonant /y/y	drink, pull
33.	A Trip in the Van	Consonant /v/v Phonogram -ut	bird, do, gives, into, it's, off, or
34.	The Quick Duck	Consonant /kw/qu	don't, have, make, play, put, so, want
35.	Fish Wish	Digraph /sh/sh	ask, me, named, other, puts
36.	Shhh!	Digraphs /sh/sh, /th/th Phonogram -ob	baby, be, fall, much, your

1 See



Develop Phonemic Awareness

Explain to children that they are going to listen for words with /a/ as in cat and /i/ as in pig. You will say a word. If they hear /a/, children are to say /a/. If they hear /i/, children are to say /i/. If children say the incorrect sound, ask them to listen again as you repeat the word.

Sample

Teacher: cat

Continue with these words:

Children: /a/						
Continue	with these	words:	"Ona			
bat	pat	sit	bag			
ham	sad	сар	iik			
pick	him	big	dip			

Explain to children that you will read a list of three words. Two of the words rhyme; the other does not. Children are to choose the word that does not belong—the word that does not rhyme with the other two words. For example, read aloud the following words: pig, big, and hat. Ask children which word does not belong. Point out that the words pig and big rhyme; the word hat does not. The word hat does not "belong." Continue with the following word lists:

- sat hat pen
- lake take bag
- lip hop tip
- lunch lick sick
- mop fun hop
- run fun win

Introduce the **High-Frequency Word**

and Write the high-frequency word and in a sentence on the board. Underline the word, and ask children if they recognize it. If necessary, read the sentence again. Emphasize that the word and is used to join two things, such as "The teacher and her students read a story." Ask volunteers to dictate sentences using the high-frequency word and. Write the sentences counce board, and have a volunteer circle the high-frequency word in each one. You might also wish to review the high-frequency words I, see, and the,

Concept The purpose of *I* See is to provide children with practice distinguishing commonly reversed letter pairs, such as b-d, b-h, p-q, f-t, and m-w. At this point in first grade, letter reversals seem to be more of a symptom of poor print knowledge than an indicator of serious reading problems. Learning letter differences often takes time and requires careful visual attention. Spend time talking with children about the physical differences between each letter in the pair. Also, point out that the letter q is sometimes written with a straight tail and sometimes with a curly tail. Provide children with a lot of practice identifying letters, such as practice in naming letters in random order.

High-Frequency Word: and

Read the Story

Preview Preview Phonics Reader 4. Have a volunteer read aloud the title. Invite children to browse through the first few pages of the story and comment on anything they notice. Suggest that they point out any unfamiliar words or letters. Read these words and letters aloud as children repeat them. Point out to children that this book will help them tell the difference between letters that look alike.

Reading Options Read the story aloud as children follow along. Then have volunteers take turns reading aloud a page at a time. The following prompt might help children who reed extra support while reading:

• What clues in the picture less you to figure out what the letter is?

You might wish to have partners reread the story independently. Informally monitor the children's reading to see if they need additional practice in distinguishing commonly reversed letter pairs.

Reflect and Respond Have children share what pictures they would have drawn on each page.

What letter is on top of the ball on page 2?

Dictate and Write

Dictate the following letters. Have children write the letters on a sheet of paper. When completed, write the letters on the board and have children correct their papers.

Writing Extension

 Have children make letter cards to help them remember the correct letter formation of the common reversals. For example, on the first card, have children write the letter b on one side and the letter d on the other side. Children should include a drawing of something that begins with each letter to help them remember it.

Encourage children to take Phonics Reader 4 home to share with their families.

Point to the letter m on page 6. Where is it? (on top of a mitten)