

Lesson 28A

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

First, review the previous day's words to further enhance "long-term" memorization. Next, quickly review the previous 2 or 3 days' words.

2. TEACH COLORED SOUND AND/OR READING RULE

Teach the color-coded sound or reading rule used in today's words (short or long vowel sound – r-controlled - common ending – etc). Tell students you want them (in unison) to say the sound of the colored letter(s) but only **when** your finger touches the paper below the colored sound. Do this with at least 3 or 4 of the words. Hesitate a few times before touching the paper to heighten student interest.

3. STUDENTS STOP AT THE VOWEL SOUND

Students say the sound up to the colored vowel sound as teacher covers the right side of the word with hand. For example, if the word was "loyal," students would say "loy." Do this for all list words. In some lists, the first vowel sound is not color-coded (for example, if teaching the sound "tion" in the word "action." In this situation, you can still practice stopping at the vowel sound, but first discuss the sound with the class. For example, what is the first vowel sound? Long? Short? Diphthong? Other?

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Students put both hands on desk. Teacher says words in order but makes a mistake on saying a word. Students raise their hand upon hearing a mistake and say which word was read incorrectly and what the error was. Go back to the top of the list and repeat the process at least 4-5 times. Since students know a mistake will be made, the teacher is "forcing" them to read the word first (words are read in order). Students love a good challenge and this certainly is one. Note: Add a few second pause before saying difficult words to give all students extra time to remember the word on their own. Also, watch what happens when you say a word loudly and quickly and say it correctly at the same time.

6. STUDENTS READ LIST WORDS – STOPWATCH ACTIVITY

Tell the class that you are going to call on 5 students to say the list words. The first three students will be volunteers – the last two will be called on. (Telling the class that someone will be called on will encourage all students to pay closer attention). After calling on your first volunteer, write their name on the board. Tell them that when they say the first word you will then start the stopwatch and time them on how fast they can say the list words (highly motivational for students). Timing can be done with a stopwatch or assign a reliable student to use the ReadingKEY digital stopwatch on the ReadingKEY web site or CD. After timing the first student, write their time (to the tenths of a second) next to their name on the board. Repeat this process with two more students. Next, ask another student whose hand is not raised "IF" they would like to try saying the list words. It is recommended not to "push" any student to say the words unless they truly want to try.

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Teacher begins by saying "COPY CAT." When students hear this phrase they begin repeating every word – sound – etc. said by the teacher. Take a couple minutes to review important sounds – rules – stop at the vowel sound technique - and words. To stop the exercise, use the horizontal finger across the throat symbol.

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Lesson 28A – short vowel mix

c o f f i n

A long container into which a person is placed for burial – Coffins today are usually made of oak or elm and are lined with metal. Egyptians sometimes used large stone coffins.

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b u s t l e

While the word “bustle “ is used today as a verb to mean *moving about with a great show of energy*, in the mid- to late 1800's the word “bustle” was actually a framework made of cushions and sometimes steel to lift and extend the backside of woman's dress.

e m p e r o r

The male ruler of an empire. Originally, the title was given to a successful Roman general. It was then given to Julius Caesar who ruled Rome in the first century BC. Rulers after Caesar were also called emperor. In the middle ages, the title emperor applied to rulers of China and Japan.

e x i l e d

To be sent away from one's country and ordered not to return – In ancient Greece, exile was the penalty for homicide (which is killing someone)

eXodus

A departure of a large number of people at one time. An exodus of people can occur from war or famine. In 1845 a disease infected the potato crop over the country of Ireland, resulting in the death of 25% of the population and creating an exodus of people to America.

prOfits

Profits are usually financial gains or benefits – The term is usually used to mean a business is able to make more money than it spends.

Lesson 28B

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Lesson 28B – “o” says short u

o ccasion

A particular time – a special event, ceremony or time. Examples include birthdays, family get-togethers or basically any special event.

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c o llide

To crash together forcefully, often at high speed. Millions of years ago it is believed that an asteroid collided with the earth causing the extinction of the dinosaurs.

conform

To behave in the same way as everyone else or act according to laws or rules. If someone thought something was wrong or not fair, they might not want to conform. People who try to change things are the ones who do not want to conform. The word “rebel” would be an antonym.

obsidian

A hard, dark, glassy rock that is formed when lava cools. It is typically black, but the presence of the mineral iron oxide can give it a red and brown color. Tiny gas bubbles can be encased in the stone creating a golden sheen. American Indians used it in weapons and tools.

commander

Person in charge – the leader. Famous commanders in history include Julius Caesar – Attila the Hun – George Patton (general in WWII) – Joan of Arc (who inspired French troops to victory) – George Washington (most successful leader in the American Revolutionary War) – Robert E. Lee (a highly successful Confederate general in the U.S. Civil War who typically won battles against the Union). The most famous commander of all time is Napoleon Bonaparte, emperor of the French Empire who conquered Italy, Austria, Egypt, Spain, Prussia and Netherlands

potential

The possibility of something happening at a later time. Potential means that something could happen, but is not necessarily likely to happen. For examples, two countries with different political systems living side by side have the potential for war.

Lesson 28C

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Lesson 28C – Final-a Rule

tundra

A vast, level, treeless plain in the area north of the arctic circle. For most of the year, the average monthly temperature is below freezing. Animals include caribou, arctic fox and snowshoe rabbit.

nebula

A huge cloud of dust and gases in space. It is believed our earth, sun and planets in our solar system originally formed from a nebula. After millions or billions of years, nebula gases are attracted together by gravitational forces, thereby forming stars and solar systems.

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militia

A group of ordinary citizens organized as a military group. In times of crisis, the militiaman left civilian duties and became a soldier until the emergency was over. While being a soldier is a full-time job, a militiaman is only needed in times of crisis.

California

State located on the western coast of the United States. It is currently the most populous state in the United States. In 1848, the year California became a state in the United States, gold was discovered, starting what is known in history as the California Gold Rush.

Philadelphia

Largest city in the state of Pennsylvania in the United States. The Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776.

Panama

Southernmost country of Central America and location to a very important canal that connects the Pacific Ocean with the Atlantic Ocean.

Lesson 28D

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stigma

Part of the plant that receives the pollen resulting in fertilization and seed growth.

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Georgia

Georgia became a British Colony in 1733 and eventually a state in the United States. James Oglethorpe, who was a person who cared about those less fortunate, started this colony for people unable to pay their debts in England.

Buddha

While Buddhism is the name of a religion that believes suffering comes from desires, Buddha is the name given to the founder of the religion. Buddha was born the son of a king in the Himalayan foothills of India. At age 29, he left the palace grounds and saw the suffering of others. He then decided to devote his life to overcoming selfish temptations in life which he believed was the cause of most suffering.

Oklahoma

A flat prairie state is located in the Southwestern United States. The Cherokee Indians were moved to a large reservation in the northeastern part of Oklahoma in the winter of 1838-39.

pneumonia

A serious lung infection resulting in difficulty in breathing. It is characterized by abnormal filling of fluid in the lungs. Pneumonia results when bacteria or viruses grow in the lungs. If a person's immune system is weak (as in elderly patients), the bacteria can then grow faster than they are being destroyed by the immune system, resulting in serious illness.

Sparta

Ancient Greek city-state that was located in the on a large peninsula and region in southern Greece. Sparta was a highly military oriented civilization. Between 431 and 404 BC, Sparta was the principal enemy of Athens. What would be considered a cruel practice, when boys reached age of 7, they were judged for their fighting ability. If they were considered weak, they were taken away to the mountains to die.

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Tell the class that you are going to call on 5 students to say the list words. The first three students will be volunteers – the last two will be called on. (Telling the class that someone will be called on will encourage all students to pay closer attention). After calling on your first volunteer, write their name on the board. Tell them that when they say the first word you will then start the stopwatch and time them on how fast they can say the list words (highly motivational for students). Timing can be done with a stopwatch or assign a reliable student to use the ReadingKEY digital stopwatch on the ReadingKEY web site or CD. After timing the first student, write their time (to the tenths of a second) next to their name on the board. Repeat this process with two more students. Next, ask another student whose hand is not raised "IF" they would like to try saying the list words. It is recommended not to "push" any student to say the words unless they truly want to try.

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This powerful activity forces students to read all words silently, thereby giving additional practice. The teacher uses his/her imagination to come up with a "clue" related to the list word. For example, if the word was "landscape," the teacher could say, "This is what you would see looking at a window." Synonyms and antonyms can also be used as a clue.

9. COPY CAT EXERCISE

Teacher begins by saying "COPY CAT." When students hear this phrase they begin repeating every word – sound – etc. said by the teacher. Take a couple minutes to review important sounds – rules – stop at the vowel sound technique - and words. To stop the exercise, use the horizontal finger across the throat symbol.

10. VOCABULARY BUILDING WORKSHEET

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11. STUDENT READING WALL

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Lesson 29A – 2 Consonant Rule

Aztec

The Aztec Empire was built in central Mexico and flourished during the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries. They achieved a high degree of development in engineering, architecture, art, math and astronomy.

Teaching Steps

1. Review Previous Day's List
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3. Students Stop At Vowel Sound
4. Teacher Stops At Vowel Sound - Students Echo with entire word
5. Boo-Boo Catcher
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anthem

A song of praise or patriotism to a country. The Star Spangled Banner is the national anthem for the United States.

sacrifices

Offerings of something to God or a god – often done in ancient history. Human sacrifices were the most striking feature of the Aztec people. For example, the Aztecs reported that they sacrifice 84,400 prisoners over the course of four days while worshipping at a pyramid in 1487.

translated

To change (or convert) from one language to another. For example, most religious texts, such as the Bible, have been translated to English from other languages.

adversity

A condition of misfortune, hardship, distress or bad times. If you think about, adversity is what should cause us to try to change things. For example, poverty would be considered a condition that causes adversity since things such as crime and drug use are higher in areas of poverty. Since a lack of education is one of the major causes of poverty, what would be one way someone could avoid living in poverty in the future?

landowners

Landowners simply refers to a person who owns land. In history, these people were given more prestige and respect.

Lesson 29B

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

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2. TEACH COLORED SOUND AND/OR READING RULE

Teach the color-coded sound or reading rule used in today's words (short or long vowel sound – r-controlled - common ending – etc). Tell students you want them (in unison) to say the sound of the colored letter(s) but only **when** your finger touches the paper below the colored sound. Do this with at least 3 or 4 of the words. Hesitate a few times before touching the paper to heighten student interest.

3. STUDENTS STOP AT THE VOWEL SOUND

Students say the sound up to the colored vowel sound as teacher covers the right side of the word with hand. For example, if the word was "loyal," students would say "loy." Do this for all list words. In some lists, the first vowel sound is not color-coded (for example, if teaching the sound "tion" in the word "action." In this situation, you can still practice stopping at the vowel sound, but first discuss the sound with the class. For example, what is the first vowel sound? Long? Short? Diphthong? Other?

4. TEACHER STOPS AT VOWEL SOUND – STUDENTS ECHO

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Lesson 29B – 2 Consonant Rule – short e

e ethics

System dealing with what is good and bad and with moral duty. A person with high ethics would be someone who is honest and does things for the good of all and not for personal selfish reasons.

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e elders

Older people, sometimes used to describe governing church members

techniques

Special methods or procedures used to do something – Famous generals of the past often used special techniques to win battles.

skeleton

The bones of a human or animal that support and make up the body. The human skeleton is made up of 206 different bones.

ghetto

Poor city area where people of the same race or religion live. Five hundred years ago, the word ghetto was used to describe the areas where Jewish communities existed. Today it is used to describe poor areas of a city where poverty is common.

Yellowstone

The world's first national park located in Montana and Idaho. Yellowstone is the location of a famous geyser called "Old Faithful." This geyser shoots boiling water over 100 feet into the air every few minutes and is an amazing thing to watch. How do you think the water boils?

Lesson 29C

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

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2. TEACH COLORED SOUND AND/OR READING RULE

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Lesson 29C – 2 Consonant Rule – short i

Teaching Steps

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i

interpret

To explain the meaning of something – how it is understood. In today's job market, if you can interpret two languages you would be in high demand for many types of jobs.

I

Israel

Country located on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. It is the world's only predominantly Jewish state. It has a population of about 8 million. The capital city of Israel is Jerusalem, which is thought to be the birthplace of Jesus as described by the Christian Bible.

invader

Someone who enters forcefully with the intent of causing harm. For example, Roman general Pompey would be considered an invader as he and his forces attacked Jerusalem in the year 63 B.C.

crimson

A strong, deep purplish red color. Crimson was originally produced using the dried bodies of the kermes insect, where they live in the Kermes oak. It then was produced more efficiently from a scaled insect called cochineal. Cochineal crimson dye was used by the Aztec and Maya people and became the second most valued export from Mexico. Later crimson was discovered and derived from the madder plant.

e established

“e” makes short i sound - , The date that something began, usually means when it began to function successfully. For example, although the Aztec Empire reached its height around 1500’s (16th century) , it was established some 100 years before that.

v vicinity

An area near or about a place – such as near a house, neighborhood, etc. For example, an earthquake occurs when land moves in opposite directions along what is called a fault line. You would certainly not want to build your house near the vicinity of a fault line.

Lesson 29D

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

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2. TEACH COLORED SOUND AND/OR READING RULE

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Lesson 29D – 2 Consonant Rule

Oxygen

A gas without color, taste, or odor that is found in air and water. Oxygen makes up about 20% of the air we breathe. Without it we would die within minutes. Your lungs perform the job of transferring oxygen from the air to the blood so it can travel to the billions of cells in your body.

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Indicted

(Pronounced “in-dite-ed”) – Indicted means officially charged with a crime. For example, before someone goes to court, they must first be indicted, or charged, with a crime.

justice

Fairness; rightness; being just

distract

To draw away the mind or attention – For example, dialing a phone number on a cell phone while driving can distract the driver enough to cause an accident.

aadvantages

Things that are benefits or a help in getting something wanted – For example, graduating from high school will give you many advantages over someone who doesn't graduate. Graduating from high school will make an employer more likely to hire you – it will increase the amount of money an employer will pay you. And if you graduate from college, you'll have even more advantages, including an even higher salary and much better job prospects.

CConstantinople

Founded by the first Christian Roman emperor Constantine, it was the capital of the Roman Empire from 330-395. Throughout most of the Middle Ages, Constantinople was Europe's largest and wealthiest city. It was officially renamed Istanbul in 1930.

Lesson 30A

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

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Lesson 30A – short vowel mix

relative

A person connected to another by blood or marriage

Teaching Steps

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regulate

To control or to manage something. For example, society regulates how fast we drive on highways with speeding laws. In fact, any law would be an attempt to regulate something.

c onifer

An evergreen tree that produces cones – One of the world's largest trees is called a Sequoia and is also of the conifer variety.

m onitor

To keep a watchful eye on something over a period of time. It was also the name of the one of the first metal-clad ships of the U.S. Civil War

documentary

Movie or television program made about real situations and people. Documentary television is a great way to learn about something.

nautical

“au” makes short “o” sound -

The word nautical means having to do with ships, sailing, or navigation. A nautical mile is equal to about 6,076 feet (1,852 meters) which is about 800 feet longer than a conventional mile.

Lesson 30B

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

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2. TEACH COLORED SOUND AND/OR READING RULE

Teach the color-coded sound or reading rule used in today's words (short or long vowel sound – r-controlled - common ending – etc). Tell students you want them (in unison) to say the sound of the colored letter(s) but only **when** your finger touches the paper below the colored sound. Do this with at least 3 or 4 of the words. Hesitate a few times before touching the paper to heighten student interest.

3. STUDENTS STOP AT THE VOWEL SOUND

Students say the sound up to the colored vowel sound as teacher covers the right side of the word with hand. For example, if the word was "loyal," students would say "loy." Do this for all list words. In some lists, the first vowel sound is not color-coded (for example, if teaching the sound "tion" in the word "action." In this situation, you can still practice stopping at the vowel sound, but first discuss the sound with the class. For example, what is the first vowel sound? Long? Short? Diphthong? Other?

4. TEACHER STOPS AT VOWEL SOUND – STUDENTS ECHO

Now that students can read up to the vowel sound, they need practice in adding the final sounds to decode the entire word. This is done by having the teacher say the sound made up to the vowel sound and then having students say the entire word. For example, if the word was "loyal," the teacher would say "loy" and the students would quickly look at the final "al" in the word and say "loyal." Even if the first vowel sound is not color-coded (as in the word "action") the teacher can still say the first vowel sound "ah" to assist with the echo technique. End the ECHO step with the entire class (in unison) saying the list words.

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Students put both hands on desk. Teacher says words in order but makes a mistake on saying a word. Students raise their hand upon hearing a mistake and say which word was read incorrectly and what the error was. Go back to the top of the list and repeat the process at least 4-5 times. Since students know a mistake will be made, the teacher is "forcing" them to read the word first (words are read in order). Students love a good challenge and this certainly is one. Note: Add a few second pause before saying difficult words to give all students extra time to remember the word on their own. Also, watch what happens when you say a word loudly and quickly and say it correctly at the same time.

6. STUDENTS READ LIST WORDS – STOPWATCH ACTIVITY

Tell the class that you are going to call on 5 students to say the list words. The first three students will be volunteers – the last two will be called on. (Telling the class that someone will be called on will encourage all students to pay closer attention). After calling on your first volunteer, write their name on the board. Tell them that when they say the first word you will then start the stopwatch and time them on how fast they can say the list words (highly motivational for students). Timing can be done with a stopwatch or assign a reliable student to use the ReadingKEY digital stopwatch on the ReadingKEY web site or CD. After timing the first student, write their time (to the tenths of a second) next to their name on the board. Repeat this process with two more students. Next, ask another student whose hand is not raised "IF" they would like to try saying the list words. It is recommended not to "push" any student to say the words unless they truly want to try.

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Teacher begins by saying "COPY CAT." When students hear this phrase they begin repeating every word – sound – etc. said by the teacher. Take a couple minutes to review important sounds – rules – stop at the vowel sound technique - and words. To stop the exercise, use the horizontal finger across the throat symbol.

10. VOCABULARY BUILDING WORKSHEET

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11. STUDENT READING WALL

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Lesson 30B – “e” says short i

elite

People considered to have superior intellectual, social or economic status. Examples might include an elite military group which would be considered to have above average fighting skills.

Teaching Steps

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extreme

Much more than usual - very great - very strong. The term could be used to describe weather, such as in an extreme thunderstorm, or could be used to describe other things such as extreme violence.

e exotic

Foreign in nature – introduced from abroad – unusual in appearance. For example, if traveling to China, eating jellyfish would be considered an exotic meal. A toucan (pronounced too-can) is an exotic bird with a long beak and beautiful colors found in the rainforest.

e extinct

A type of plant or animal that has died out. When people think of extinct they think of dinosaurs, however, many more plant and animal species are becoming extinct today due to human activity. For example, clearing trees in the rainforest is causing many plants to become extinct. Since some plants have been found to be helpful in medicine, we could be losing plants that could have great benefits in the field of medicine.

efficiently

Works very well and does not waste time or energy. For example, cloth was the primary material used to make clothing and coverings for furniture back in the 1700's. The rapid development of societies in England and in America, depended on inventions that could perform tedious and time consuming jobs more efficiently. Making cloth for clothing was done more efficiently by several inventions in the 1700's.

development

The process of growth or progress –While the term is often used to refer to the growth or development of society, it can also be used in biology to describe the growth of an organism. For example, while the development of a human from baby to adult takes somewhere around 18 years, the development

Lesson 30C

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

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2. TEACH COLORED SOUND AND/OR READING RULE

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3. STUDENTS STOP AT THE VOWEL SOUND

Students say the sound up to the colored vowel sound as teacher covers the right side of the word with hand. For example, if the word was "loyal," students would say "loy." Do this for all list words. In some lists, the first vowel sound is not color-coded (for example, if teaching the sound "tion" in the word "action." In this situation, you can still practice stopping at the vowel sound, but first discuss the sound with the class. For example, what is the first vowel sound? Long? Short? Diphthong? Other?

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12. STUDENTS READ LIST WORDS – STOPWATCH ACTIVITY

Tell the class that you are going to call on 5 students to say the list words. The first three students will be volunteers – the last two will be called on. (Telling the class that someone will be called on will encourage all students to pay closer attention). After calling on your first volunteer, write their name on the board. Tell them that when they say the first word you will then start the stopwatch and time them on how fast they can say the list words (highly motivational for students). Timing can be done with a stopwatch or assign a reliable student to use the ReadingKEY digital stopwatch on the ReadingKEY web site or CD. After timing the first student, write their time (to the tenths of a second) next to their name on the board. Repeat this process with two more students. Next, ask another student whose hand is not raised "IF" they would like to try saying the list words. It is recommended not to "push" any student to say the words unless they truly want to try.

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14. DEFINITION CLUES

This powerful activity forces students to read all words silently, thereby giving additional practice. The teacher uses his/her imagination to come up with a "clue" related to the list word. For example, if the word was "landscape," the teacher could say, "This is what you would see looking at a window." Synonyms and antonyms can also be used as a clue.

15. COPY CAT EXERCISE

Teacher begins by saying "COPY CAT." When students hear this phrase they begin repeating every word – sound – etc. said by the teacher. Take a couple minutes to review important sounds – rules – stop at the vowel sound technique - and words. To stop the exercise, use the horizontal finger across the throat symbol.

16. VOCABULARY BUILDING WORKSHEET

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Lesson 30C – Unusual short u sounds

object

To express strong disapproval of something. While a lawyer can use the term in court to say that he disapproves with the tactics of the other lawyer, you can object to something by simply saying “no.”

Teaching Steps

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petroleum

An oily, dark colored liquid that is usually found deep in the earth. It is also called “crude oil.”

topography

The detailed, precise description of the surface of a place or region. The topography of an area could be mountainous – it could be flat – it could be hilly – it could have lots of trees or no trees at all. How would you describe the topography of our area?

oppress

A term often used to describe how a government would put harsh restrictions on its people to keep them from saying or doing something. For example, an oppressed people may not be able to express their dissatisfaction with the government and if they did, could face serious consequences such as being jailed or beaten.

observable

Able to be seen – noticeable – visible. For example, while credit for inventing the telescope is credited to German-Dutch lensmaker Hans Lippershey in 1608, it was Galileo who improved upon the device in the early 1600's. 4 Moons around the planet Jupiter were discovered by Galileo because the telescope made the planets observable.

mosquito

A small, slender insect with two wings that sucks the blood of a host for food. The adult flying mosquito can live for up to a month but most do not live more than 1-2 weeks as they are eaten by dragonflies, birds and bats.

Lesson 30D

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

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2. TEACH COLORED SOUND AND/OR READING RULE

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3. STUDENTS STOP AT THE VOWEL SOUND

Students say the sound up to the colored vowel sound as teacher covers the right side of the word with hand. For example, if the word was "loyal," students would say "loy." Do this for all list words. In some lists, the first vowel sound is not color-coded (for example, if teaching the sound "tion" in the word "action." In this situation, you can still practice stopping at the vowel sound, but first discuss the sound with the class. For example, what is the first vowel sound? Long? Short? Diphthong? Other?

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Lesson 30D – Unusual short i

direct

To manage or guide. A general will direct his troops during battle. It can also mean a shorter or faster way for doing something. For example, ships could save time by sailing a more direct route.

secede

To formally withdraw from an organization, often to form another. The American Civil War of 1860 was fought over the fact that the southern states wanted to secede from the Union.

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presume

To think that something is true when you are not quite certain. For example, if you hear a rumor, don't believe it's true just because someone said it. If you act on something you presume to be true, without checking on it first, you could make a bad mistake.

synagogue

A building used by Jewish people for worship and religious study. All synagogues contain what is called a Torah Ark. This is a table from which the Torah scrolls are read. The Torah scrolls are the holiest book within the Jewish religion of Judaism.

symbiotic

Usually means two non-similar organisms living together in a way that is beneficial to both organisms. For example, in the ocean, the clownfish often lives within a sea anemone (uh-nem-o-nee) in a symbiotic relationship.

depending

Controlled by or relying on something or someone else. For example, the quality of your life will improve depending if you complete high school and college.

Lesson 31A

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

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Lesson 31A – Long Vowels

proton

Particle with a positive charge found in the nucleus of an atom. The number of protons in the atom determines which chemical element it is. For example, chlorine has 17 protons while hydrogen has 1.

neutron

Particles with no charge that are found in the nucleus of an atom. The number of neutrons in an atom determines its isotope. So you ask what is an isotope? An isotope is basically different forms of the same element. These different forms cannot be detected visually, however.

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cytoplasm

Cytoplasm is the jelly-like part of a cell that is enclosed within the cell membrane. Most organisms are made of billions of cells. Cytoplasm is where most cellular activities occur. The cytoplasm contains other cell structures including organelles and mitochondria.

phloem

A kind of tissue that is made of tubes that carry food through a plant. Phloem is composed of living cells that transport sugars made during photosynthesis to other parts of the plant.

Poe (name)

His full name is Edgar Allan Poe. He was an American writer and poet known for writing tales of mystery and death. He became famous world-wide after writing the novel "The Raven" in 1845.

reign

The time period which a monarch rules. Remember, a monarchy is a form of government in which the country is ruled by an individual for life. For example, Julius Caesar's reign lasted only 5 years, from 49 BC to 44 BC. His murder ended his reign.

Lesson 31B

6. **REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST**
First, review the previous day's words to further enhance "long-term" memorization. Next, quickly review the previous 2 or 3 days' words.
7. **TEACH COLORED SOUND AND/OR READING RULE**
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Students say the sound up to the colored vowel sound as teacher covers the right side of the word with hand. For example, if the word was "loyal," students would say "loy." Do this for all list words. In some lists, the first vowel sound is not color-coded (for example, if teaching the sound "tion" in the word "action." In this situation, you can still practice stopping at the vowel sound, but first discuss the sound with the class. For example, what is the first vowel sound? Long? Short? Diphthong? Other?
9. **TEACHER STOPS AT VOWEL SOUND – STUDENTS ECHO**
Now that students can read up to the vowel sound, they need practice in adding the final sounds to decode the entire word. This is done by having the teacher say the sound made up to the vowel sound and then having students say the entire word. For example, if the word was "loyal," the teacher would say "loy" and the students would quickly look at the final "al" in the word and say "loyal." Even if the first vowel sound is not color-coded (as in the word "action") the teacher can still say the first vowel sound "ah" to assist with the echo technique. End the ECHO step with the entire class (in unison) saying the list words.
10. **BOOBOO CATCHER GAME**
Students put both hands on desk. Teacher says words in order but makes a mistake on saying a word. Students raise their hand upon hearing a mistake and say which word was read incorrectly and what the error was. Go back to the top of the list and repeat the process at least 4-5 times. Since students know a mistake will be made, the teacher is "forcing" them to read the word first (words are read in order). Students love a good challenge and this certainly is one. Note: Add a few second pause before saying difficult words to give all students extra time to remember the word on their own. Also, watch what happens when you say a word loudly and quickly and say it correctly at the same time.
12. **STUDENTS READ LIST WORDS – STOPWATCH ACTIVITY**
Tell the class that you are going to call on 5 students to say the list words. The first three students will be volunteers – the last two will be called on. (Telling the class that someone will be called on will encourage all students to pay closer attention). After calling on your first volunteer, write their name on the board. Tell them that when they say the first word you will then start the stopwatch and time them on how fast they can say the list words (highly motivational for students). Timing can be done with a stopwatch or assign a reliable student to use the ReadingKEY digital stopwatch on the ReadingKEY web site or CD. After timing the first student, write their time (to the tenths of a second) next to their name on the board. Repeat this process with two more students. Next, ask another student whose hand is not raised "IF" they would like to try saying the list words. It is recommended not to "push" any student to say the words unless they truly want to try.
13. **TEACH WORD MEANING – DEFINE AND PUT IN SENTENCE**
Now that students can read the words, the next step is definition mastery. While definitions are practiced effectively in our Vocabulary Building Worksheet section, it is helpful to familiarize students with word meaning at this time. Begin by ASKING if anyone knows the meaning of the first word - discuss this and have someone put the word into a sentence. Move onto the next word repeating the "define" and "put in sentence" process.
14. **DEFINITION CLUES**
This powerful activity forces students to read all words silently, thereby giving additional practice. The teacher uses his/her imagination to come up with a "clue" related to the list word. For example, if the word was "landscape," the teacher could say, "This is what you would see looking at a window." Synonyms and antonyms can also be used as a clue.
15. **COPY CAT EXERCISE**
Teacher begins by saying "COPY CAT." When students hear this phrase they begin repeating every word – sound – etc. said by the teacher. Take a couple minutes to review important sounds – rules – stop at the vowel sound technique - and words. To stop the exercise, use the horizontal finger across the throat symbol.
16. **VOCABULARY BUILDING WORKSHEET**
Pass out the vocabulary worksheet designed for this Lesson. Review word definitions briefly before beginning activity. Access worksheets from the Quick Links box at the top of the ReadingKEY Index page. Worksheets are uniquely designed to accelerate mastery of word definitions and proper word usage. While students are doing the worksheet, walk around class to test students on saying words to see who could benefit from the next step.
17. **STUDENT READING WALL**
Students who demonstrate mild to moderate difficulty in reading the daily words will be able to maintain progress if given 5 minutes of additional "one-on-one" tutoring using the Student Reading Wall (also included in this program). Steps are similar to the ones used here, but without the Copy Cat and BooBoo catcher activity. To watch a video of the Classroom Reading Wall and Student Reading Wall go to www.readingkey.com/video

Lesson 31B – Long Vowel Names

Cuban

People of the Caribbean island nation of Cuba are called Cuban. The original native Cuban people were enslaved by the Spaniards after Columbus claimed Cuba for Spain in 1492.

Teaching Steps

1. Review Previous Day's List
2. Teach Colored Sound/Rule
3. Students Stop At Vowel Sound
4. Teacher Stops At Vowel Sound - Students Echo with entire word
5. Boo-Boo Catcher
6. 5 Students Say List Words
Individual Stopwatch Timing Activity
7. Teach Word Meaning (Definitions)
8. Definition Clues
9. Copy Cat Review
10. Vocabulary Building Worksheet
11. Student Reading Wall Option

Jesus

Teacher whose followers became known as Christians and their religion Christianity

Sudan

Country on the northeastern coast of northern Africa. It is the largest country in Africa. It is bordered by Egypt to the north. Sudan is one of the world's oldest continuous civilizations, dating back to 3000 BC. A region of Sudan, known as Darfur, entered into a state of humanitarian emergency in 2003 due to fighting that has resulted in mass starvation of its people.

Sweden

Country located on the Scandinavian Peninsula in northern Europe. It has a total population of about 9.2 million. Sweden is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system of government. The Swedish people were actively involved in the Viking era of the 1700's and are known for their famous "longships," which were used for exploration and transporting warriors.

Nubia

Region located in southern Egypt and northern Sudan along the Nile River – one of earliest black civilizations.

Cleopatra

Queen of Egypt from 69 B.C. to 30 B.C. She was famous for her beauty and charm.

Lesson 31C

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

First, review the previous day's words to further enhance "long-term" memorization. Next, quickly review the previous 2 or 3 days' words.

2. TEACH COLORED SOUND AND/OR READING RULE

Teach the color-coded sound or reading rule used in today's words (short or long vowel sound – r-controlled - common ending – etc). Tell students you want them (in unison) to say the sound of the colored letter(s) but only **when** your finger touches the paper below the colored sound. Do this with at least 3 or 4 of the words. Hesitate a few times before touching the paper to heighten student interest.

3. STUDENTS STOP AT THE VOWEL SOUND

Students say the sound up to the colored vowel sound as teacher covers the right side of the word with hand. For example, if the word was "loyal," students would say "loy." Do this for all list words. In some lists, the first vowel sound is not color-coded (for example, if teaching the sound "tion" in the word "action." In this situation, you can still practice stopping at the vowel sound, but first discuss the sound with the class. For example, what is the first vowel sound? Long? Short? Diphthong? Other?

4. TEACHER STOPS AT VOWEL SOUND – STUDENTS ECHO

Now that students can read up to the vowel sound, they need practice in adding the final sounds to decode the entire word. This is done by having the teacher say the sound made up to the vowel sound and then having students say the entire word. For example, if the word was "loyal," the teacher would say "loy" and the students would quickly look at the final "al" in the word and say "loyal." Even if the first vowel sound is not color-coded (as in the word "action") the teacher can still say the first vowel sound "ah" to assist with the echo technique. End the ECHO step with the entire class (in unison) saying the list words.

5. BOOBOO CATCHER GAME

Students put both hands on desk. Teacher says words in order but makes a mistake on saying a word. Students raise their hand upon hearing a mistake and say which word was read incorrectly and what the error was. Go back to the top of the list and repeat the process at least 4-5 times. Since students know a mistake will be made, the teacher is "forcing" them to read the word first (words are read in order). Students love a good challenge and this certainly is one. Note: Add a few second pause before saying difficult words to give all students extra time to remember the word on their own. Also, watch what happens when you say a word loudly and quickly and say it correctly at the same time.

6. STUDENTS READ LIST WORDS – STOPWATCH ACTIVITY

Tell the class that you are going to call on 5 students to say the list words. The first three students will be volunteers – the last two will be called on. (Telling the class that someone will be called on will encourage all students to pay closer attention). After calling on your first volunteer, write their name on the board. Tell them that when they say the first word you will then start the stopwatch and time them on how fast they can say the list words (highly motivational for students). Timing can be done with a stopwatch or assign a reliable student to use the ReadingKEY digital stopwatch on the ReadingKEY web site or CD. After timing the first student, write their time (to the tenths of a second) next to their name on the board. Repeat this process with two more students. Next, ask another student whose hand is not raised "IF" they would like to try saying the list words. It is recommended not to "push" any student to say the words unless they truly want to try.

7. TEACH WORD MEANING – DEFINE AND PUT IN SENTENCE

Now that students can read the words, the next step is definition mastery. While definitions are practiced effectively in our Vocabulary Building Worksheet section, it is helpful to familiarize students with word meaning at this time. Begin by ASKING if anyone knows the meaning of the first word - discuss this and have someone put the word into a sentence. Move onto the next word repeating the "define" and "put in sentence" process.

8. DEFINITION CLUES

This powerful activity forces students to read all words silently, thereby giving additional practice. The teacher uses his/her imagination to come up with a "clue" related to the list word. For example, if the word was "landscape," the teacher could say, "This is what you would see looking at a window." Synonyms and antonyms can also be used as a clue.

9. COPY CAT EXERCISE

Teacher begins by saying "COPY CAT." When students hear this phrase they begin repeating every word – sound – etc. said by the teacher. Take a couple minutes to review important sounds – rules – stop at the vowel sound technique - and words. To stop the exercise, use the horizontal finger across the throat symbol.

10. VOCABULARY BUILDING WORKSHEET

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11. STUDENT READING WALL

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Lesson 31C – Long Vowels

polio

A disease caused by a virus, usually affecting children and young adults. Polio is characterized by fever, paralysis, and sometimes death. It causes damage to the part of the brain controlling movement.

Teaching Steps

1. Review Previous Day's List
2. Teach Colored Sound/Rule
3. Students Stop At Vowel Sound
4. Teacher Stops At Vowel Sound - Students Echo with entire word
5. Boo-Boo Catcher
6. 5 Students Say List Words
Individual Stopwatch Timing Activity
7. Teach Word Meaning (Definitions)
8. Definition Clues
9. Copy Cat Review
10. Vocabulary Building Worksheet
11. Student Reading Wall Option

typhoid

A disease caused by the salmonella bacteria - it results in high fever and swelling of the intestine. It is transmitted by the ingestion of feces from an infected person.

Nobel Prize

pronounced “No-bell” -

An award given for outstanding achievements in the areas of physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and promotion of peace. A prize is given annually for each category. Each prize consists of a gold medal, a sum of money, and a certificate explaining the award.

rejoin

To join or come together again after coming apart previously. For example, eleven southern states seceded (seceded means separated) from the United States in 1860, but were forced to rejoin after they lost the American Civil war, which ended in 1865.

refuse

To say one will not do, give, or allow something. In other words to say “no.” Here’s some common sense advice - if someone tries to get you to do something illegal or cruel to someone else, make sure you refuse without hesitation.

proclaimed

To make known publicly and officially. For example, the southern states of the United States proclaimed their secession from the Union on December 24, 1860.

Lesson 31D

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

First, review the previous day's words to further enhance "long-term" memorization. Next, quickly review the previous 2 or 3 days' words.

2. TEACH COLORED SOUND AND/OR READING RULE

Teach the color-coded sound or reading rule used in today's words (short or long vowel sound – r-controlled - common ending – etc). Tell students you want them (in unison) to say the sound of the colored letter(s) but only **when** your finger touches the paper below the colored sound. Do this with at least 3 or 4 of the words. Hesitate a few times before touching the paper to heighten student interest.

3. STUDENTS STOP AT THE VOWEL SOUND

Students say the sound up to the colored vowel sound as teacher covers the right side of the word with hand. For example, if the word was "loyal," students would say "loy." Do this for all list words. In some lists, the first vowel sound is not color-coded (for example, if teaching the sound "tion" in the word "action." In this situation, you can still practice stopping at the vowel sound, but first discuss the sound with the class. For example, what is the first vowel sound? Long? Short? Diphthong? Other?

4. TEACHER STOPS AT VOWEL SOUND – STUDENTS ECHO

Now that students can read up to the vowel sound, they need practice in adding the final sounds to decode the entire word. This is done by having the teacher say the sound made up to the vowel sound and then having students say the entire word. For example, if the word was "loyal," the teacher would say "loy" and the students would quickly look at the final "al" in the word and say "loyal." Even if the first vowel sound is not color-coded (as in the word "action") the teacher can still say the first vowel sound "ah" to assist with the echo technique. End the ECHO step with the entire class (in unison) saying the list words.

5. BOOBOO CATCHER GAME

Students put both hands on desk. Teacher says words in order but makes a mistake on saying a word. Students raise their hand upon hearing a mistake and say which word was read incorrectly and what the error was. Go back to the top of the list and repeat the process at least 4-5 times. Since students know a mistake will be made, the teacher is "forcing" them to read the word first (words are read in order). Students love a good challenge and this certainly is one. Note: Add a few second pause before saying difficult words to give all students extra time to remember the word on their own. Also, watch what happens when you say a word loudly and quickly and say it correctly at the same time.

6. STUDENTS READ LIST WORDS – STOPWATCH ACTIVITY

Tell the class that you are going to call on 5 students to say the list words. The first three students will be volunteers – the last two will be called on. (Telling the class that someone will be called on will encourage all students to pay closer attention). After calling on your first volunteer, write their name on the board. Tell them that when they say the first word you will then start the stopwatch and time them on how fast they can say the list words (highly motivational for students). Timing can be done with a stopwatch or assign a reliable student to use the ReadingKEY digital stopwatch on the ReadingKEY web site or CD. After timing the first student, write their time (to the tenths of a second) next to their name on the board. Repeat this process with two more students. Next, ask another student whose hand is not raised "IF" they would like to try saying the list words. It is recommended not to "push" any student to say the words unless they truly want to try.

7. TEACH WORD MEANING – DEFINE AND PUT IN SENTENCE

Now that students can read the words, the next step is definition mastery. While definitions are practiced effectively in our Vocabulary Building Worksheet section, it is helpful to familiarize students with word meaning at this time. Begin by ASKING if anyone knows the meaning of the first word - discuss this and have someone put the word into a sentence. Move onto the next word repeating the "define" and "put in sentence" process.

8. DEFINITION CLUES

This powerful activity forces students to read all words silently, thereby giving additional practice. The teacher uses his/her imagination to come up with a "clue" related to the list word. For example, if the word was "landscape," the teacher could say, "This is what you would see looking at a window." Synonyms and antonyms can also be used as a clue.

9. COPY CAT EXERCISE

Teacher begins by saying "COPY CAT." When students hear this phrase they begin repeating every word – sound – etc. said by the teacher. Take a couple minutes to review important sounds – rules – stop at the vowel sound technique - and words. To stop the exercise, use the horizontal finger across the throat symbol.

10. VOCABULARY BUILDING WORKSHEET

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11. STUDENT READING WALL

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Lesson 31D – Long Vowels

paleo

Prefix that means ancient, usually in reference to ancient time periods. For example, paleontology is the science that studies forms of life existing in former geologic periods, as represented by their fossils.

Teaching Steps

1. Review Previous Day's List
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3. Students Stop At Vowel Sound
4. Teacher Stops At Vowel Sound - Students Echo with entire word
5. Boo-Boo Catcher
6. 5 Students Say List Words
Individual Stopwatch Timing Activity
7. Teach Word Meaning (Definitions)
8. Definition Clues
9. Copy Cat Review
10. Vocabulary Building Worksheet
11. Student Reading Wall Option

pagan

One who worships many gods or no god. An example of this would be the ancient Greeks and Romans who believed in many different Gods.

fluid

A substance capable of changing its shape such as a liquid. Water would be a fluid since it can be poured into different shaped containers.

utopia

A place of ideal perfection especially in government, laws, and social conditions. A utopian world would be one where there is no war – no suffering – and everyone lives together in harmony.

crucified

Someone who has been put to death by nailing or binding the hands and feet to a cross. Crucifixion was a slow and painful way of dying and done in public.. Jesus Christ was crucified by the Romans some 2000 years ago because he claimed to be king of the Jews.

dynasty

A series of rulers who belong to the same family. For example, the son of a king becomes a king himself at a later time. This may continue generation after generation. Some ancient dynasties in China lasted over 250 years.

Lesson 32A

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

First, review the previous day's words to further enhance "long-term" memorization. Next, quickly review the previous 2 or 3 days' words.

2. TEACH COLORED SOUND AND/OR READING RULE

Teach the color-coded sound or reading rule used in today's words (short or long vowel sound – r-controlled - common ending – etc). Tell students you want them (in unison) to say the sound of the colored letter(s) but only **when** your finger touches the paper below the colored sound. Do this with at least 3 or 4 of the words. Hesitate a few times before touching the paper to heighten student interest.

3. STUDENTS STOP AT THE VOWEL SOUND

Students say the sound up to the colored vowel sound as teacher covers the right side of the word with hand. For example, if the word was "loyal," students would say "loy." Do this for all list words. In some lists, the first vowel sound is not color-coded (for example, if teaching the sound "tion" in the word "action." In this situation, you can still practice stopping at the vowel sound, but first discuss the sound with the class. For example, what is the first vowel sound? Long? Short? Diphthong? Other?

4. TEACHER STOPS AT VOWEL SOUND – STUDENTS ECHO

Now that students can read up to the vowel sound, they need practice in adding the final sounds to decode the entire word. This is done by having the teacher say the sound made up to the vowel sound and then having students say the entire word. For example, if the word was "loyal," the teacher would say "loy" and the students would quickly look at the final "al" in the word and say "loyal." Even if the first vowel sound is not color-coded (as in the word "action") the teacher can still say the first vowel sound "ah" to assist with the echo technique. End the ECHO step with the entire class (in unison) saying the list words.

5. BOOBOO CATCHER GAME

Students put both hands on desk. Teacher says words in order but makes a mistake on saying a word. Students raise their hand upon hearing a mistake and say which word was read incorrectly and what the error was. Go back to the top of the list and repeat the process at least 4-5 times. Since students know a mistake will be made, the teacher is "forcing" them to read the word first (words are read in order). Students love a good challenge and this certainly is one. Note: Add a few second pause before saying difficult words to give all students extra time to remember the word on their own. Also, watch what happens when you say a word loudly and quickly and say it correctly at the same time.

6. STUDENTS READ LIST WORDS – STOPWATCH ACTIVITY

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Now that students can read the words, the next step is definition mastery. While definitions are practiced effectively in our Vocabulary Building Worksheet section, it is helpful to familiarize students with word meaning at this time. Begin by ASKING if anyone knows the meaning of the first word - discuss this and have someone put the word into a sentence. Move onto the next word repeating the "define" and "put in sentence" process.

8. DEFINITION CLUES

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Teacher begins by saying "COPY CAT." When students hear this phrase they begin repeating every word – sound – etc. said by the teacher. Take a couple minutes to review important sounds – rules – stop at the vowel sound technique - and words. To stop the exercise, use the horizontal finger across the throat symbol.

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Lesson 32A – ch makes “k” sound

chorus

A large group of people who sing or speak together. For example, many churches have an organized chorus that sings during church services.

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chromosome

A part of the cell that carries the genes and transfers heredity information to the children. Chromosomes are located within every cell. A human being has 23 pairs of chromosomes. Lined up on these 23 pairs of chromosomes are an estimated 20,000 genes. Genes are sphere shaped matter that not only control heredity, but also everything happening inside you at every moment from your heartbeat to your immune system.

chloroplast

Green structures found in plant cells that conduct photosynthesis. As you know, photosynthesis is the process in which a plant converts sunlight into useable energy. The chloroplast contains the green chlorophyll.

chondrite

A stone that comes from an asteroid without undergoing melting

chronology

To arrange events in the order in which they happened in time, such as what happened first, then next, then after that, etc.

monarchy

Governmental system in which a country is ruled by a king, queen or emperor. There are different types of monarchies. An absolute monarchy is where the person rules as the sole source of political power. In a constitutional monarchy, the person rules within boundaries of a constitution.

Lesson 32B

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

First, review the previous day's words to further enhance "long-term" memorization. Next, quickly review the previous 2 or 3 days' words.

2. TEACH COLORED SOUND AND/OR READING RULE

Teach the color-coded sound or reading rule used in today's words (short or long vowel sound – r-controlled - common ending – etc). Tell students you want them (in unison) to say the sound of the colored letter(s) but only **when** your finger touches the paper below the colored sound. Do this with at least 3 or 4 of the words. Hesitate a few times before touching the paper to heighten student interest.

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10. VOCABULARY BUILDING WORKSHEET

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11. STUDENT READING WALL

Students who demonstrate mild to moderate difficulty in reading the daily words will be able to maintain progress if given 5 minutes of additional "one-on-one" tutoring using the Student Reading Wall (also included in this program). Steps are similar to the ones used here, but without the Copy Cat and BooBoo catcher activity. To watch a video of the Classroom Reading Wall and Student Reading Wall go to www.readingkey.com/video

Lesson 32B – er (ir) makes sound of “ear”

cereal

A grain crop grown for food, such as wheat, corn, rice, oats, and barley

serial

Something that is published in parts, like a story, that is brought out one after the other. For example, a serial story might be told on a radio show every Friday at 7PM. Each story may take up where the previous one left off.

Teaching Steps

1. Review Previous Day's List
2. Teach Colored Sound/Rule
3. Students Stop At Vowel Sound
4. Teacher Stops At Vowel Sound - Students Echo with entire word
5. Boo-Boo Catcher
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Individual Stopwatch Timing Activity
7. Teach Word Meaning (Definitions)
8. Definition Clues
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s e r i e s

Group of related things that follow in order

p e r i o d i c

Happening again and again at the same or various time intervals. There is also the periodic table which lists all the known elements of the earth. Elements are actually atoms and include carbon, sodium, copper, silver, tin, gold, and gases such as hydrogen and helium.

Erie

Lake Erie in North America bordered by Canada to the north and several U.S. states including Ohio and Pennsylvania and New York. Lake Erie is named after the Erie Tribe, who were Native Americans living on its southern shore. It has a maximum width of 241 miles and average depth of 62 feet.

Iroquois

(pronounced – ear-uh-kwoi). The Iroquois are a member of a confederation of American Indian tribes. They were originally based in the northeastern United States, primarily in upstate New York. The name Iroquois came from the French and has several possible origins. The Iroquois were involved in a number of battles with other Indian tribes and the French due to competition in the beaver fur trade.

Lesson 32C

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

First, review the previous day's words to further enhance "long-term" memorization. Next, quickly review the previous 2 or 3 days' words.

2. TEACH COLORED SOUND AND/OR READING RULE

Teach the color-coded sound or reading rule used in today's words (short or long vowel sound – r-controlled - common ending – etc). Tell students you want them (in unison) to say the sound of the colored letter(s) but only **when** your finger touches the paper below the colored sound. Do this with at least 3 or 4 of the words. Hesitate a few times before touching the paper to heighten student interest.

3. STUDENTS STOP AT THE VOWEL SOUND

Students say the sound up to the colored vowel sound as teacher covers the right side of the word with hand. For example, if the word was "loyal," students would say "loy." Do this for all list words. In some lists, the first vowel sound is not color-coded (for example, if teaching the sound "tion" in the word "action." In this situation, you can still practice stopping at the vowel sound, but first discuss the sound with the class. For example, what is the first vowel sound? Long? Short? Diphthong? Other?

4. TEACHER STOPS AT VOWEL SOUND – STUDENTS ECHO

Now that students can read up to the vowel sound, they need practice in adding the final sounds to decode the entire word. This is done by having the teacher say the sound made up to the vowel sound and then having students say the entire word. For example, if the word was "loyal," the teacher would say "loy" and the students would quickly look at the final "al" in the word and say "loyal." Even if the first vowel sound is not color-coded (as in the word "action") the teacher can still say the first vowel sound "ah" to assist with the echo technique. End the ECHO step with the entire class (in unison) saying the list words.

5. BOOBOO CATCHER GAME

Students put both hands on desk. Teacher says words in order but makes a mistake on saying a word. Students raise their hand upon hearing a mistake and say which word was read incorrectly and what the error was. Go back to the top of the list and repeat the process at least 4-5 times. Since students know a mistake will be made, the teacher is "forcing" them to read the word first (words are read in order). Students love a good challenge and this certainly is one. Note: Add a few second pause before saying difficult words to give all students extra time to remember the word on their own. Also, watch what happens when you say a word loudly and quickly and say it correctly at the same time.

6. STUDENTS READ LIST WORDS – STOPWATCH ACTIVITY

Tell the class that you are going to call on 5 students to say the list words. The first three students will be volunteers – the last two will be called on. (Telling the class that someone will be called on will encourage all students to pay closer attention). After calling on your first volunteer, write their name on the board. Tell them that when they say the first word you will then start the stopwatch and time them on how fast they can say the list words (highly motivational for students). Timing can be done with a stopwatch or assign a reliable student to use the ReadingKEY digital stopwatch on the ReadingKEY web site or CD. After timing the first student, write their time (to the tenths of a second) next to their name on the board. Repeat this process with two more students. Next, ask another student whose hand is not raised "IF" they would like to try saying the list words. It is recommended not to "push" any student to say the words unless they truly want to try.

7. TEACH WORD MEANING – DEFINE AND PUT IN SENTENCE

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8. DEFINITION CLUES

This powerful activity forces students to read all words silently, thereby giving additional practice. The teacher uses his/her imagination to come up with a "clue" related to the list word. For example, if the word was "landscape," the teacher could say, "This is what you would see looking at a window." Synonyms and antonyms can also be used as a clue.

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Teacher begins by saying "COPY CAT." When students hear this phrase they begin repeating every word – sound – etc. said by the teacher. Take a couple minutes to review important sounds – rules – stop at the vowel sound technique - and words. To stop the exercise, use the horizontal finger across the throat symbol.

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Lesson 32C – er – ir – ur – or say “errr”

clergy

Persons appointed to do religious work, such as ministers, priests, and rabbis

Teaching Steps

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3. Students Stop At Vowel Sound
4. Teacher Stops At Vowel Sound - Students Echo with entire word
5. Boo-Boo Catcher
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sermon

A talk usually given during a church service that discusses issues related to religion. It is typically given by a member of the clergy.

circuit

Path over which an electric current flows. For example, batteries connected to a light bulb create an electric circuit.

circulatory

Having to do with circulation. The circulatory system of a human passes nutrients, gases and blood cells to and from cells in the body. The main components of the circulatory system include the heart, the blood and blood vessels such as arteries and veins.

bureaucracy

Bureaucracy is the rules and regulations required to make an organization work. Whether it's a school, hospital or governmental building, there needs to be a bureaucracy in place to make it all work and stay organized.

worthless

Something that is not able to do what it is supposed to do – not worth anything – useless. For example, although Fools Gold looks like real gold, it is made of the mineral pyrite and completely worthless.

Lesson 32D

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

First, review the previous day's words to further enhance "long-term" memorization. Next, quickly review the previous 2 or 3 days' words.

2. TEACH COLORED SOUND AND/OR READING RULE

Teach the color-coded sound or reading rule used in today's words (short or long vowel sound – r-controlled - common ending – etc). Tell students you want them (in unison) to say the sound of the colored letter(s) but only **when** your finger touches the paper below the colored sound. Do this with at least 3 or 4 of the words. Hesitate a few times before touching the paper to heighten student interest.

3. STUDENTS STOP AT THE VOWEL SOUND

Students say the sound up to the colored vowel sound as teacher covers the right side of the word with hand. For example, if the word was "loyal," students would say "loy." Do this for all list words. In some lists, the first vowel sound is not color-coded (for example, if teaching the sound "tion" in the word "action." In this situation, you can still practice stopping at the vowel sound, but first discuss the sound with the class. For example, what is the first vowel sound? Long? Short? Diphthong? Other?

4. TEACHER STOPS AT VOWEL SOUND – STUDENTS ECHO

Now that students can read up to the vowel sound, they need practice in adding the final sounds to decode the entire word. This is done by having the teacher say the sound made up to the vowel sound and then having students say the entire word. For example, if the word was "loyal," the teacher would say "loy" and the students would quickly look at the final "al" in the word and say "loyal." Even if the first vowel sound is not color-coded (as in the word "action") the teacher can still say the first vowel sound "ah" to assist with the echo technique. End the ECHO step with the entire class (in unison) saying the list words.

5. BOOBOO CATCHER GAME

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6. STUDENTS READ LIST WORDS – STOPWATCH ACTIVITY

Tell the class that you are going to call on 5 students to say the list words. The first three students will be volunteers – the last two will be called on. (Telling the class that someone will be called on will encourage all students to pay closer attention). After calling on your first volunteer, write their name on the board. Tell them that when they say the first word you will then start the stopwatch and time them on how fast they can say the list words (highly motivational for students). Timing can be done with a stopwatch or assign a reliable student to use the ReadingKEY digital stopwatch on the ReadingKEY web site or CD. After timing the first student, write their time (to the tenths of a second) next to their name on the board. Repeat this process with two more students. Next, ask another student whose hand is not raised "IF" they would like to try saying the list words. It is recommended not to "push" any student to say the words unless they truly want to try.

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8. DEFINITION CLUES

This powerful activity forces students to read all words silently, thereby giving additional practice. The teacher uses his/her imagination to come up with a "clue" related to the list word. For example, if the word was "landscape," the teacher could say, "This is what you would see looking at a window." Synonyms and antonyms can also be used as a clue.

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10. VOCABULARY BUILDING WORKSHEET

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Lesson 32D – Final-e Rule – long vowels

code

Arrangement of words or figures to keep a message short or secret

crude

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3. Students Stop At Vowel Sound
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In a natural or raw state. While the term is used to describe rude, immature behavior, crude also refers to crude oil. Crude oil is subjected to temperatures of several thousand degrees and various pressures to create different chemicals used in plastics, pesticides and various chemicals.

shrine

A shrine can be a religious building or a specific place within a building that contains the remains or relics of a holy person. A shrine usually houses a particular relic or object. For example, a cross or altar in a church would be considered as a type of shrine.

slope

How something goes from a higher to lower position. For example, the slope on a mountain can be either steep or gradual.

shale

A rock that is formed from hardened clay minerals and quartz grains. Quartz is the second most abundant mineral in the earth's crust or mud. Shale is a type of sedimentary rock that is formed by the gradual settling or layering of particles over millions of years.

impose

To put or set something by authority. For example, a country may impose a tax on the sale of gasoline to raise money for building roads. It is usually viewed as a burden, but is done for a reason considered good for all. Your parents may impose a curfew to insure your safety.

Lesson 33A

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2. TEACH COLORED SOUND AND/OR READING RULE

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3. STUDENTS STOP AT THE VOWEL SOUND

Students say the sound up to the colored vowel sound as teacher covers the right side of the word with hand. For example, if the word was "loyal," students would say "loy." Do this for all list words. In some lists, the first vowel sound is not color-coded (for example, if teaching the sound "tion" in the word "action." In this situation, you can still practice stopping at the vowel sound, but first discuss the sound with the class. For example, what is the first vowel sound? Long? Short? Diphthong? Other?

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Lesson 33A – 1 Consonant Rule

potent

Powerful or strong. A potent storm would be one with strong winds and potential for causing damage. A potent poison would be one that could possibly cause death.

Teaching Steps

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sojourner

Someone who travels somewhere and stays there temporarily. For example, someone who travels to different cities would be a sojourner. An African woman named Isabella Baumfree renamed herself Sojourner Truth. She was born into slavery and sold many times to different slave owners and eventually became famous for her speeches against slavery. She died at age 86 in 1883.

utopian

Taken from the word “utopia,” which is an ideal place or state – political or social perfection. A utopian society would be an ideal setting for living. The term is actually taken from the book, *Best State of a Republic, and of the New Island Utopia*. It was a book written in 1516 describing a fictional island in the Atlantic Ocean that possesses a seemingly perfect social, political and legal system. Our goal should always

prohibit

To forbid by law or authority. To prohibit something means that it cannot be done or used. For example, schools may prohibit students from using cell phones. In times of social problems, a government may impose a curfew which prohibits people from going out after a certain time.

relocate

To move to another place, such as moving one's business or residence. For example, if your parents got a new job somewhere you would have to relocate to a new city. In times of war people often relocate to a safer place.

trophy

An award that is given as a sign of victory or great performance. Trophies are given for any number of contests – from a bowling or baseball game to something as significant as the Nobel Peace Prize.

Lesson 33B

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

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2. TEACH COLORED SOUND AND/OR READING RULE

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Lesson 33B – 2 Consonant Rule

craftsman

Person skilled in a craft or trade. These are typically people who have are very good at what they do and are jobs usually done with the hands. Craftsman are often associated with jobs such as carpenters, electricians, masons (people who build with stone) and plumbers.

Teaching Steps

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chancellor

Title now used for a very high official in some governments. The chancellor could be in charge of foreign affairs, the head of government, or a person with duties related to justice. For example, the Chancellor of Germany is the title for the head of government in Germany.

c o s m o p o l i t a n

A cosmopolitan society would be one that views all people as one large group that should live in harmony. In a multi-cultural society, cosmopolitan would imply that people are living together peacefully and with acceptance of other cultures.

s p o n t a n e o u s

Acting on a sudden feeling without planning

Muslim

Someone who follows the religion of Islam

cultivate

To prepare and work on land in order to raise crops. It is really a way of improving the soil so that plants will be able to grow. While commercial farmers of today use chemical based fertilizers and pesticides to improve crop production, organic farmers do not use chemical pesticides. Organic farmers have shown that using higher quality fertilizers and improving soil conditions dramatically reduces bug problems.

Lesson 33C

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

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2. TEACH COLORED SOUND AND/OR READING RULE

Teach the color-coded sound or reading rule used in today's words (short or long vowel sound – r-controlled - common ending – etc). Tell students you want them (in unison) to say the sound of the colored letter(s) but only **when** your finger touches the paper below the colored sound. Do this with at least 3 or 4 of the words. Hesitate a few times before touching the paper to heighten student interest.

3. STUDENTS STOP AT THE VOWEL SOUND

Students say the sound up to the colored vowel sound as teacher covers the right side of the word with hand. For example, if the word was "loyal," students would say "loy." Do this for all list words. In some lists, the first vowel sound is not color-coded (for example, if teaching the sound "tion" in the word "action." In this situation, you can still practice stopping at the vowel sound, but first discuss the sound with the class. For example, what is the first vowel sound? Long? Short? Diphthong? Other?

4. TEACHER STOPS AT VOWEL SOUND – STUDENTS ECHO

Now that students can read up to the vowel sound, they need practice in adding the final sounds to decode the entire word. This is done by having the teacher say the sound made up to the vowel sound and then having students say the entire word. For example, if the word was "loyal," the teacher would say "loy" and the students would quickly look at the final "al" in the word and say "loyal." Even if the first vowel sound is not color-coded (as in the word "action") the teacher can still say the first vowel sound "ah" to assist with the echo technique. End the ECHO step with the entire class (in unison) saying the list words.

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Students put both hands on desk. Teacher says words in order but makes a mistake on saying a word. Students raise their hand upon hearing a mistake and say which word was read incorrectly and what the error was. Go back to the top of the list and repeat the process at least 4-5 times. Since students know a mistake will be made, the teacher is "forcing" them to read the word first (words are read in order). Students love a good challenge and this certainly is one. Note: Add a few second pause before saying difficult words to give all students extra time to remember the word on their own. Also, watch what happens when you say a word loudly and quickly and say it correctly at the same time.

6. STUDENTS READ LIST WORDS – STOPWATCH ACTIVITY

Tell the class that you are going to call on 5 students to say the list words. The first three students will be volunteers – the last two will be called on. (Telling the class that someone will be called on will encourage all students to pay closer attention). After calling on your first volunteer, write their name on the board. Tell them that when they say the first word you will then start the stopwatch and time them on how fast they can say the list words (highly motivational for students). Timing can be done with a stopwatch or assign a reliable student to use the ReadingKEY digital stopwatch on the ReadingKEY web site or CD. After timing the first student, write their time (to the tenths of a second) next to their name on the board. Repeat this process with two more students. Next, ask another student whose hand is not raised "IF" they would like to try saying the list words. It is recommended not to "push" any student to say the words unless they truly want to try.

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8. DEFINITION CLUES

This powerful activity forces students to read all words silently, thereby giving additional practice. The teacher uses his/her imagination to come up with a "clue" related to the list word. For example, if the word was "landscape," the teacher could say, "This is what you would see looking at a window." Synonyms and antonyms can also be used as a clue.

9. COPY CAT EXERCISE

Teacher begins by saying "COPY CAT." When students hear this phrase they begin repeating every word – sound – etc. said by the teacher. Take a couple minutes to review important sounds – rules – stop at the vowel sound technique - and words. To stop the exercise, use the horizontal finger across the throat symbol.

10. VOCABULARY BUILDING WORKSHEET

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Lesson 33C – 2 Consonant Rule

tissue

Group of similar cells that work together to form a particular part of an organism. Therefore, the brain is formed from nervous system tissue while the heart would be made of muscle tissue.

Teaching Steps

1. Review Previous Day's List
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4. Teacher Stops At Vowel Sound - Students Echo with entire word
5. Boo-Boo Catcher
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metric

The metric system is a measuring system based on units of 10. The metric system uses meters for measuring length, liters for measuring volume and grams for measuring weight. While one meter is about 40 inches, a centimeter is 1/100th of a meter which is little less than ½ an inch.

m e m b r a n e

A thin layer of material that functions as a barrier between two other things. In biology, a cell membrane holds in the contents of a cell. A membrane can be what is called semi-permeable which means it allows some things in and out of the cell while blocking other things.

S m i t h s o n i a n

The Smithsonian Institution is an educational, research and museum complex funded by the United States government. It is located primarily in Washington, D.C. It is visited by many tourists and includes the National Air and Space Museum, National Museum of African American History, Smithsonian National Zoological Park (called the National Zoo). These are just a few of the over 20 different museums.

constellation

A constellation is a group of stars in the sky that form a visible shape or pattern. One of the most recognizable constellations is called Orion, which appears like a human figure with a belt and often referred to as “The Hunter.” Other constellations are Leo, Scorpio and Cruix

fulcrum

Point on which a lever rests or turns. A lever is used to make it easier to move heavy objects. A crowbar is one example of a lever. The part of a hammer that allows you to pull out nails is also an example of a lever. The best way to show you a fulcrum is to draw a picture of a lever.

Lesson 33D

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

First, review the previous day's words to further enhance "long-term" memorization. Next, quickly review the previous 2 or 3 days' words.

2. TEACH COLORED SOUND AND/OR READING RULE

Teach the color-coded sound or reading rule used in today's words (short or long vowel sound – r-controlled - common ending – etc). Tell students you want them (in unison) to say the sound of the colored letter(s) but only **when** your finger touches the paper below the colored sound. Do this with at least 3 or 4 of the words. Hesitate a few times before touching the paper to heighten student interest.

3. STUDENTS STOP AT THE VOWEL SOUND

Students say the sound up to the colored vowel sound as teacher covers the right side of the word with hand. For example, if the word was "loyal," students would say "loy." Do this for all list words. In some lists, the first vowel sound is not color-coded (for example, if teaching the sound "tion" in the word "action." In this situation, you can still practice stopping at the vowel sound, but first discuss the sound with the class. For example, what is the first vowel sound? Long? Short? Diphthong? Other?

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6. STUDENTS READ LIST WORDS – STOPWATCH ACTIVITY

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This powerful activity forces students to read all words silently, thereby giving additional practice. The teacher uses his/her imagination to come up with a "clue" related to the list word. For example, if the word was "landscape," the teacher could say, "This is what you would see looking at a window." Synonyms and antonyms can also be used as a clue.

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Teacher begins by saying "COPY CAT." When students hear this phrase they begin repeating every word – sound – etc. said by the teacher. Take a couple minutes to review important sounds – rules – stop at the vowel sound technique - and words. To stop the exercise, use the horizontal finger across the throat symbol.

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Lesson 33D – Short Vowels

disgrace

Something that causes shame or disapproval. For someone to feel disgrace they usually have had to do something morally wrong. For example, if a politician was caught taking large amounts of money in exchanged for voting a certain way, he/she could lose their jobs in disgrace as they are supposed to do things for the people. Disgrace is a word that basically describes embarrassment after being caught doing something wrong.

Teaching Steps

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Gettysburg

The city of the most famous battle of the U.S. Civil War. The battle was fought in 1863 on July 2nd, 3rd, and 4th. In just 3 days, a total of nearly 50,000 men from both the Union and Confederate sides were either killed or injured in the city of Gettysburg.

transform

To make a great change in something. When a caterpillar spins a cocoon, it will eventually transform into a butterfly through a process known as metamorphosis. Other insects going through metamorphosis include mosquitoes and the dragonfly. Can you think of an amphibian that transforms into an insect devouring machine? HINT: It starts out as a tadpole.

translucent

An object that is translucent allows light to pass through but changes it so that persons, objects on the opposite side are not clearly visible. For example, frosted window glass is translucent. Translucent glass is often used in windows to give privacy or on bathroom shower doors.

Tilden (name)

Samuel Jones Tilden was a Democratic candidate in the 1876 presidential election. This election resulted in one of the closest and most famous disputes in American history. Tilden also sought reform of corruption. He gathered much of the evidence that broke the notorious Tweed Ring. William Tweed was a politician who was convicted for stealing between \$40 million and \$200 million dollars from taxpayers.

ultraviolet

Electromagnetic radiation having frequencies higher than visible light but lower than x-rays. It is named ultraviolet because it consists of electromagnetic waves that are higher than those we see as the color violet. Ultraviolet light is found in sunlight and is the part of sunlight that causes sunburns. As ultraviolet light can also cause skin cancer, it is fortunate that the earth's ozone layer blocks about 99% of ultraviolet light.

Lesson 34A

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

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3. STUDENTS STOP AT THE VOWEL SOUND

Students say the sound up to the colored vowel sound as teacher covers the right side of the word with hand. For example, if the word was "loyal," students would say "loy." Do this for all list words. In some lists, the first vowel sound is not color-coded (for example, if teaching the sound "tion" in the word "action." In this situation, you can still practice stopping at the vowel sound, but first discuss the sound with the class. For example, what is the first vowel sound? Long? Short? Diphthong? Other?

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Lesson 34A – 1 Consonant Rule

radiation

The process in which energy travels away from the source as particles or waves. The two main categories of radiation are ionizing radiation (which can quickly damage your chromosomes) and electromagnetic radiation (such as radio waves, visible light, ultraviolet light). What makes it radiation is that the energy radiates from the source traveling outward in straight lines in all directions.

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socialism

System in which the means of production and distribution of goods are controlled and owned by the government or the whole community. Capitalistic societies also use socialism in its structure. Public schools are a primary example of socialism as the schools are owned by the local government and are run from taxes of all people. All people have access to the services of the public school.

socialist

A person who is in favor of or who supports socialism. Most socialists share the view that capitalism unfairly concentrates power and wealth among a small segment of society that controls capital (or money). A socialist believes capitalism creates an unequal society, does not provide equal opportunities for everyone and does not promote resources to their maximum potential nor in the interests of the public.

troposphere

The layer of the atmosphere that is nearest the earth's surface. It contains approximately 75 % of the atmosphere's mass and 99% of its water vapor. It is about 11 miles thick and most weather we observe occurs in the troposphere. The layer above the troposphere is the stratosphere.

nomad

Someone who moves from place to place to find food or pasture. He does not live in one location. There are an estimated 30-40 million nomads in the world. There are 3 categories of nomads which includes the **hunter-gathers** (who hunt and gather food as they travel) – the **pastoral nomads** (who move their livestock from pasture to pasture) – and the “**peripatetic nomads**” who offer skills of a craft or trade as they travel.

funeral

A ceremony marking a person's death. The customs of a funeral vary depending on the culture and religion. A traditional funeral, such as in the United States and Canada, can be divided into three parts: first the visitation – then the funeral itself – and then the burial service.

Lesson 34B

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

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2. TEACH COLORED SOUND AND/OR READING RULE

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Lesson 34B – Unusual short u sound

assure

To promise something, or say something positively. To “assure” someone is to tell another person that something will definitely happen. It is done to remove doubt in the other person. For example, I can assure you that the sun will rise tomorrow, but I cannot assure you if it will in 500 million years.

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Olympia

Ancient city in Greece which was the site of the first Olympic Games. The ancient Olympic Games began in 776 BC and continued for over 1000 years until 393 AD when an earthquake destroyed Olympia. Just as today, the Olympic games were contests to test the skills of athletes.

productive

The ability to make a lot of products in a shorter time or producing good results. For example, building something by one person can take a long time, however, something called the “Assembly Line” made the building of products much more productive. An “assembly line” is where a product is built one piece at a time as it moves past a line of people. Each person has just one specific job to do on the assembly line. Assembly lines are still used today for making many different products including the making of automobiles.

terrain

An area of land or ground. In geology it is used to describe rock formations. For example, the terrain in Greece consists of a mountainous peninsula jutting into the sea in southeastern Europe. 80% of the terrain in Greece consists of mountains or hills, making it one of the most mountainous countries in Europe.

mollusk

An animal with a soft body and no spine. Mollusks include clams –oysters –slugs -snails – squid and octopus. A striking feature of mollusks is the same organ is used for multiple functions. For example, the heart and kidneys of mollusks also work as part of their circulatory and reproductive systems.

consists

Consistst is basically what something is made of – what it is composed of.. For example, a cake consists mainly of flour, sugar and butter. The air in the atmosphere consists of about 78% nitrogen - 21% oxygen and 1% other gases.

Lesson 34C

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

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4. TEACHER STOPS AT VOWEL SOUND – STUDENTS ECHO

Now that students can read up to the vowel sound, they need practice in adding the final sounds to decode the entire word. This is done by having the teacher say the sound made up to the vowel sound and then having students say the entire word. For example, if the word was "loyal," the teacher would say "loy" and the students would quickly look at the final "al" in the word and say "loyal." Even if the first vowel sound is not color-coded (as in the word "action") the teacher can still say the first vowel sound "ah" to assist with the echo technique. End the ECHO step with the entire class (in unison) saying the list words.

5. BOOBOO CATCHER GAME

Students put both hands on desk. Teacher says words in order but makes a mistake on saying a word. Students raise their hand upon hearing a mistake and say which word was read incorrectly and what the error was. Go back to the top of the list and repeat the process at least 4-5 times. Since students know a mistake will be made, the teacher is "forcing" them to read the word first (words are read in order). Students love a good challenge and this certainly is one. Note: Add a few second pause before saying difficult words to give all students extra time to remember the word on their own. Also, watch what happens when you say a word loudly and quickly and say it correctly at the same time.

6. STUDENTS READ LIST WORDS – STOPWATCH ACTIVITY

Tell the class that you are going to call on 5 students to say the list words. The first three students will be volunteers – the last two will be called on. (Telling the class that someone will be called on will encourage all students to pay closer attention). After calling on your first volunteer, write their name on the board. Tell them that when they say the first word you will then start the stopwatch and time them on how fast they can say the list words (highly motivational for students). Timing can be done with a stopwatch or assign a reliable student to use the ReadingKEY digital stopwatch on the ReadingKEY web site or CD. After timing the first student, write their time (to the tenths of a second) next to their name on the board. Repeat this process with two more students. Next, ask another student whose hand is not raised "IF" they would like to try saying the list words. It is recommended not to "push" any student to say the words unless they truly want to try.

7. TEACH WORD MEANING – DEFINE AND PUT IN SENTENCE

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8. DEFINITION CLUES

This powerful activity forces students to read all words silently, thereby giving additional practice. The teacher uses his/her imagination to come up with a "clue" related to the list word. For example, if the word was "landscape," the teacher could say, "This is what you would see looking at a window." Synonyms and antonyms can also be used as a clue.

9. COPY CAT EXERCISE

Teacher begins by saying "COPY CAT." When students hear this phrase they begin repeating every word – sound – etc. said by the teacher. Take a couple minutes to review important sounds – rules – stop at the vowel sound technique - and words. To stop the exercise, use the horizontal finger across the throat symbol.

10. VOCABULARY BUILDING WORKSHEET

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Lesson 34C – tion – short vowels

caption

Short title or description printed below a cartoon, drawing, or photograph. For example, nearly every photograph in a newspaper has a small caption below it to explain about the image.

Teaching Steps

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ammunition

Things that can be fired from weapons that are designed to cause harm or destruction. Ammunition is often called “ammo” for short. Examples of ancient ammunition would be spears and arrows while modern ammunition includes bullets, hand grenades, missiles, etc.

integration

Integration calls for the random distribution of a minority group throughout a society. In other words, it is not considered helpful to have a school of just one ethnic group, so school systems often bus children throughout the district to give a more even distribution of all ethnic groups.

segregation

The separation of different racial groups in daily life. It is basically the opposite of integration. The Jews in Europe experienced segregation for many centuries in which they were forced to live separately from the Christians.

frustration

Frustration is a human feeling of helplessness or discouragement. Frustration typically happens when you are trying to reach a goal but just can't quite make it. For example, failing a test 3 times in a row would be frustrating. African Americans were frustrated with the segregation they were being forced to endure in the 1950's. This frustration led to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which prohibited racial segregation.

civilization

A complex society or culture group characterized by dependence upon agriculture, long-distance trade, state form of government and job specialization. In other words, a civilization includes everything involved in making it possible for a large number of people live and work together. Examples of past civilizations include Ancient Greece - The Roman Empire – Aztec Civilization and Maya Civilization.

Lesson 34D

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

First, review the previous day's words to further enhance "long-term" memorization. Next, quickly review the previous 2 or 3 days' words.

2. TEACH COLORED SOUND AND/OR READING RULE

Teach the color-coded sound or reading rule used in today's words (short or long vowel sound – r-controlled - common ending – etc). Tell students you want them (in unison) to say the sound of the colored letter(s) but only **when** your finger touches the paper below the colored sound. Do this with at least 3 or 4 of the words. Hesitate a few times before touching the paper to heighten student interest.

3. STUDENTS STOP AT THE VOWEL SOUND

Students say the sound up to the colored vowel sound as teacher covers the right side of the word with hand. For example, if the word was "loyal," students would say "loy." Do this for all list words. In some lists, the first vowel sound is not color-coded (for example, if teaching the sound "tion" in the word "action." In this situation, you can still practice stopping at the vowel sound, but first discuss the sound with the class. For example, what is the first vowel sound? Long? Short? Diphthong? Other?

4. TEACHER STOPS AT VOWEL SOUND – STUDENTS ECHO

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Lesson 34D – tion – sion (say “shun”)

tuition

Money paid for instruction at a school. In public school, there is no tuition charged, however, in private schools and colleges there is a tuition. Public schools do not have to charge tuition because they usually receive a large amount of their funds from property taxes.

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profession

In ancient history, the word profession included only three jobs – Medicine – Law and Religious work. Today the word is used to describe any specialized job that requires considerable training. Examples of professions today include – lawyers – teachers – dentists – architects – doctors – carpenters – and many more. Professions are typically regulated by a legal statute of some kind to insure the quality of people doing the job.

migration

Moving from one place to another. The word migration is often used in referring to animals traveling a long distance in search of a new habitat. To be counted as a true migration, the movement of the animals should be an annual or seasonal occurrence, such as birds migrating south during the winter to enable their survival.

navigation

The process of reading and controlling the position and of a ship, rocket or aircraft. There are different types of navigation methods. There are a number of methods and devices used to help improve the accuracy of navigation. For example, the compass tells which direction you are headed - the marine chronometer gives an accurate longitude position. The marine sextant uses the stars and horizon for navigation.

abolitionist

A person who spoke out about putting an end to slavery during the Civil War. Before the U.S. Civil War of 1860, there were many people who spoke out about why slavery was wrong. Hannibal Hamlin was vice president when Abraham Lincoln was president. Hamlin was a strong abolitionist. Abolitionists were the ones who legally put an end to slavery through what is called the Emancipation Proclamation.

observation

Act of recognizing and noting a fact or occurrence. For example, navigating a ship before the invention of electronic devices was often done by observation techniques. The marine sextant required the user to make observations of celestial objects for determining a ship's position.

Lesson 35A

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

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2. TEACH COLORED SOUND AND/OR READING RULE

Teach the color-coded sound or reading rule used in today's words (short or long vowel sound – r-controlled - common ending – etc). Tell students you want them (in unison) to say the sound of the colored letter(s) but only **when** your finger touches the paper below the colored sound. Do this with at least 3 or 4 of the words. Hesitate a few times before touching the paper to heighten student interest.

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Students say the sound up to the colored vowel sound as teacher covers the right side of the word with hand. For example, if the word was "loyal," students would say "loy." Do this for all list words. In some lists, the first vowel sound is not color-coded (for example, if teaching the sound "tion" in the word "action." In this situation, you can still practice stopping at the vowel sound, but first discuss the sound with the class. For example, what is the first vowel sound? Long? Short? Diphthong? Other?

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Lesson 35A – short vowel mix

credit

The word credit has several meanings. If I give you credit for something it means that I am saying that you did it. In economics, the word credit typically means to loan money. A “loan shark” is someone who gives credit (loans) at a high interest rate and uses threats of violence if not paid back.

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initiative

Initiative can mean a drive inside oneself to accomplish or to do something first. Taking the initiative usually means that someone sees a problem and is the first to try to correct it. For example, all inventors in history observe a problem and then take the initiative to come up with a solution to fix it. If you ever see something wrong at school, show initiative and correct it.

capitalism

Capitalism is an economic and social system in which a person can own property as well as own a business and make a profit doing so. Other types of economic systems include socialism and communism. In capitalism, the people have more control over ownership and profit. In socialism and capitalism, the government plays a bigger role in regulation and control.

capitalist

A person who is in favor of or supports capitalism, rather than socialism or communism.

c o m m u n i s m

Communism is an economic and social system in which there is “common ownership” of property and business by the people. In theory, decisions on what to produce and what policies to pursue are made democratically, allowing every member of society to participate in the decision making process. However, today communism is often used to refer to the policies of communist states which had government ownership of all means of production.

c o m m u n i s t

A person who is in favor of or supports communism.

Lesson 35B

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

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2. TEACH COLORED SOUND AND/OR READING RULE

Teach the color-coded sound or reading rule used in today's words (short or long vowel sound – r-controlled - common ending – etc). Tell students you want them (in unison) to say the sound of the colored letter(s) but only **when** your finger touches the paper below the colored sound. Do this with at least 3 or 4 of the words. Hesitate a few times before touching the paper to heighten student interest.

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Lesson 35B – co – short o

convict

Taken from the word “convicted.” A convict is a person found guilty of a crime and sentenced by a court. During the late 18th and 19th centuries, large numbers of convicts were transported to the country of Australia by the British government.

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convent

The building where people work who are devoted to religious life. It can also be used to describe a community of either priests, religious brothers, religious sisters or nuns.

contrary

Opposite to what is being done, being said or believed. For example, prior to the 1600's (17th century), everyone believed the earth was the center of the solar system. Contrary to public view, Galileo discovered that the Sun was actually the center of solar system.

copyright

Protects published works by requiring permission to copy them. It gives ownership of intellectual property, such as a book or music, to the person who created it. If something is copyrighted, then another person cannot legally take it and try to make a profit from it.

c o m m e n t a r y

Commentary is a series of comments and explanation about something. It is often a person's views and opinions about what they heard or read. For example, after hearing the politician speak, another person may give a commentary on what they heard.

c o n q u e r e d

Having defeated and taken control of an enemy. If a country is conquered, it means that someone else has forcibly taken control of it. It is often done aggressively, resulting in fighting and the deaths of many people. The Aztec Empire was conquered by Hernan Cortes – Francisco Pizarro led the attack that conquered the Incan Empire.

Lesson 35C

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

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Tell the class that you are going to call on 5 students to say the list words. The first three students will be volunteers – the last two will be called on. (Telling the class that someone will be called on will encourage all students to pay closer attention). After calling on your first volunteer, write their name on the board. Tell them that when they say the first word you will then start the stopwatch and time them on how fast they can say the list words (highly motivational for students). Timing can be done with a stopwatch or assign a reliable student to use the ReadingKEY digital stopwatch on the ReadingKEY web site or CD. After timing the first student, write their time (to the tenths of a second) next to their name on the board. Repeat this process with two more students. Next, ask another student whose hand is not raised "IF" they would like to try saying the list words. It is recommended not to "push" any student to say the words unless they truly want to try.

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11. STUDENT READING WALL

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Lesson 35C – co – short u

convict

To find someone guilty of a crime in a court of law. There are words used to describe how serious a crime is - for example, a misdemeanor is considered a “lesser” criminal act. If someone is convicted of a felony, it is considered a very serious crime and can include a punishment of 1 year or longer in jail.

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continual

Happening again and again – frequent. It can also mean happening without interruption – continuously. For example, if a country was engaged in continual expansion, it would mean it keeps growing and growing.

conduction

The ability of a substance to have sound, heat or electricity move through it. In regards to electricity, conduction is the process in which electricity travels through it. Most familiar conductors are made of metal. Copper is the most common metal used for conducting electricity.

contiguous

Connecting or coming very close without touching – adjacent. For example, you may sometimes hear the phrase, “*In the contiguous United States,*” This means that someone is referring to all states except Alaska and Hawaii, which are states that do not touch other states.

conversion

To change one thing into something else. In math you will most likely be requested to do conversions between different units. For example, you will have to do conversions from meters to millimeters or from liters to milli-liters.

contaminated

Something that has been made dirty or become unfit for use. The word contaminated is often used to describe pollution issues. For example, the ocean is becoming contaminated with more and more of the poisonous metal mercury from the burning of oil and coal in power plants.

Lesson 35D

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

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2. TEACH COLORED SOUND AND/OR READING RULE

Teach the color-coded sound or reading rule used in today's words (short or long vowel sound – r-controlled - common ending – etc). Tell students you want them (in unison) to say the sound of the colored letter(s) but only **when** your finger touches the paper below the colored sound. Do this with at least 3 or 4 of the words. Hesitate a few times before touching the paper to heighten student interest.

3. STUDENTS STOP AT THE VOWEL SOUND

Students say the sound up to the colored vowel sound as teacher covers the right side of the word with hand. For example, if the word was "loyal," students would say "loy." Do this for all list words. In some lists, the first vowel sound is not color-coded (for example, if teaching the sound "tion" in the word "action." In this situation, you can still practice stopping at the vowel sound, but first discuss the sound with the class. For example, what is the first vowel sound? Long? Short? Diphthong? Other?

4. TEACHER STOPS AT VOWEL SOUND – STUDENTS ECHO

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Lesson 35D – co – short u

cononsent

To agree - to give approval or permission. For example, the king gives his consent for the prince to marry his daughter.

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cononstruct

To put together or build. For example, it took 14-20 years to construct the Great Pyramid of Giza located outside of Cairo, Egypt. The pyramid is one of the Seven Wonders of the World and constructed with massive stones.

c o n t i n u a l l y

Something that happens often, at regular or frequent intervals. For example, your heart beats continually at a rate of about 70 beats per minute, pumping blood throughout your body.

C o n f e d e r a c y

Group of eleven southern states that left the U.S. in 1860-186. They seceded from the Union because they were concerned that slavery would eventually be outlawed across the country.

c o m m i t m e n t

Pledge or guarantee of doing something. For example, if you make a commitment to finish school, it means that you are going to do whatever it takes to get that diploma.

c o m m o d i t y

Anything that is bought and sold. It typically applies to goods for which there is a demand and those that are the same no matter who produces it. Examples of commodities include salt, sugar, beans, crude oil, grains such as wheat or oats, and even metals such as gold and silver.

Lesson 36A

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Lesson 36A – 2 Consonant Rule

inspire

To influence or encourage others to want to do something. For example, a president tries to inspire people to do things that will help themselves and the country. Your teacher tries to inspire you to accomplish as much as you can so your lives will be more productive and enjoyable when you are older.

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sculptor

A sculptor is someone who makes sculptures. A sculpture is 3 dimensional art that is typically made from clay, stone or metal. Michelangelo (mahy-kuhl-an-juh-loh) is considered the greatest sculptors in history. He is most famous for the sculpture he made in 1500 called the *Statue of David*.

mummy

A mummy is a dead body that has been treated in a special way to prevent it from rotting away (decomposing). It is usually associated with a complicated and lengthy process used by ancient Egyptians which included wrapping the body with tight cloth to preserve it and prevent decay.

Pompeii

Pompeii was an ancient Roman city destroyed by a catastrophic eruption of the volcano Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD. It buried the city under 60 feet of ash and pumice and was lost for nearly 1,700 years before its accidental rediscovery in 1748.

Catholic

A church believing in “Jesus” as the son of God and headed by the pope, the bishop of Rome.

Massachusetts

One of the northeastern states in the U.S. Plymouth, Massachusetts was the location of the second successful English colony and was established in 1620.

Lesson 36B

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

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Lesson 36B – ies ending (eez) – short vowels

entries

Things written or printed in a book or list. In early sailing, a ship's captain would determine the speed of the ship, and write this into what was called a logbook. Recording this information into a logbook would be called "entries" he made into the book.

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territories

The word territories has many different meanings. Taken from the word "terra", meaning land, territories are different land areas owned by a country. In early U.S. history, territories were the first step before becoming part of the United States.

penalties

Penalties are all around us and given for a violation of law or rule. They can take the form of pain, loss of something, confinement as in prison and even death. Examples of penalties today include fines from speeding tickets, prison and even death. A popular penalty in ancient times was flogging (which is the continuous whipping of the human body).

centuries

While one century is 100 years, centuries are 200 years or longer. In discussing history, the term century is often used. For example, the 1st century is the first one hundred year period after the birth of Jesus Christ. Therefore, the first century goes from the year 1 to 99 AD. The 2nd century goes from 100 to 199 AD. The 19th and 20th centuries go for 200 years from 1800 to 1999.

missionaries

Missionaries are people sent by a church to another area to teach others about their religion. The term is basically the same as the term “apostles” used in ancient history.

allies

Groups or nations that are united with one another for a special purpose. In history, different groups became allies to help each other or to increase their strength against enemies. For example, during the colonization of the New World, the English colonists would become allies with some Native American Indian tribes and not others.

Lesson 36C

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11. STUDENT READING WALL

Students who demonstrate mild to moderate difficulty in reading the daily words will be able to maintain progress if given 5 minutes of additional "one-on-one" tutoring using the Student Reading Wall (also included in this program). Steps are similar to the ones used here, but without the Copy Cat and BooBoo catcher activity. To watch a video of the Classroom Reading Wall and Student Reading Wall go to www.readingkey.com/video

Lesson 36C – short vowels

rapidly

Very quickly or swiftly. For example, the Pacific Railway Act of 1862 was enacted by the United States Congress to help construct railroads from the eastern to western United States. The railroad system across the entire country enabled the United States to rapidly expand.

Teaching Steps

1. Review Previous Day's List
2. Teach Colored Sound/Rule
3. Students Stop At Vowel Sound
4. Teacher Stops At Vowel Sound - Students Echo with entire word
5. Boo-Boo Catcher
6. 5 Students Say List Words
Individual Stopwatch Timing Activity
7. Teach Word Meaning (Definitions)
8. Definition Clues
9. Copy Cat Review
10. Vocabulary Building Worksheet
11. Student Reading Wall Option

vacuole

A vacuole is present in all plant cells. It is basically an enclosed compartment filled with water that has several functions including the isolation of materials that might be harmful to the cell – contain waste products – and maintain an optimum internal pressure in the cell.

presence

Being present in a place. For example, many wars were fought as the French, Spanish and English attempted to increase their presence in the New World during the 16th and 17th centuries.

agitated

Disturbed or greatly upset. A word of advice, you don't want to pet a dog that appears agitated.

stratosphere

While the troposphere is the lowest layer in the atmosphere, the stratosphere is the second lowest layer about from about 7-27 miles.

mesosphere

Taken from the Greek word *mesos* which means middle, the mesosphere is the region located directly above the stratosphere from about 30-50 miles (50 – 85 km) above the earth's surface.

Lesson 36D

1. REVIEW PREVIOUS DAY'S LIST

First, review the previous day's words to further enhance "long-term" memorization. Next, quickly review the previous 2 or 3 days' words.

2. TEACH COLORED SOUND AND/OR READING RULE

Teach the color-coded sound or reading rule used in today's words (short or long vowel sound – r-controlled - common ending – etc). Tell students you want them (in unison) to say the sound of the colored letter(s) but only **when** your finger touches the paper below the colored sound. Do this with at least 3 or 4 of the words. Hesitate a few times before touching the paper to heighten student interest.

3. STUDENTS STOP AT THE VOWEL SOUND

Students say the sound up to the colored vowel sound as teacher covers the right side of the word with hand. For example, if the word was "loyal," students would say "loy." Do this for all list words. In some lists, the first vowel sound is not color-coded (for example, if teaching the sound "tion" in the word "action." In this situation, you can still practice stopping at the vowel sound, but first discuss the sound with the class. For example, what is the first vowel sound? Long? Short? Diphthong? Other?

4. TEACHER STOPS AT VOWEL SOUND – STUDENTS ECHO

Now that students can read up to the vowel sound, they need practice in adding the final sounds to decode the entire word. This is done by having the teacher say the sound made up to the vowel sound and then having students say the entire word. For example, if the word was "loyal," the teacher would say "loy" and the students would quickly look at the final "al" in the word and say "loyal." Even if the first vowel sound is not color-coded (as in the word "action") the teacher can still say the first vowel sound "ah" to assist with the echo technique. End the ECHO step with the entire class (in unison) saying the list words.

5. BOOBOO CATCHER GAME

Students put both hands on desk. Teacher says words in order but makes a mistake on saying a word. Students raise their hand upon hearing a mistake and say which word was read incorrectly and what the error was. Go back to the top of the list and repeat the process at least 4-5 times. Since students know a mistake will be made, the teacher is "forcing" them to read the word first (words are read in order). Students love a good challenge and this certainly is one. Note: Add a few second pause before saying difficult words to give all students extra time to remember the word on their own. Also, watch what happens when you say a word loudly and quickly and say it correctly at the same time.

6. STUDENTS READ LIST WORDS – STOPWATCH ACTIVITY

Tell the class that you are going to call on 5 students to say the list words. The first three students will be volunteers – the last two will be called on. (Telling the class that someone will be called on will encourage all students to pay closer attention). After calling on your first volunteer, write their name on the board. Tell them that when they say the first word you will then start the stopwatch and time them on how fast they can say the list words (highly motivational for students). Timing can be done with a stopwatch or assign a reliable student to use the ReadingKEY digital stopwatch on the ReadingKEY web site or CD. After timing the first student, write their time (to the tenths of a second) next to their name on the board. Repeat this process with two more students. Next, ask another student whose hand is not raised "IF" they would like to try saying the list words. It is recommended not to "push" any student to say the words unless they truly want to try.

7. TEACH WORD MEANING – DEFINE AND PUT IN SENTENCE

Now that students can read the words, the next step is definition mastery. While definitions are practiced effectively in our Vocabulary Building Worksheet section, it is helpful to familiarize students with word meaning at this time. Begin by ASKING if anyone knows the meaning of the first word - discuss this and have someone put the word into a sentence. Move onto the next word repeating the "define" and "put in sentence" process.

8. DEFINITION CLUES

This powerful activity forces students to read all words silently, thereby giving additional practice. The teacher uses his/her imagination to come up with a "clue" related to the list word. For example, if the word was "landscape," the teacher could say, "This is what you would see looking at a window." Synonyms and antonyms can also be used as a clue.

9. COPY CAT EXERCISE

Teacher begins by saying "COPY CAT." When students hear this phrase they begin repeating every word – sound – etc. said by the teacher. Take a couple minutes to review important sounds – rules – stop at the vowel sound technique - and words. To stop the exercise, use the horizontal finger across the throat symbol.

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Lesson 36D – er (errr) – er (huh)

fertility

Ability to produce offspring

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Mercator

Map maker who invented a map projection method for 2 dimensional maps: _____ (colonel, Mercator)

Chernobyl

City abandoned in Northern Ukraine due to a radiation expelled from an explosion at a nuclear power plant.

thermosphere

While the mesosphere is the third layer up from the earth's surface, the thermosphere is the fourth layer directly above the mesosphere and is the outermost shell of the atmosphere. The thermosphere begins at about 50 miles (80 km) and continues to about 280 miles (450 km).

colonel

“ol” says “er” - “col” says “ker”

Army, air force, or marine officer ranking above a major and below a general.

heredity

“e” makes short u sound – “he” says “huh”

Passing of physical or mental characteristics from one generation to the next through the chromosome and genetic material passed on in reproduction. For example, when plants are pollinated and produce seeds, the seeds pass heredity information to the new plant.