



Fantastic Phonics Teaching Guide

Book 59 - 'A Day at the Zoo'

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New Words: Caitlan, hullabaloo, caught, keeper, reached, tossing, watching, sparkling, started, elephants, gorillas, kangaroo.

Extra Words: blue, true, Sue, few, stew, threw, knew

Sounds found in these new words:

c, h, t, w, s, g, k, b, f

Introduce letter combinations 'oo' in the words for example: 'zoo'.

Introduce letter combinations 'oe' in the words for example: 'shoe'.

Introduce letter combinations 'ew' in the words for example: 'knew'.

Consonant Digraph blend 'th', 'kn' in words: 'gathered', 'knew'.

A Consonant Digraph consists of 2 consecutive letters that present as one sound for example 'th'.

Highlighted Sounds are the letter combinations 'oo' as in 'zoo', the 'oe' in 'shoe', 'ew' in 'knew' all making a long '...oo' sound.

Explain the 'ph' letter combination makes the consonant sound 'f' for example in the word: 'ele-ph-ants'.

Suffixes: Explain dropping the silent ‘e’ in the word: ‘sparkle’ when adding ‘ing’, ‘sparkling’.

Revise the Suffix ‘ed’ added to a verb, indicates past tense: When adding ‘ed’ to the end of a word, the end can have a ‘t’ sound or a ‘d’ sound. The words ending in ‘ed’ in this story have a ‘d’ sound for example: ‘looked’, ‘gathered’.

Explain ‘y’ as a long vowel sound for ‘e’ in the words ‘shiny’, ‘sunny’.

Revise the Homonym: ‘knew’, ‘new’.

Homonym: is a word pronounced the same but has a different meaning and different spelling for example: there/their, stair/stare, bare/bear.

Reinforce Plural: Adding an ‘s’ to the base word indicates there are more than one for example: ‘shoes’.

Reinforce Possessive Noun: A noun where an apostrophe is added before the ‘s’ indicating something belongs to it for example: ‘Caitlan’s new red shoe’.

Introduce new compound words: Adding two words together to make a new word for example: ‘a-round’, ‘around’ .

Revise a Contraction: Two words united to make a shortened word. An apostrophe replaces the missing letters. For example: ‘I will, I’ll.

Introduce new multi-syllable words – ‘hull-a-bal-oo’, ‘kang-ar-oo’.

- Teacher leads student in oral practice with this **new multi-syllable word** pattern, by covering the last part of the word for example the ‘oo’.
- Teacher then, leads student in oral practice decoding word into the **onset** phonic component ‘kang’ followed by the **rime/ ‘ar’** followed by the **suffix/‘oo’** . For example: ‘kangaroo’.
- Teacher leads student in oral practice by revealing the last syllable, to combine the first and last syllable for example: ‘kang-ar-oo’, ‘kang-ar-oo’.

Optional Exercise: Repeat this exercise and include one clap with each syllable as the word is repeated. For example: ‘kang’-(one clap) –‘ar’ (one clap)-‘oo’ (one clap).Then together. This exercise emphasizes the sound components of a multi-syllable word.

Sight Words: the, a, said.

Punctuation: Explain a ‘comma’. Pause, take a breath, and continue reading.

Introduce ‘speech marks’. Explain speech marks show that a person is speaking. The reader can change speech tone to suit the character in the story when they see the ‘speech marks’. This adds interest to the story.

Capital Letters are found at the beginning of sentences and at the beginning of proper nouns. **A Proper Noun** is found for example in the name of a person, city, town, country.

STEP 1:

Teacher leads student in oral practice with these consonant sounds:

c h, t, w, s, g, k, b, f

STEP 2:

Teacher leads student in oral practice with this vowel pattern, or rime:

o-o, o-o-o-o.

STEP 3:

Teacher leads student in oral practice, with blending two sounds:
Pronounce each letter separately; blend the separate sounds into a continuous word.

o—o, o-o-o, o-o-o-o, oo

Practice blending the onset (consonant) and the rime (z-oo) with all the 'New letter combinations 'oe', 'ue' and 'ew' sounds for Book 59.

z-oo, kangar-oo, hullaball-oo, sh-oe, n-ew, bl-ue.

STEP 4: 'Sight' Words:

Explain that these must be memorized/recognized as a whole; they are not broken down into sounds.

- Practice the word: 'the' and 'The' with a capital letter.
- Practice the word: 'a' and 'A' with a capital letter.

STEP 5:

Practice blending the Sight Words with the 'new words' letter combinations 'oo' and 'oe', 'ew':

A zoo	the zoo
A kangaroo	the kangaroo
A shoe	the shoe
A new	the new

STEP 6:

Now you are ready to start reading **Fantastic Phonics Story 59 – ‘A Day At the Zoo’**.

Explain the highlighted sounds in this book are: **are the letter combinations ‘oo’** as in **‘zoo’**, the **‘oe’** as in **‘shoe’**, the **‘ew’** as in **‘new’**.

The vowel digraph blend and the consonant digraph letter combinations are reinforced in the words in Story 59. Multi-syllable words in this story strengthen knowledge. Practice decoding long words into their individual components, then blend the sounds together.

If you have a large screen with the images projected onto it, scroll slowly from each page ‘reading out loud’ the text as described in Step 2.

- The student will read the text as the teacher points to each word.
- If the student has difficulty with a word – keep pointing to the word. This gives the student time to self-correct or try again. If the student is still having difficulty encourage the student to sound out the individual phonemes, blend the sounds, then read the word again. In words where decoding the word is divided into the onset of the word (the initial sound), followed by the rime. Ask the student to continue oral practice by sounding out the onset of the word (the initial sound) for example: ‘z’ continue to sound out the rime ‘-oo’, then blend the word together: ‘z-oo’, zoo.
- **If each child has a printed book then slowly progress through the pages ‘reading out loud’ as described in Step 2.** The student will read the text as the teacher points to each word. If the student has difficulty with a word – keep pointing to the word. This gives the student time to self-correct or try again. If the student is still having difficulty encourage the student to sound out the individual phonemes, blend the sounds, then read the word again. In words where decoding the word is divided into the onset of the word (the initial sound), followed by the rime. Ask the student to continue oral practice by sounding out the onset of the word (the initial sound) for example: ‘z’ continue to sound out the rime ‘-oo’, then blend the word together: ‘z-oo’, ‘zoo’.

If the word is a ‘Sight Word’ reinforce the word is to be recognized as a ‘whole’.

STEP 7:

Ask the student how many times capital ‘T’ appears in the story and where is the capital ‘T’ found in the story.

Capital Letters: Emphasize a capital letter is found at the beginning of the word in a new sentence.

Punctuation: Explain a “full stop”. Stop, take a breath, then start the next sentence. Ask the student how many “full stops” were in the story and where are they found. Explain a ‘comma’. Pause, take a breath, and continue reading.

STEP 8:

At the end of the story read the 'extra words'. **These words reinforce the long sound 'oo' with different letter combinations 'ew', 'ue'.**

Rhyming

The rhyming further supports the sounds, by showing the auditory and visual similarities and also discriminating between the different sounds.

- Ask the student if they can pick out the rhyming words in the text.
- Ask the student to identify the highlighted sounds: **the letter combinations 'oo'** as in '**zoo**', '**oe**' as in '**shoe**', '**ew**' as in '**new**'.

STEP 9:

Now start the Comprehension Questions, slowly reading each one, then give the student time to answer verbally or in a written form.

- If you have a large screen with the images projected onto it, scroll slowly to each question.
- If each child has a printed book then slowly progress through the questions.

Comprehension Questions

The comprehension component for each story tests the student's critical reading skills. If the student does not remember the answers, they are encouraged to re-read the story and then continue the comprehension questions.

STEP 10:

Complete the sentences with these words. This exercise strengthens the student's critical reading skills while the sounds and blends found in this story are also practiced in this exercise.

STEP 11:

Say, Cover, Spell, Write and Check. This exercise asks the student to say the word (identifying word sounds), then cover the word (to commit word to memory by visualization), spell it out loud (to highlight sounds and blends of letter combinations), then write it (to practice spelling).

zoo _____ shoe _____ new _____ do _____ true _____

seal _____ next _____ visit _____ crowd _____ gathered _____

STEP 12:

Add 'ew', 'oo', 'ue', 'oe', to make words:

'new', 'bl-ew', 'st-ew', 'kn-ew', 'sh-oe', 'gl-ue', 'tr-ue', 'bl-ue', 'z-oo', 'sh-oo'.

Reinforce the Homonym: 'knew', 'new'. Ask the students if anyone can find the homonym in the extra word list?

Homonym: is a word pronounced the same but has a different meaning and different spelling for example: there/their, stair/stare, bare/bear.

- Teachers can print this story for the student to use for independent oral reading practice.
- The student may also enjoy adding their own colors to the book by coloring in the pictures.

REVISION

Revise this book until these sounds and words are mastered.