Answers

Writing in small print to be read by the teacher.

I. Writing words under pictures.

Children should look carefully. The following are for the teacher's instruction, not to be shown to the child:

night; high; tie; right; light/bright; five

2. Tracking

The child should first find the words containing the new sound, then read the passage. The next page checks for understanding. The child can refer back to the passage as needed.

3. Drawing

Look for evidence that the child has understood the story. Train the child to include as much detail in the picture as possible. Drawing helps to 'stick' the new sound in the memory and is a helpful tool to develop both reading comprehension and spelling.

4. Writing: children can use the story to help spell words, though should spell correctly without help those that have been taught in the phonic lessons. Assess as the child writes and ask; 'What revision is needed of sounds?' and plan work accordingly.

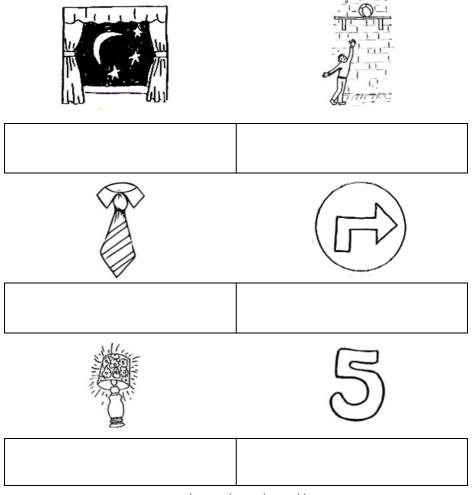
5. Be the Teacher: Proof is a time honoured strategy for helping children improve their spelling.

Tom had a fright. He fell off his bike in the road.





Write the words under the pictures. Colour the pictures.



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Underline the sound 'igh' in red. Read the passage.

As soon as it is light, Tom takes his boat to the seaside. He pulls the boat into the sea. Tom gets in his boat. The waves are high.

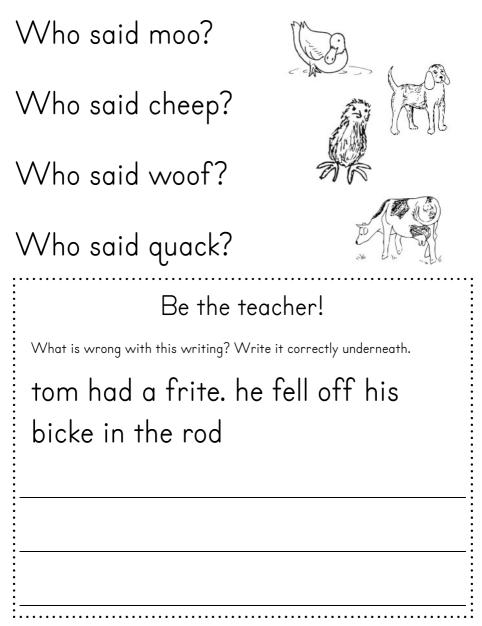
"This boat will float," says Tom. "The wind is just right."

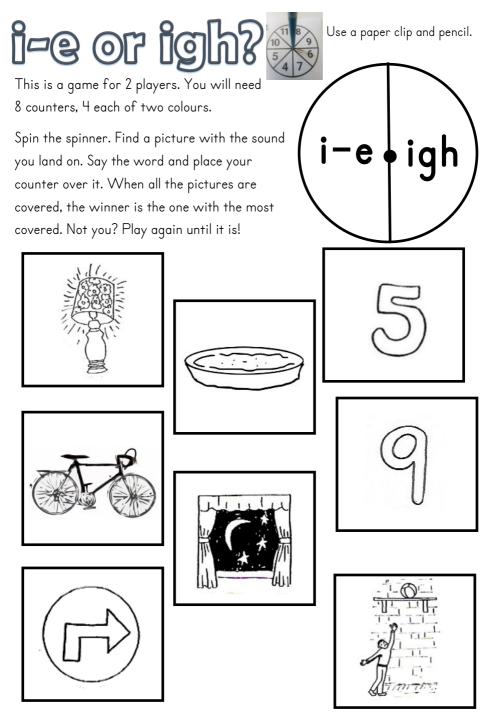
A big wave tips the boat. Tom has a fright. The boat tips him into the water. Tom groans. He is soaking wet.

Draw Tom in his boat on the sea with high waves.

who

Read the sentences. Draw a line to the answer.





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