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:

dirt; bird; first; girl; skirt; dig.

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.

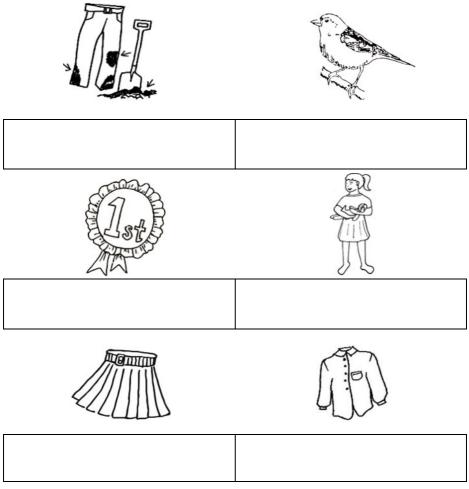
5. Be the Teacher: Proof is a time honoured strategy for helping children improve their spelling. Give as much support as is needed.

Jim looks a sight. he has dirt on his shirt.





Write the words under the pictures. Colour the pictures.



Underline the sound 'ir' in red. Read and then draw the bird on the spade.

It is the first of March.

Tom will do some weeding. Tom gets dirt on his hands.

"I must not get dirt on my blue shirt," he says.

- "I will use my spade," he thinks,
- "but first I will have a mug of tea."
- A bird hops onto his spade and looks at Tom. The bird is looking for food.
- "Chirp, chirp, chirp," says the bird.

any

many

Read the words above. Choose a word to fill in each space.

Read your sentences. Be sure to use both words. (This can be done verbally)

I. Do you have _____ cakes in the tin. 2. I have birds in my garden. Be the teacher! What is wrong with this writing? Write it correctly underneath. Jim look a site. he has drit on his chirt.

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