



Amplify.



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TEXAS

ELEMENTARY LITERACY PROGRAM
LECTOESCRITURA EN ESPAÑOL

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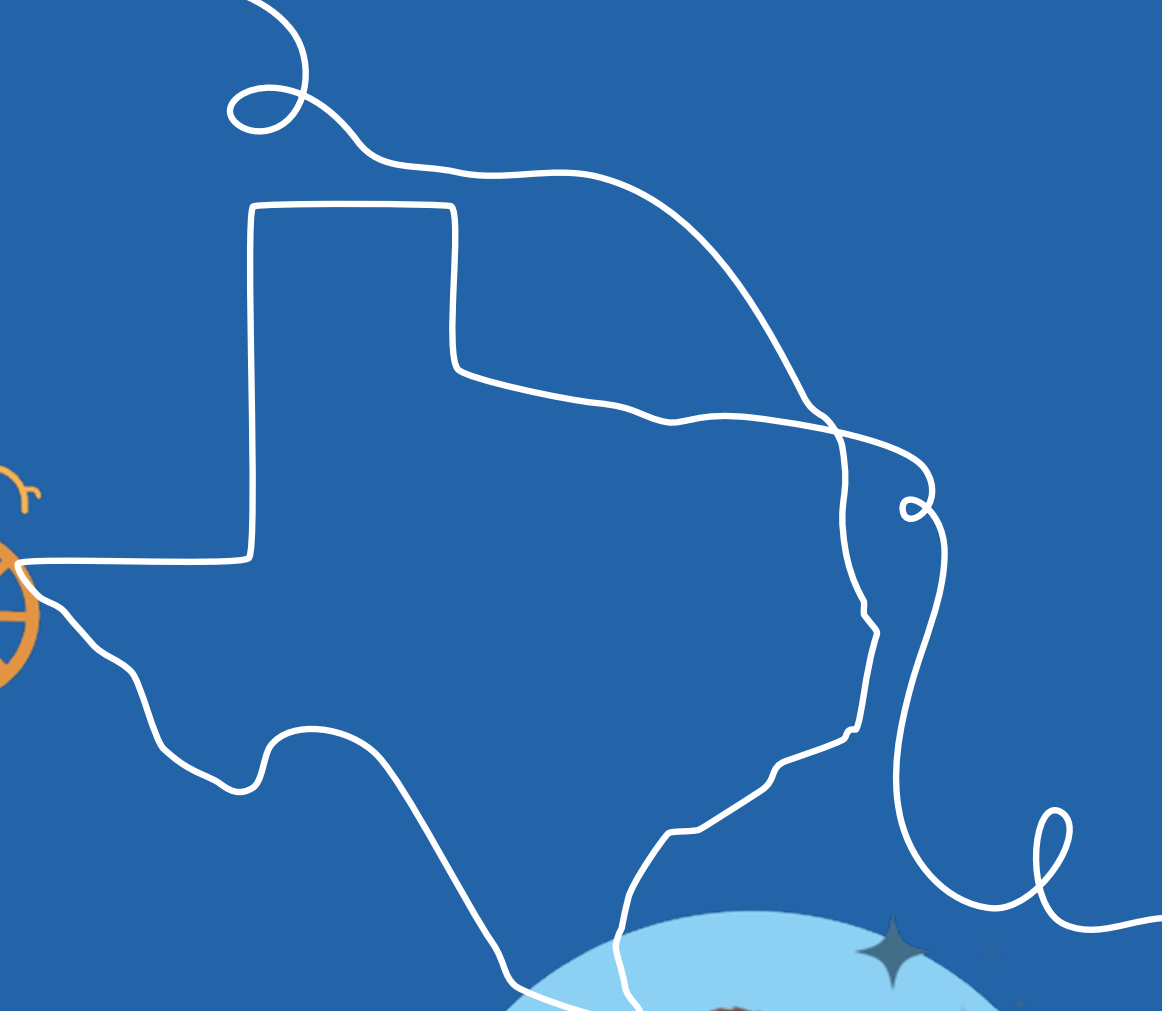
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Welcome, Texas Educators!

The Amplify Texas Elementary Literacy Program is built on the Science of Reading and is ready to support remote learning.

The program offers:

- 180 days of instruction aligned to the TEKS and ELPS
- 60 minutes of foundational skills instruction every day in K–2 (English only)
- Coherent knowledge sequence that builds within each grade and across grade levels (English and Spanish)
- Digital materials to support learning no matter where it is happening



How it works

English and Spanish Knowledge

Through complex Read-Alouds with an emphasis on classroom interactivity, oral comprehension, and contextual vocabulary, students start to build their awareness of the world around them—and the way the reading skills they’re building give them access to it.



Knowledge

Vocabulary

Sentences

Connections

Gist

English Skills

Starting with sounds, students practice their phonemic awareness, handwriting skills, vocabulary, spelling, and grammar. Through daily practice, students become aware of the connection between reading and writing, building confidence as they go.



Sounds

Letters

Words

The Elementary Literacy Program is built on the science of how kids learn to read.

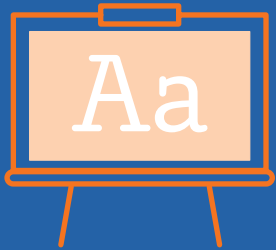
Every day in Grades K–2, students complete one full lesson that builds foundational reading skills in English, as well as one full lesson that builds background knowledge in English or Spanish. In Grades 3–5, students start to master the basic skills of reading, further opening up their worlds.



Integration

Lessons begin to combine skills and knowledge with increasingly complex texts, close reading, and a greater writing emphasis. Students start to use their skills to go on their own independent reading adventures.

What's our approach?



Strong skills foundation

Great reading instruction starts with helping kids develop great reading skills. By separating skill development lessons from lessons that emphasize comprehension, we can give kids confidence without delaying them from learning key vocabulary and critical thinking skills.



Knowledge and context

Research shows that reading comprehension increases when students have background knowledge about a topic. We've designed the Elementary Literacy Program around topics that interest kids, from science to world history to literature and art. Students build connections across domains and grades, deepening their understanding and engagement with each year.



Relevant, challenging texts

We provide students with a variety of texts—imaginative, informative, and everything in between—including rich student Readers, trade books, and novel studies.



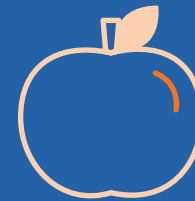
Rich digital materials

The Elementary Literacy Program is proud to be the premier high-quality instructional material (HQIM) offering in elementary language arts, with rich and research-based content—including an expanding library of engaging digital materials—that helps you authentically challenge and engage your students.



Assessment when you need it

Regular and reliable student assessment is the key to making you an effective teacher. Each Elementary Literacy Program lesson includes regular checks for understanding and formative assessments, as well as digital unit assessments designed to prepare students for high-stakes tests.



Extensive teacher support

We provide easy-to-prepare Teacher Guides for all our lessons, digital versions of all instructional materials, planning resources to help make sure your students are meeting standards, and effective on-site and online professional development.

Making connections year by year

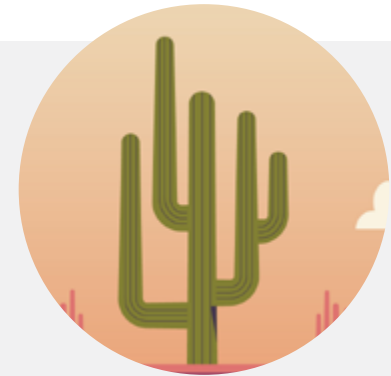
Kindergarten



Grade 1



Grade 2



Nursery Rhymes and Fables

The Five Senses

Stories

Plants

Farms

Native Americans

Kings and Queens

Seasons and Weather

Colonial Towns and Townspeople

Taking Care of the Earth

Presidents and American Symbols

Art and the World Around Us

Fables and Stories

The Human Body

Different Lands, Similar Stories

Early American Civilizations

Astronomy

The History of the Earth

Animals and Habitats

Fairy Tales

A New Nation: American Independence

Frontier Explorers

Adventure Stories

Fairy Tales and Tall Tales

The Ancient Greek Civilization

Stories from Mount Olympus

The War of 1812

Cycles of Nature

Westward Expansion

Insects

The U.S. Civil War

The Human Body

Journeys to America: Land of Opportunity

Fighting for a Cause

Up, Up, and Away: The Age of Aviation

Literature connections

History connections

Titles have been abbreviated for length.

Grade 3



••• Classic Tales: *The Wind in the Willows* •••

Animal Classification

The Human Body

The Ancient Roman Civilization

Exploring Light and Sound

The Viking Age

Astronomy: Our Solar System and Beyond

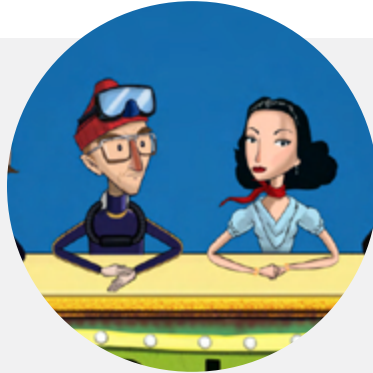
Native American Regions and Cultures

••• Early Explorations of North America •••

Colonial America

All That Jazz

Grade 4



Personal Narratives

Eureka!

• Contemporary Fiction •••

• American Revolution •••

Treasure Island

Poetry

Geology

Energy

Novel Study

Grade 5



Personal Narratives

The Renaissance

Early American Civilizations

Don Quixote

• Poetry •••

Introduction to Shakespeare:
A Midsummer Night's Dream

• Native Americans •••

Chemical Matter

Beyond Juneteenth: 1865 to Present

Novel Study

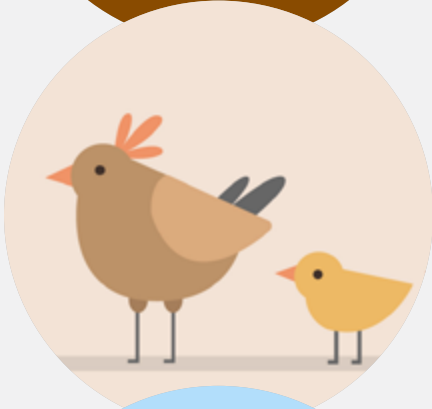
Students grow from week to week . . .

Kindergarten



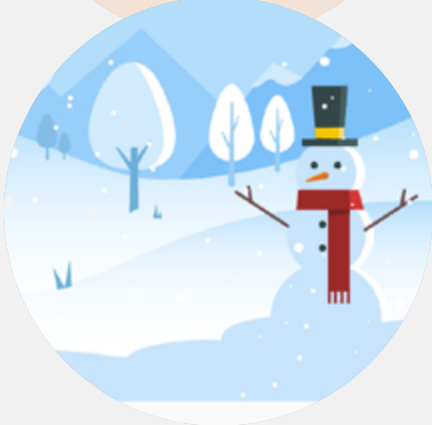
Plants

Students learn that plants are living things that need food, water, and space to live and grow.



Farms

Students learn that the plants we use for food grow through a seasonal cycle of planting and harvesting.



Seasons and Weather

Students learn more about the cycle of the seasons and how they connect to weather events like rain, snow, and sun.

Plants

Leaves

Seedlings

Germinate

Crops

Produce

Cycle

... and year to year

Kindergarten

Grade 2

Grade 4



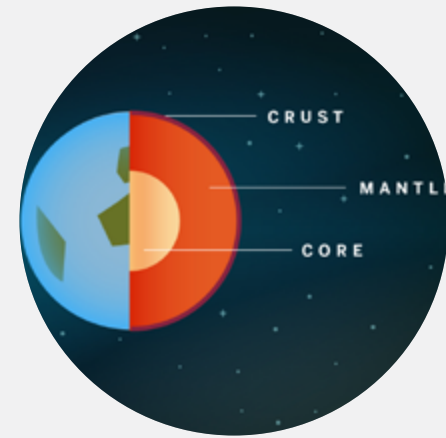
Plants

Students learn that plants are living things that need food, water, and space to live and grow.



Cycles of Nature

Students learn that the revolution and tilt of the earth cause the cycle of seasons.



Geology

Students learn that sedimentary rock is formed in part by the decomposition process.

Plants

Nutrients

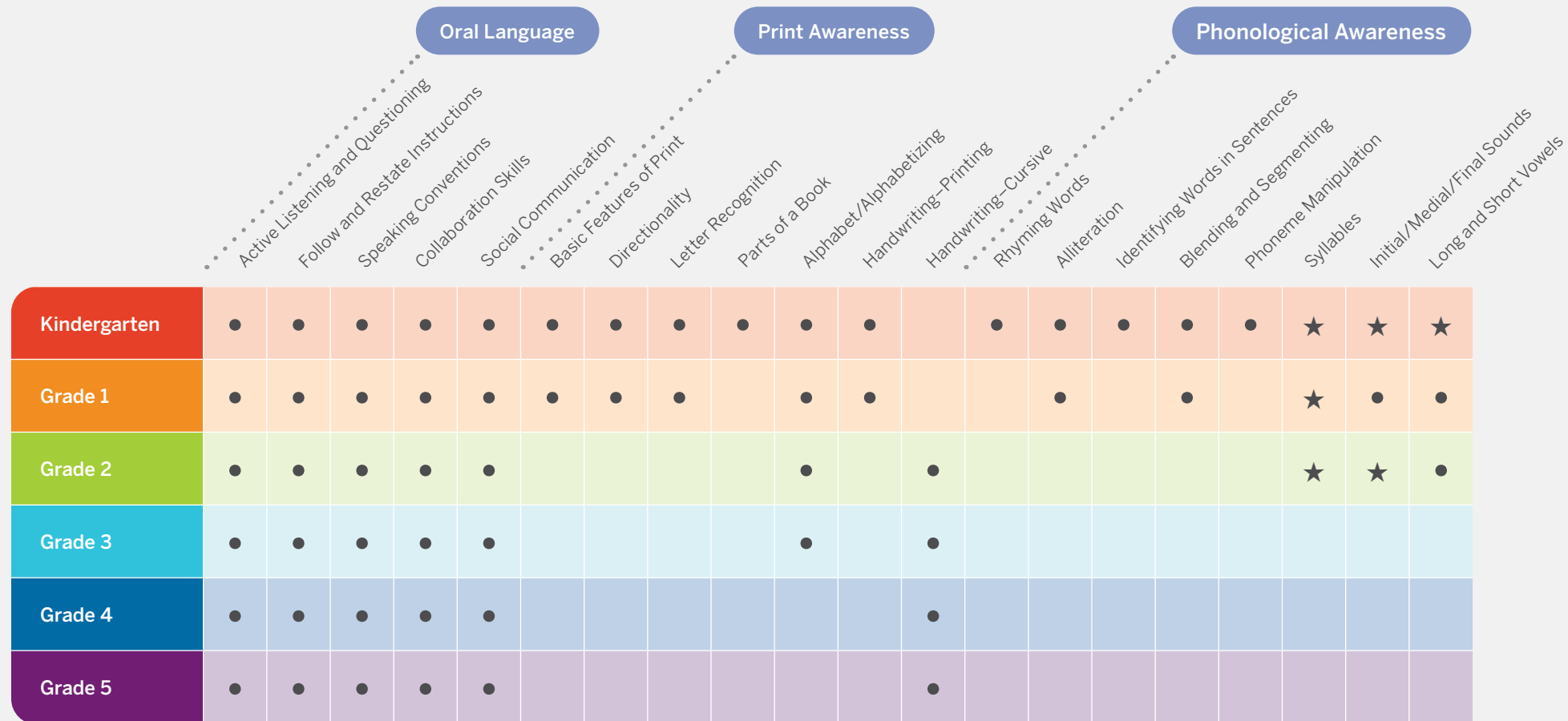
Cycle

Revolution

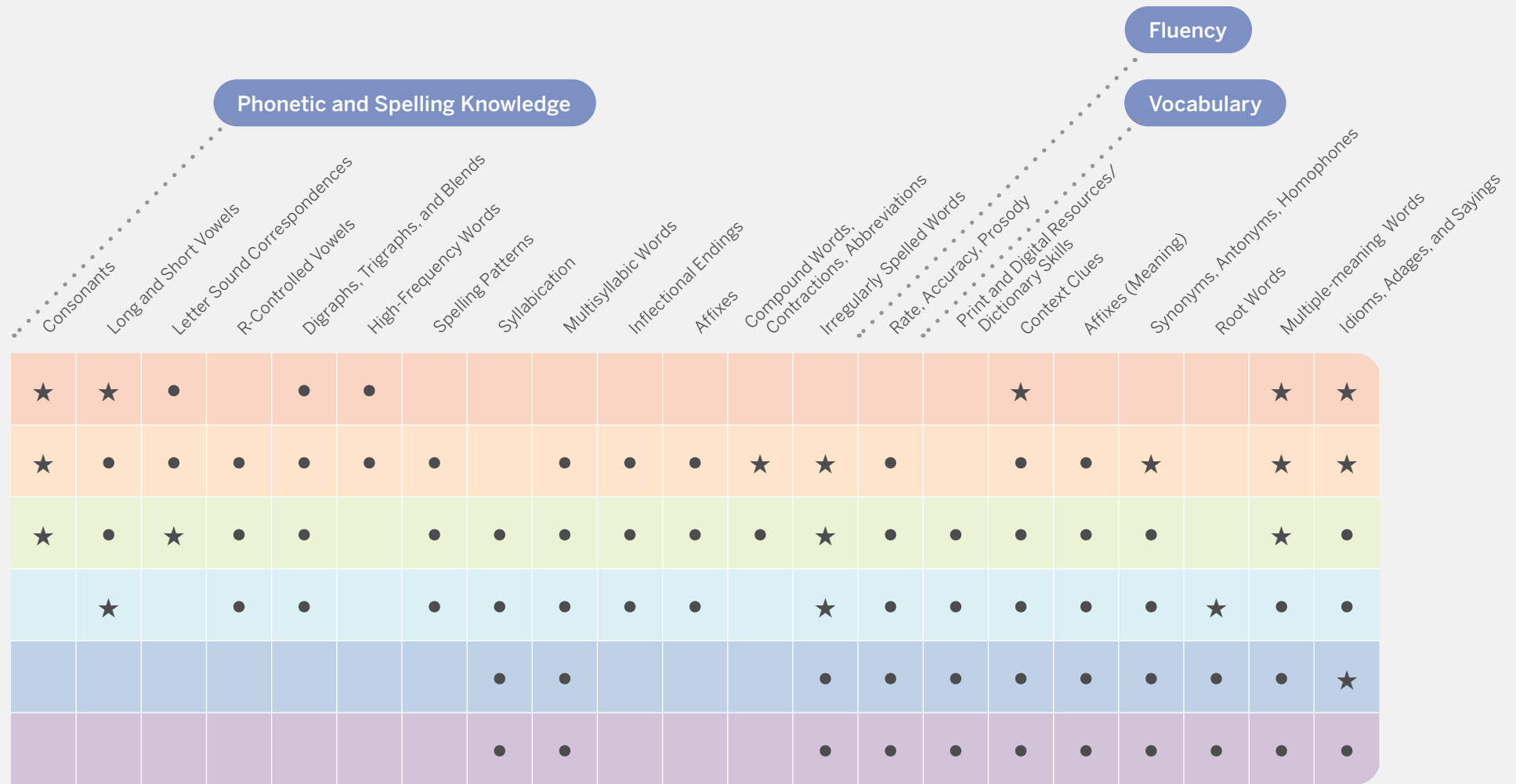
Sediments

Sedimentary

Foundational skills year by year



KEY
 ● = Aligned to TEKS standards
 ★ = Additional skill development



Amplify Texas Elementary Literacy Program’s foundational skills chart provides an illustration of the progression of foundational reading skills addressed in all strands of the English curriculum, K–2 Skills and Knowledge and 3–5 integrated strands. Schools and teachers will need to use their knowledge of individual students and progress data to accelerate or supplement learning.

Kindergarten



In Kindergarten, students will develop phonemic awareness with storybook characters, draw a chart to identify different smells, learn the history of plants along with George Washington Carver, and pay homage to classic nursery rhymes by jumping a candlestick.

Skills

Oral Language

- Active Listening and Questioning
- Give and Follow Instructions
- Speaking Conventions
- Collaboration
- Social Communication

Print Awareness

- Basic Features of Print
- Directionality
- Letter Recognition

- Features of a Sentence
- Parts of a Book
- Alphabet
- Handwriting–Printing

Phonological Awareness

- Rhyming Words
- Alliteration
- Identifying Words in a Sentence
- Blending and Segmenting
- Phoneme Manipulation

- Syllables
- Initial/Medial/Final Sounds
- Long and Short Vowels

Phonetic and Spelling Knowledge

- Consonants
- Long and Short Vowels
- Letter Sound Correspondences
- High-Frequency Words

- Digraphs, Trigraphs, and Blends
- Irregularly Spelled Words
- Multiple-meaning Words

Vocabulary

- Context Clues
- Multiple-meaning Words
- Idioms, Adages, and Sayings

Writing

- Response to Text

Domains

Nursery Rhymes and Fables

Start learning about literature with these classic Mother Goose rhymes.

The Five Senses

Learning about the body starts with learning about how we experience the world.

Stories: Fairy Tales and Folktales

We learn about the parts of a book and some of the stories that go in one.

Plants: How Do They Grow?

The life cycle of plants and the history of George Washington Carver.

Farms: From the Ground Up

Now we know how plants make their food . . . but what about animals?

Native Americans: Tradition, Heritage, and the Land

Who were the first people in America? A look at the Lenape, Wampanoag, and Lakota Sioux.

Kings and Queens

To understand fairy tales, it's best to first understand royalty.

Seasons and Weather: As the Earth Turns

The study of natural cycles continues with the weather and why it happens.

Colonial Towns and Townspeople: Once Upon America

Before the War for Independence, how did town and country depend on one another?

Taking Care of the Earth

We only have one Earth—here are some ways to help care for it.

Presidents and American Symbols: Uniquely American

Start learning about government through the lives of five presidents.

Art and the World Around Us

Discover how several artists draw inspiration from their environments and compile student research into a class book.

Grade 1



In Grade 1, students will sing about a fabulous fox, learn to tell the difference between fairy tale heroes and villains, write an opinion statement about the worst part of going to the moon, and learn about the role of the runner in the ancient Inca civilization.

Skills

Oral Language

- Active Listening and Questioning
- Give and Follow Instructions
- Speaking Conventions
- Collaboration
- Social Communication

Print Awareness

- Basic Features of Print
- Directionality
- Letter Recognition
- Alphabet/Alphabetizing
- Handwriting—Printing

Phonological Awareness

- Alliteration
- Blending and Segmenting
- Initial/Medial/Final Sounds
- Syllables
- Long and Short Vowels

Phonetic and Spelling Knowledge

- Consonants
- Long and Short Vowels
- Letter Sound Correspondences
- R-Controlled Vowels

- Digraphs, Trigraphs, and Blends
- High-Frequency Words
- Spelling Patterns
- Decoding and Spelling Single-Syllable Words
- Multisyllabic Words
- Inflectional Endings
- Affixes
- Compound Words and Contractions
- Irregularly Spelled Words

Fluency

- Rate, Accuracy, and Prosody

Vocabulary

- Context Clues
- Affixes (Meaning)
- Synonyms and Antonyms
- Multiple-meaning Words
- Idioms, Adages, and Sayings

Writing

- Response to Text
- Writing in Text Types
- Writing Process

Domains

Fables and Stories

Learn some of the key elements of a story through classic fables.

The Human Body

What are germs? What are the organs? And what does it all have to do with health?

Different Lands, Similar Stories

A tour of storytelling and the stories that stay the same in different places.

Early American Civilizations

What will we find in the great temples of the Aztec, Maya, and Inca civilizations?

Astronomy: Space Exploration

How the earth relates to the moon, the sun, and the rest of the planets.

The History of the Earth

Just what lies beneath the earth's surface, and what can it teach us about the past?

Animals and Habitats: The World We Share

A look at the connection between how animals live and where they make their homes.

Fairy Tales

What do fairy tales teach us about how stories are told?

A New Nation: American Independence

The story of the birth of the United States out of the thirteen colonies.

Frontier Explorers

The story of the journey west from the newborn United States of America to find the Pacific Ocean.

Adventure Stories

Learn about real-life explorers and their adventure stories from the deep oceans to the stars above; then students present research in an Adventure Gallery Walk-through.

Grade 2



In Grade 2, students will thrill to the crimes of the Cat Bandit, write their own Greek myths, and learn the story of the people who escaped to freedom from slavery by “following the Drinking Gourd.”

Skills

Oral Language

- Active Listening and Questioning
- Give and Follow Instructions
- Speaking Conventions
- Collaboration
- Social Communication

Print Awareness

- Alphabet/Alphabetizing
- Handwriting—Cursive

Phonetic and Spelling Knowledge

- Consonants
- Long and Short Vowels
- Letter Sound Correspondences
- R-Controlled Vowels
- Digraphs, Trigraphs, and Blends
- High-Frequency Words
- Spelling Patterns
- Syllabication

- Multisyllabic Words
- Inflectional Endings
- Affixes
- Compound Words, Contractions, Abbreviations
- Irregularly Spelled Words

Fluency

- Rate, Accuracy, Prosody

Vocabulary

- Print and Digital Resources/Dictionary Skills

- Context Clues
- Affixes (Meaning)
- Synonyms, Antonyms, Homophones
- Multiple-meaning Words
- Idioms, Adages, and Sayings

Writing

- Response to Text
- Writing in Text Types
- Writing Process

Domains

Fairy Tales and Tall Tales

Learn about exaggeration and characterization on the frontier.

The Ancient Greek Civilization

The tour continues with the philosophy and politics of Greece.

Stories from Mount Olympus

Dive deep into the characters and storytelling of classic myths.

The War of 1812

Learn about America's "Second War for Independence."

Cycles of Nature: Clouds to Raindrops

Introducing the natural cycles that make our lives possible.

Westward Expansion

Why did pioneers go west? What happened to the people who were there?

Insects: All Around

Lay the grounds for animal classification by looking at solitary and social insects.

The U.S. Civil War

Begin to grapple with U.S. history's central crisis over slavery.

The Human Body: Building Blocks and Nutrition

A deeper dive into the digestive system and the nutrition process.

Journeys to America: Land of Opportunity

Why did people immigrate to the United States, and what did they find here?

Fighting for a Cause

How people can do extraordinary things to make the world better for everyone.

Up, Up, and Away: The Age of Aviation

Learn about all things airborne in this unit on the history, science, and social impacts of flight, then use your knowledge to create an Aviation Hall of Fame.

Grade 3



In Grade 3, students will write a newspaper story about the invention of the telephone, go on a digital quest in company with Viking explorers, reflect on the stars with astronomy lab notes, and learn the secret to writing an excellent narrative ending.

Skills

Oral Language

- Active Listening and Questioning
- Give and Follow Instructions
- Speaking Conventions
- Collaboration
- Social Communication

Print Awareness

- Handwriting—Cursive

Phonetic and Spelling Knowledge

- R-Controlled Vowels
- Digraphs, Trigraphs, and Blends
- High-Frequency Words
- Spelling Patterns
- Syllabication
- Multisyllabic Words
- Inflectional Endings
- Affixes
- Irregularly Spelled Words

Fluency

- Rate, Accuracy, Prosody

Vocabulary

- Print and Digital Resources/Dictionary Skills
- Context Clues
- Affixes (Meaning)
- Synonyms, Antonyms, Homophones
- Root Words
- Multiple-meaning Words
- Idioms, Adages, and Sayings

Writing

- Response to Text
- Writing in Text Types
- Writing Process

Units

Classic Tales: *The Wind in the Willows*

A deep dive into character, theme, and POV in classic stories from around the world.

Scales, Feathers, and Fur: Animal Classification

How do we classify different animals by their appearance and behavior?

The Human Body: Systems and Senses

Let's take a closer look at how the skeleton, muscles, and nervous system work.

The Ancient Roman Civilization

What is Rome's greatest cultural contribution? In this unit, your students decide.

Flash, Bang, Boom! Exploring Light and Sound

The science behind all the ways we see and hear the world.

The Viking Age

An immersive narrative experience about what life was like in Viking communities.

Astronomy: Our Solar System and Beyond

More about our universe, including a writing project about daily life on a space station.

Learning from the Land: Native American Regions and Cultures

How did Native American nations change their ways of life in different parts of the world?

Early Explorations of North America

What was it like to sail to North America with the early European explorers?

Colonial America: Building the New World

A study of the very different ways of life in the pre-U.S. colonies.

All That Jazz

Explore how jazz has spread and connected people across the United States, from the Harlem Renaissance to modern-day Texas.

Grade 4



In Grade 4, students will take place in a dramatic invention competition judged by Thomas Edison, George Washington Carver, Hedy Lamarr, and Jacques Cousteau, use writing to investigate the function of a mysterious contraption, become poets, and bring their reading skills to bear on contemporary novel *The House on Mango Street*.

Skills

Oral Language

- Active Listening and Questioning
- Give and Follow Instructions
- Speaking Conventions
- Collaboration
- Social Communication

Print Awareness

- Handwriting—Cursive

Phonetic and Spelling Knowledge

- Syllabication
- Multisyllabic Words
- Irregularly Spelled Words

Fluency

- Rate, Accuracy, Prosody

Vocabulary

- Print and Digital Resources/Dictionary Skills
- Context Clues
- Affixes (Meaning)
- Synonyms, Antonyms, and Homophones
- Root Words
- Multiple-meaning Words
- Idioms, Adages, and Sayings

Writing

- Response to Text
- Writing in Text Types
- Writing Process

Units

Personal Narratives: My Story, My Voice

Read stories of personal experience . . . and learn to reflect on your own.

Eureka! The Art of Invention

Transform the class into a lab for students to build and present inventions.

Contemporary Fiction: Mi Calle, Tu Calle

Explore the *The House on Mango Street* and write a book while doing it.

American Revolution: Building a Nation

Why did the United States seek independence? Let's investigate the causes and effects.

Treasure Island: X Marks the Spot

Seek the treasure of plot in this detailed study of a classic fiction adventure.

Poetry: Wondrous Words

Study the poetry of many nations and begin to write your own.

Geology: This Rock You're Standing On

Plate tectonics, volcanoes, erosion: all the forces that shape the earth.

Energy

Learn about the Texas oil boom and renewable energy technologies as you explore energy's history—and its future.

Novel Study

Dive into an authentic novel and analyze its elements and text structure.

Grade 5



In Grade 5, students will learn about villanelles and Mayan codices, read and perform Shakespeare’s *A Midsummer Night’s Dream*, use their writing skills to teach a robot about human emotions, and solve a scientific mystery involving ancient fossils.

Skills

Oral Language

- Active Listening and Questioning
- Give and Follow Instructions
- Speaking Conventions
- Collaboration
- Social Communication

Print Awareness

- Handwriting–Cursive

Phonetic and Spelling Knowledge

- Syllabication
- Multisyllabic Words
- Irregularly Spelled Words

Fluency

- Rate, Accuracy, Prosody

Vocabulary

- Print and Digital Resources/Dictionary Skills
- Context Clues
- Affixes (Meaning)
- Synonyms, Antonyms, Homophones
- Root Words
- Multiple-meaning Words
- Idioms, Adages, and Sayings

Writing

- Response to Text
- Writing in Text Types
- Writing Process

Units

Personal Narratives: Let Me Tell You a Story

Through writing and sharing their writing, students begin to identify themselves as writers.

The Renaissance: Art and Culture

Exploring the art and literature of the Renaissance through works of its masters.

Early American Civilizations: Myths, Pyramids, and Kings

Students craft a codex to explain the rise and fall of the Maya, Aztec, and Inca people.

Don Quixote: A Hopeful Night's Tale

Was Don Quixote right to fight the windmill? In this full-length novel study, students decide.

Poetry: Collage of Words

Students close read many forms of poetry and learn to write them.

Introduction to Shakespeare: *A Midsummer Night's Dream*

Students enter the world of Shakespeare by reading, designing, and acting out his work.

Native Americans and the United States

How did the policies of the U.S. government impact Native American culture and lives?

Chemical Matter: Detectives, Dinosaurs, and Discovery

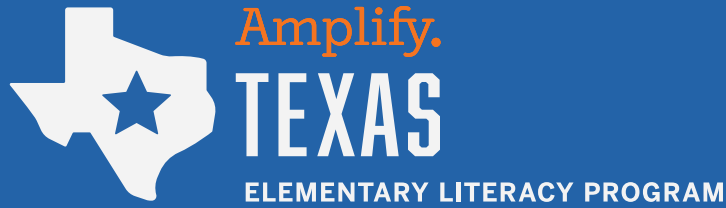
Students use knowledge of chemistry to solve a mystery of missing fossils.

Beyond Juneteenth: 1865 to Present

Learn the meaning of Juneteenth and research the contributions African Americans and their allies have made to society since 1865.

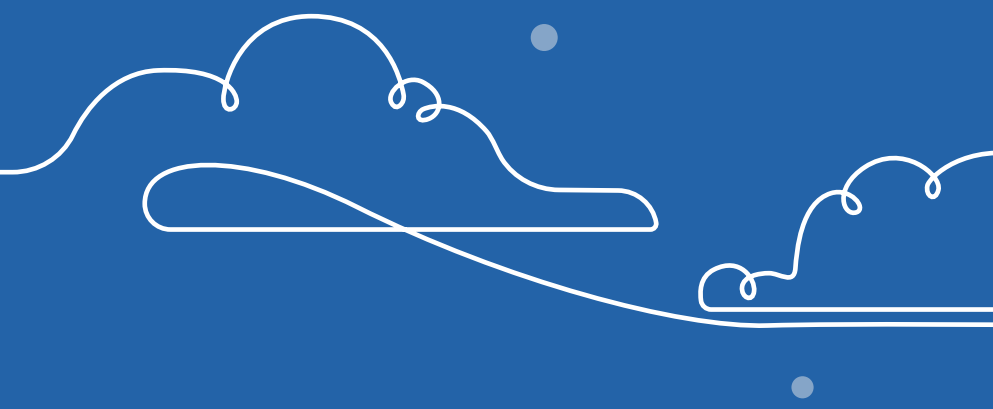
Novel Study

Dive into an authentic novel and analyze its elements and text structure.



English Skills

Every day in the Elementary Literacy Program (English) classroom, students will practice their existing reading skills while stretching themselves toward new goals. In K–2 English classrooms, each day includes dedicated Skills time to help you give students a solid foundation. In the upper grades, Skills instruction becomes integrated with knowledge lessons, and students engage with increasingly complex content-rich texts and writing activities.





The science of reading: Skills (K–2 English)



Start with the sound

All instruction starts with phonological awareness, which research shows benefits the greatest number of students. Students begin by learning to recognize sounds as well as to articulate them.



Build to the phoneme

Over time, students build up their awareness of phonemes. We give teachers a variety of tools, including multisensory gestures, to help kids develop this awareness.



Crack the code

Once students can recognize sounds, they learn to form the corresponding letter codes. The Elementary Literacy Program starts by teaching the sound-spellings that appear most frequently in English, which lets your students read and write as many words as possible, as soon as possible.



Grow in complexity

The lessons continue to challenge students as they progress, introducing complications like multisyllabic words, “tricky words,” and homophones. In each case, students encounter complications as they become ready for them.



Start with the sound

Skills instruction always starts by introducing the sound first. (Research shows that's what works best for students.)

Check for Understanding

Scan the word cards that students hold up in response to each word you say.

INTRODUCE THE SOUND /oo/ (10 MIN.)

I'm Thinking of Something

Note: Be careful not to confuse the /oo/ sound as in *look* in this lesson with the /oo/ sound in *soon* that was practiced in earlier lessons.

- Tell students that today they will listen for a new sound, /oo/, as in *look*.
- Have students say the /oo/ sound several times.
- Ask students to repeat a number of words that have the /oo/ sound in the middle: *foot, cook, hook, hood, book, look*.
- Ask students if /oo/ is a vowel sound or a consonant sound. (*Vowel sound, made with an open mouth and an unobstructed airflow.*)
- Tell students that you are thinking of a word that has /oo/ as its middle sound; you want them to guess what it is, but first you will give them a clue.
- Read the first clue and see if anybody can guess the answer. If students are stumped, read the second clue.

Cook

1. I'm thinking of someone who works in the kitchen.
2. This person makes yummy food.

- Once students guess the answer and say the word, have them isolate and say the /oo/ sound once more.
- Work through the remaining items.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

Foundational Skills

Foundational Literacy Skills

Prior to introducing words with the /oo/ sound in the middle, show students the pictures of *foot, cook, hook, hood, book, and look*. Ask students to repeat each word.

ELPS 1.A; ELPS 2.B; ELPS 3.A

Opportunities for assessment are integrated throughout all Teacher Guides.

Skills lessons are carefully scripted to make it easier to keep your focus on teacher-student interaction.

Deliberate practice steps keep students laser-focused on acquiring new skills.

Interactive steps keep students engaged while learning.



Build to the phoneme

Once students are familiar with a sound, they'll learn to analyze it in terms of phonemes, which begins to build the bridge between sounds and letter codes. We support you and your students with a variety of techniques and remediations designed to integrate well into your existing classroom.


Challenge

Instead of choosing classroom objects, tell students you are thinking of colors, animals, or numbers. This gives students less support because there are no visual clues.

Support

If students are unsure, say the word in a segmented fashion:
ray . . . /n/.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS



Foundational Skills


Foundational Literacy Skills
When saying the stimulus words, show pictures of the following words: *rain, raise, race.*

PRACTICE BLENDING (20 MIN.)

I Spy

Note: This exercise will strengthen students' blending skills.

- Look around the room and mentally note items with names containing three sounds (e.g., a book, a rug, a light, a pen, a box, etc.).
- Say to the class, "I spy with my little eye a /b/ . . . /oo/ . . . /k/!"
- Have students blend the word, using the arm motions, and point to the object in the room.
- Repeat until students have had sufficient blending practice.

 **Observation: Oral Blending Observation Record**

As you listen to students blend the sounds, make notes regarding their individual blending ability in the Oral Blending Observation Record.

Add a Sound

- Remind students a sound can be added to a word to make a new word.
- Say *ray*. Have students repeat the word.
- Ask students to name the word you would make by adding the /n/ sound to the end of *ray*. (*rain*)
- Repeat with the remaining words. Explain that items 6–10 involve adding a sound to the beginning of a word as opposed to the end.

1. ray > rain (/n/ added)	6. eat > meat (/m/ added)
2. ray > raise (/z/ added)	7. eat > feet (/f/ added)
3. ray > race (/s/ added)	8. eat > seat (/s/ added)
4. ray > rake (/k/ added)	9. eat > neat (/n/ added)
5. ray > rail (/l/ added)	10. eat > sheet (/sh/ added)

Skills lessons adapt to challenge or support your students as needed.

Multimodal gestures help students map sounds to multisyllable words.

Lessons provide formative assessments tied to lesson objectives.

Every lesson also includes a full assessment and remediation guide that'll help you provide specific support to your students to help get them back on track.

Students connect sound to phonemes to letter codes, organically building their skills.



Crack the code

Once students learn to recognize a sound in the words they hear, they'll learn to write it and then practice decoding it in text.

- Point to the 'oo' spelling and explain that today, when students see the double-letter spelling 'oo', they should say the /oo/ sound as in *cook*.
- Turn to **Vowel Code Flip Book page 12**. Show students the Spelling Card for 'oo' > /oo/ (*look*). Discuss the power bar and have a student read the example word. Attach the Spelling Card to the appropriate space.

Vowel Code Flip Book

1. 'oo' > /oo/ (*look*) **page 12**

- Have students turn to **Individual Code Chart page 4**. Have them trace the code information for 'oo' > /oo/ in green marker.
- Tell students that whenever the spelling 'oo' appears on an activity page or in a story for the next few lessons, it will be printed in darker, bolder ink to remind them that the two letters stand for a single sound.

PRACTICE /OO/ > 'OO' (10 MIN.)

Write the Spelling/Word Box

- Distribute Activity Page 5.2.
- Write the /oo/ spelling on the board/chart paper. Remind students that 'oo' is a letter team.
- Tell students to say the sound of each letter team and single-letter spelling that they write, going sound by sound to write the words.
- Look at the back of the activity page together as a class.
- Read the words in the box at the top of the activity page, and name the pictures below.
- Tell students to write the correct word underneath the picture. Review the activity page together as a class.

Digital Component 1.1

Support

One way to show the difference between /oo/ and /oo/ is to draw two small eyes inside the 'oo' for /oo/, as in *look*.

Code Materials

Activity Page 5.2

OO soon, room, boat

Suggestions for giving students extra support are found throughout the Teacher Guides, right where you need them.

Students keep track of the code knowledge they're acquiring as they progress.

The design of all course materials provides detailed support for newly developing skills.

Activity pages help students to practice and reinforce skills learned in every lesson.

Take-home reading encourages kids to practice their skills outside of class and keeps parents involved in learning.

NAME: _____ 5.3 Take-Home
DATE: _____

Dear Family Member,

This is a story your child has probably read once, possibly several times at school. Encourage your child to read the story to you and then talk about it together. Note that the tricky parts in Tricky Words are underlined.

Repeated reading is an important way to improve reading. It can be fun for your child to repeatedly read this story to a friend, relative, or even a pet.

The Two Dogs

Once two dogs met. One of them was a tame dog who made his home with men. One was a dog who ran free.

The dog who ran free stared at the tame dog and said, "Why is it that you are so plump and I am so thin?"

"Well," said the tame dog, "I am plump because the men feed me. I do not have to run all the time to get my food. My job is to keep the home safe when the men are in their beds."



Letter cards give students a simple and effective way to practice letter codes as a group.



Grow in complexity

As students progress through the grades, skills practice continues but becomes integrated with the overall curriculum. Students use the skills foundations they developed in Grades K–2 to take on more challenging tasks.

- Refer to the Prepositional Phrases Poster with students. Focus on the function of particular prepositional phrases and whether they are used to give information about place, time, or partner.
 - Review that when prepositional phrases give information about place, it is about where something happens or about the location of an object.
 - Tell students that prepositional phrases can also give information about time, that is, about when something happens (around 3:30 in the afternoon.) This function is labeled "time." Other prepositions that show time include *in, on, at, for, before, after, during*, etc.
 - Prepositional phrases can also tell about the people or things that are with the subject or object of the sentence (with her little sister, Min-jun.) This function is labeled "partner."
- Have students create a prepositional phrase for each type of function to include on the poster.
- Have students turn to Activity Page 9.2. Read the directions and review the example with students.

Check for Understanding

Guide students through the first sentence, making sure they are able to choose the correct preposition (to) and identify the proper function (place). If necessary, remind students that a preposition often answers the questions *Where?*, *When?*, or *With whom?*

- Have students complete Activity Page 9.2 independently.
- Collect Activity Page 9.2 to review and grade at a later time.

MORPHOLOGY (15 MIN.)

Primary Focus: Students will use the prefix *ex-* as a clue to determine the meaning of words. **TEKS 5.3.C**

- Review the definition of *prefix*: A prefix is a syllable or syllables placed at the beginning of a root word to change the word's meaning.
- Ask students what the prefix *ex-* means. Listen for responses like "away" or

Practice Prefix ex- Chart

Activity Page 9.2

Now that students have mastered basic code, writing and usage skills come to the foreground.

Students in higher grades of the Elementary Literacy Program are prepared to take on more advanced foundational skills, including morphology, Latin roots, and suffixes.

NAME: _____

6.3

TAKE-HOME

DATE: _____

Root *rupt*

Write the correct word to complete each sentence. You may need to add *-ed*, *-ing*, or *-s* to make the word correctly fit in the sentence.

uninterrupted

erupt

disrupt

rupture

abrupt

eruption

1. A volcanic _____ is usually sudden and violent.
2. When my friend lied to me, it caused a(n) _____ in our friendship.
3. My parents say it's bad for me to spend _____ hours watching television, so they limit how much I can watch.
4. Old Faithful is a geyser in Yellowstone National Park that _____ several times a day.
5. Sometimes my dog _____ my sleep when she barks in the middle of the night.
6. During an argument, my brother left the room in a(n) _____ way instead of continuing the conversation.

Vocabulary in the Elementary Literacy Program units is tied to the unit's knowledge content, helping students master skills in context.



Skills practice: student Readers

As students continue to move through the curriculum, their understanding of the code will become more sophisticated. The Elementary Literacy Program is designed to progress with them through decodable readers that grow more advanced along with students' skills.

New sounds in each unit are introduced in bold. Students are also introduced to "tricky" spelling concepts where some letters in the word do not follow the regular code rules. An underline in a word indicates a tricky spelling.

"Was it fun?" Josh asks.

"Some of it was fun," says Gran.
"But it was not all fun and games. I had to sweep and pick up. And I had to wipe off the cake case."

"Can you still make cakes?" asks Jen.

"You bet I can!" says Gran. "Do you want to make one?"





K–2 Skills units are paired with decodable chapter books that let students try out newly learned sound-spellings on engaging stories and interesting informational texts.



As students move through Grades K–5, Readers become more sophisticated, growing along with the student.

Skills practice: writing

Throughout the K–2 Skills units, we ask students to practice their writing skills along with their reading. Student book reports on the Readers and other reflective assignments help build good writing habits early and prepare students for the challenges ahead.

Teacher Resource: Editing Marks

1. Cross out punctuation mistakes and write the correct punctuation mark above the wrong one.
2. Cross out capitalization mistakes and write the correct uppercase/lowercase letter above the wrong one.
3. Write a carat (^) where a word or punctuation mark needs to be inserted. Write the word or punctuation mark above the carat.
4. Correct spelling mistakes if students notice or question them. You should accept plausible spellings that use the sound/spelling correspondences taught thus far.

- You can also ask students if they have any other suggestions that would improve the student's writing. Explain that they should make any suggestions by asking a question.

- Model this by saying, "Would it make the writing even better if we . . .?" Using this phrasing will make it clear that students are making suggestions for consideration, rather than mandating changes that must be made.
- If changes are suggested, check with the class to see if everyone agrees. Make the changes on the display book report. At this stage, two or three suggestions are probably enough.


- When you have completed the editing checklist with the class, be sure to once again thank the author for having volunteered his or her draft.

Students Edit Their Own Drafts

Note: Students may wish to edit in a different-colored pencil.

- Tell students that they will all now edit their own drafts. Hand back Activity Page 6.3.
- You will read the items on the editing checklist, and they will look at their own papers to see if they need edits.
- Ask the class if their own draft has the name of the tale, or title. If they do, tell them to give you a thumbs-up sign. If they are missing the name of the tale,

Activity Page 6.3



Teachers are given the information they need to help assess student work in a way that meets students where they are with their skills.

Students learn to view writing as an ongoing process, giving them confidence to experiment and learn from feedback.

Lessons integrate useful collaboration skills.



NAME: _____
DATE: _____

6.3 Activity Page
CONTINUED

This tale tells us

Reading and writing work together. ("Read to write, write to read.")

Handwriting is an important part of writing!

I liked/did not like this tale because

Students are taught not just to write, but to think and to defend their thoughts.



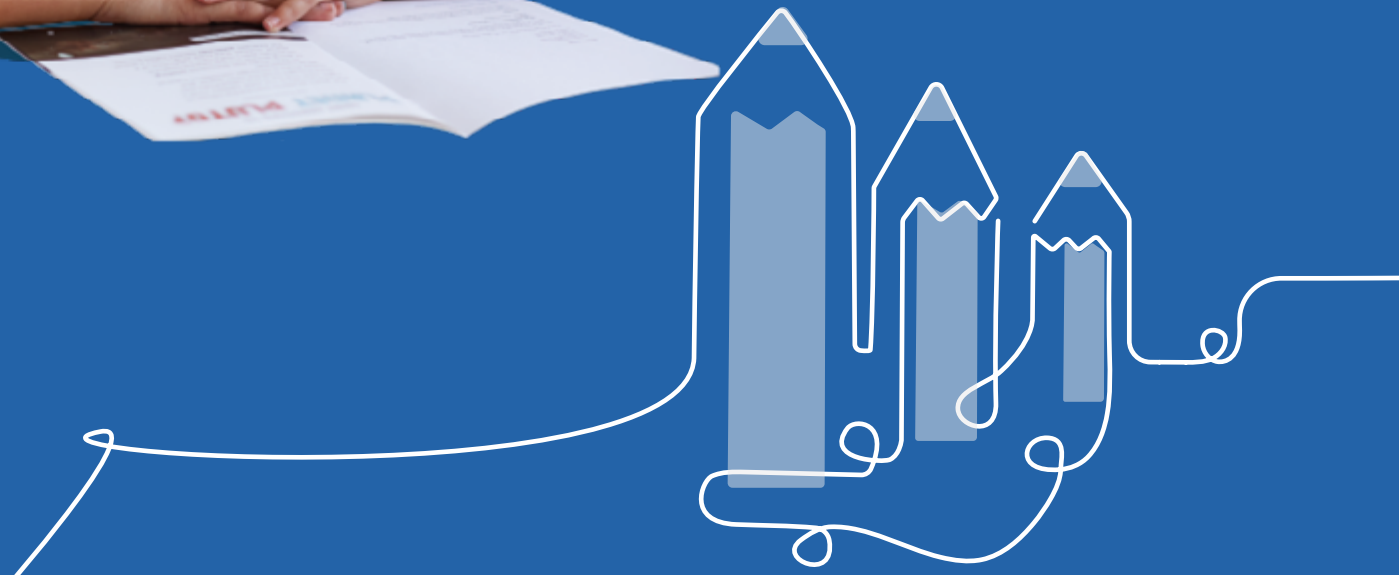
Amplify.

TEXAS

ELEMENTARY LITERACY PROGRAM
LECTOESCRITURA EN ESPAÑOL

English and Spanish Knowledge

While students are learning how to read, Knowledge Domains in English and Spanish give them authentic and engaging reasons to read. Students will use their skills to explore domains that relate to storytelling, science, and the history of our world as seen through the eyes of many different groups. All Knowledge Domains are available in English and Spanish, bringing the world to students in any Texas bilingual or dual language classroom. With these domains, you'll show your students why reading should become an exciting, rewarding, and useful part of their lives.



The science of reading: Knowledge



Build connections and context

Each Elementary Literacy Program Knowledge Domain gives students a base of vocabulary and concepts, building on what they've learned in previous domains. This helps students make connections within and across grades, building a base of background knowledge that will help them navigate new and more complex texts.



Emphasis on interactivity

We emphasize interactions with students, challenging them and encouraging them to think about the material rather than simply receive it. Each lesson includes many options for formative assessment and immediate adjustment to your class's needs.



Listen and understand

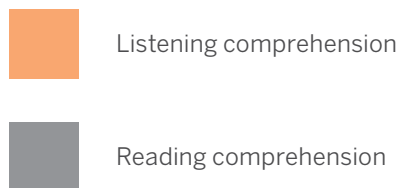
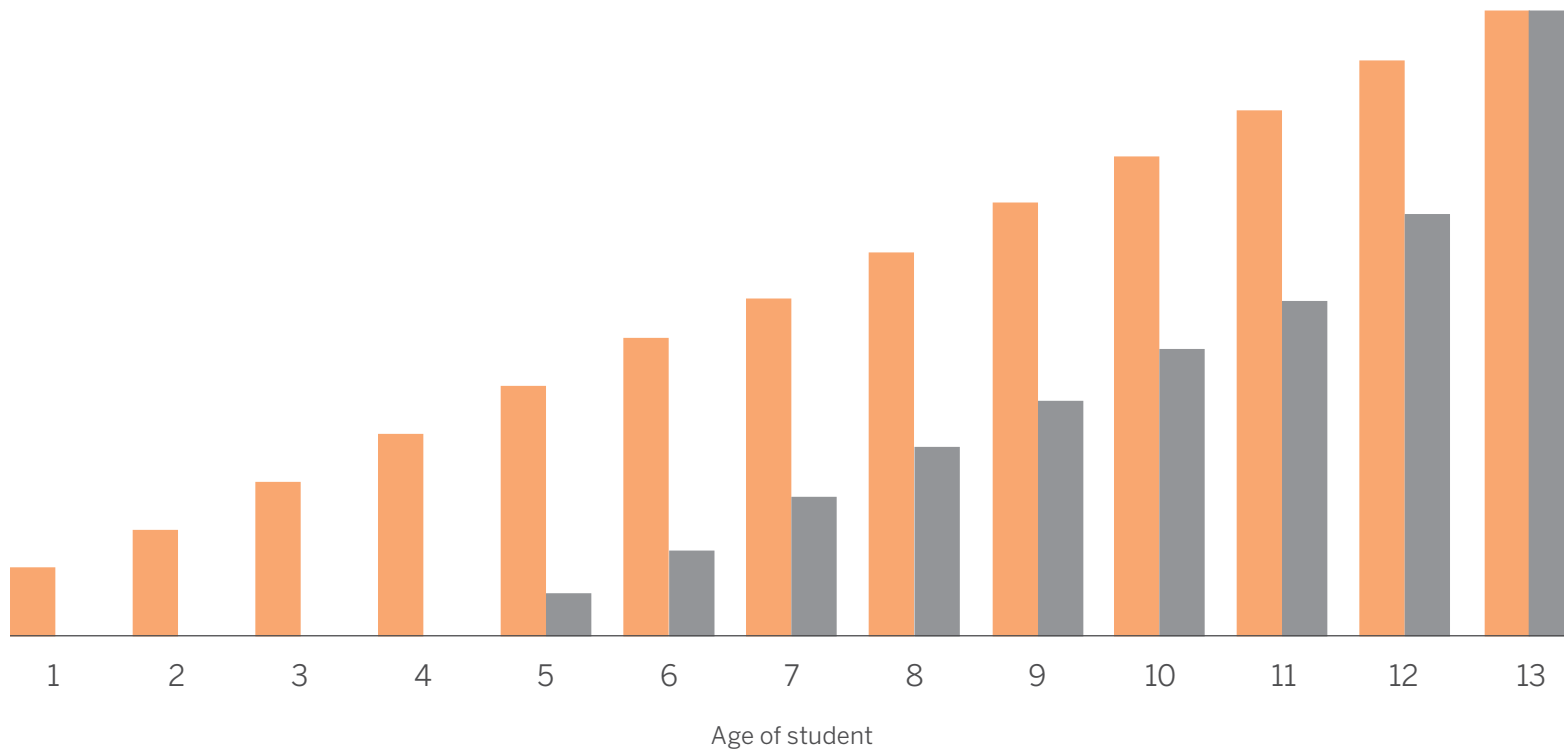
Students learn to listen and understand before they learn to read. By delivering knowledge through classroom Read-Alouds, we teach students the key comprehension skills they'll use throughout their reading lives.



Assess what's important

End-of-domain digital assessments for Knowledge Domains are fully voice acted, ensuring that each student's comprehension skills are being authentically tested. This not only helps build student test-taking confidence, but also gives you a more accurate picture of your class.

The direct relationship between listening and reading comprehension



Students' listening comprehension outpaces their reading comprehension until age thirteen. We've designed our Read-Aloud lessons around this fundamental understanding to make sure that students interact with complex texts and background knowledge from day one.

T.G. Sticht, 1974, 1984

Knowledge and Integrated units available for ELAR and SLAR



Built with students and their families at the core

- Materials can support any ESL, Bilingual, or Dual Language Immersion program
- Spanish materials based on a combination of authentic and carefully transadapted texts





Built with your instructional models in mind

- Dual Language Immersion (one way and two way)
- Any language allocation model
- Two-Teacher Model and One-Teacher Model
- Transitional Bilingual Education Programs

Página de actividades 7.4

Página de actividades 7.4

Haz una lluvia de ideas sobre tres recuerdos posibles para escribir tu narrativa personal y algunos eventos y detalles que podrías incluir. Recuerda que debe ser una historia verdadera que te haya sucedido a ti.

1

LECCIÓN

Introducción a las narrativas personales

ENFOQUE PRINCIPAL DE LA LECCIÓN

Escritura
Los estudiantes escribirán un párrafo sobre un recuerdo de la escuela. **LECS.6.6.2**

Audición y expresión oral
Los estudiantes definirán qué son las narrativas personales. **LECS.6.6.2**

Lectura
Los estudiantes inferirán información de recuerdos de seis palabras. **LECS.6.6.2**

Escritura
Los estudiantes escribirán recuerdos de seis palabras basándose en sus párrafos. **LECS.6.6.2**

EVALUACIÓN FORMATIVA

Página de actividades 1.1
Párrafo sobre un recuerdo Escribir un párrafo sobre un recuerdo. **LECS.6.6.2**

Página de actividades 1.2
Definir las narrativas personales Sintetizar qué elementos debe incluir una narrativa personal según los comentarios compartidos en clase. **LECS.6.6.2**

Página de actividades 1.3
Leer recuerdos de seis palabras Hacer una lista de la información que puede inferirse a partir de recuerdos de seis palabras y explicar cómo se llega a esas conclusiones. **LECS.6.6.2**

Página de actividades 1.4
Escribir recuerdos de seis palabras Condensar un párrafo sobre un recuerdo en un recuerdo de seis palabras. **LECS.6.6.2**

2

VISTAZO A LA LECCIÓN

	Agrupación	Duración	Materiales
Escritura (35 min)			
Lluvia de ideas sobre recuerdos	Individual	5 min	↳ Página de actividades 1.1
Los partes de un párrafo	Toda la clase	30 min	↳ lápices de colores
Escribir un párrafo sobre un recuerdo	Individual	20 min	
Audición y expresión oral (35 min)			
Definir qué son las narrativas personales	Toda la clase	15 min	↳ Página de actividades 1.2
Lectura (20 min)			
Leer y comentar recuerdos de seis palabras	Toda la clase	20 min	↳ Página de actividades 1.3
Escritura (20 min)			
Párrafo sobre un recuerdo: Recuerdos de seis palabras	Individual	20 min	↳ Página de actividades 1.4

anotaciones

e y el mono

o—; ¡Nadie es más grande y fuerte que yo! 13

Nono—; ¡Nadie es más rápido y listo que yo! 28

do y listo! —dijo Colmillo. 40

nono—. ¡Es mejor ser rápido y listo que grande 53

62

—; Vayamos a ver al Gran Maestro para 74

77

os salieron corriendo. 86

ue vivía en el rincón más oscuro de una 102

104

os de Colmillo y Nono. 114

una manera de resolver este asunto. Primero 127

143

es mejor. 145

—; ¡De acuerdo! —dijo Colmillo. 149

—; ¡De acuerdo! —dijo Nono. 153

Materials include

- Texas standards at point of use
- Authentic language Read-Alouds
- Some units built on authentic texts in Spanish
- Tools for bridging to English from Spanish (metalinguistic, contrastive analysis, cognitive transfer)

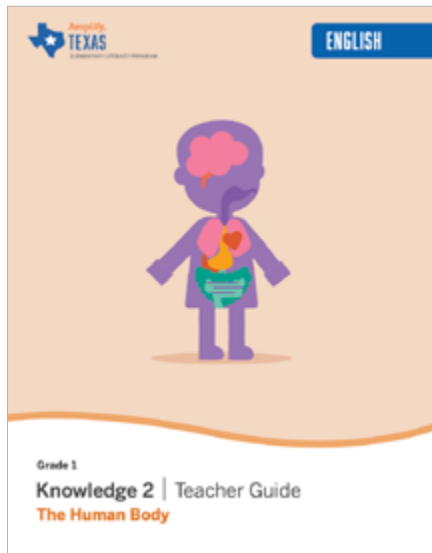
What's in an Elementary Literacy Program knowledge lesson?

Here's a deep dive into one of our lessons—this one from Grade 1, Domain 2, *The Human Body*—to give a sense of what your students will encounter in a typical Elementary Literacy Program knowledge lesson.

English and Spanish Trade Books and Guides



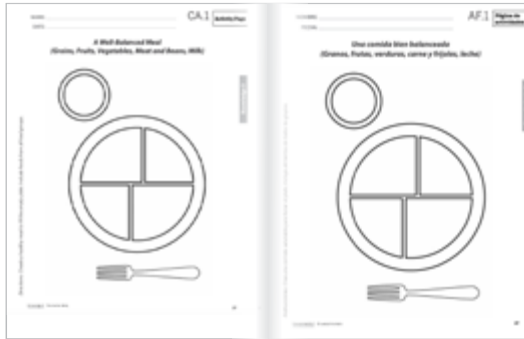
English and Spanish Teacher Guides



English and Spanish Flip Book



English and Spanish Activity Books



English and Spanish Digital Components



English and Spanish End-of-Domain Assessments

English and Spanish Image Cards



A laptop displaying a video player with a human body diagram and a tablet displaying a list of three items: "1 To buy food", "2 To hold food", and "3 To want food". The laptop screen shows a play button over a diagram of the human digestive system. The tablet screen shows a list of three items, each in a separate row.

Introduction

Each Knowledge lesson in K–2 begins with a review of previous knowledge, helping kids connect the knowledge they’re building as they grow as readers.

LESSON
1

THE HUMAN BODY
Everybody Has a Body

PRIMARY FOCUS OF LESSON

Speaking and Listening
Students will review what they know about how their bodies work and be introduced to the concept of a pediatrician. **TEKS 3.1.A-TEKS 3.7**
Students will listen to first-person texts. **TEKS 3.0.E**

Reading
Students will explain that the human body is a network of systems. **TEKS 3.9.D.I**

Language
Students will use illustrations and texts to learn or clarify word meanings. **TEKS 3.3**
Students will demonstrate understanding of the Tier 2 word systems. **TEKS 3.3.B**
Students will demonstrate understanding of the Tier 3 word organs. **TEKS 3.3.B**

Reading
Students will recognize characteristics and structures of informational texts, including the central idea and supporting evidence, features and graphics to locate or gain information, and organizational patterns. **TEKS 3.9.D.I; TEKS 3.9.D.II; TEKS 3.9.D.III**
Students will discuss the author’s purpose for writing a text. **TEKS 1.10.A**

Writing
With teacher support, students will work together to draft a topic sentence. **TEKS 3.11.A-TEKS 3.12.B**

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Activity Page 1.1 **Choose an Image** Students will identify an image that represents a network of systems. **TEKS 3.3**

TEKS 1.1.A Letter activity, assessment questions to clarify information, and answer questions using multiple responses.
TEKS 3.2.F Purpose of using newly acquired vocabulary in appropriate. **TEKS 3.3.E** Identify and experience first- and third-person texts. **TEKS 3.3.B** Recognize characteristics of informational text including the central idea and supporting evidence with adult assistance. **TEKS 3.3** Use illustrations and texts to learn or clarify word meanings.

Lesson 1 Everybody Has a Body

Each Knowledge lesson aligns to multiple key standards.

Opportunities for formative assessment during lessons are clearly highlighted to save you time.

Knowledge Domains give students context to understand vocabulary words.

CORE VOCABULARY

- human, adj.** having to do with, or acting like, a person
Example: Sometimes it seemed as if her dog had human emotions.
Variation(s): human, n.
- network, n.** a group of parts or systems that work together
Example: The boy created a network of roads for his toy car.
Variation(s): networks
- organs, n.** body parts that perform specific tasks
Example: All of the organs in your body work to keep you healthy.
Variation(s): organ
- oxygen, n.** a gas in air and water that living things need to survive
Example: Humans take oxygen into their lungs from the air they breathe.
Variation(s): none
- systems, n.** groups of organs that work together in the human body
Example: Human body systems include the digestive system and the circulatory system.
Variation(s): system

Vocabulary Chart for "Everybody Has a Body"

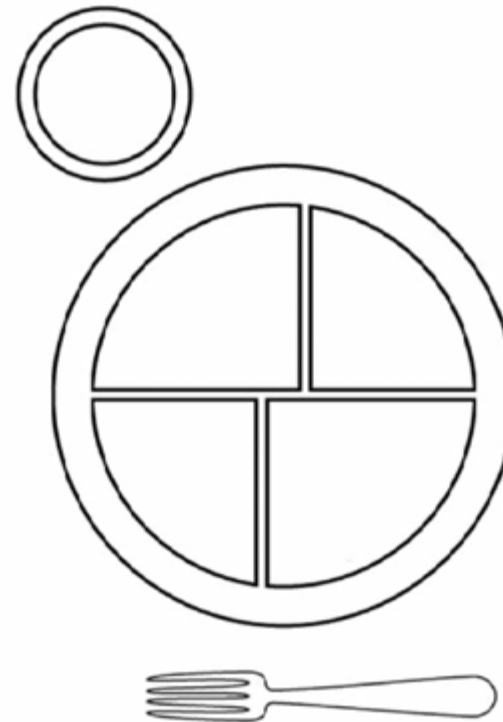
Type	Tier 3 Domain-Specific Words	Tier 2 General Academic Words	Tier 1 Everyday Speech Words
Vocabulary	oxygen (oxígeno)	network systems (sistemas) human (humano/a)	
Multiple Meaning	organs (órganos)		
Sayings and Phrases			

Students will fill in this empty plate with a drawing of a healthy meal as they gain knowledge about the food pyramid.

NAME: _____
DATE: _____

CA.1 **Activity Page**

**A Well-Balanced Meal
(Grains, Fruits, Vegetables, Meat and Beans, Milk)**



Directions: Create a healthy meal to fill the empty plate. Include foods from all food groups.

Knowledge 2

Interactive Read-Aloud

Students will begin their learning journey about the human body with a Read-Aloud. Through careful questions, students will start to piece together how these two concepts might connect.

Lesson 4: Chew, Swallow, Squeeze, and Churn
Introducing the Read-Aloud 10M

Speaking and Listening: Students will review functions and parts of the skeletal and muscular systems.

TEKS 3.1.A

WHAT HAVE WE ALREADY LEARNED? (10 MIN.)

- Remind students that Dr. Welbody, the rhyming pediatrician, has been teaching them about various systems at work within their body. Each system is made up of different organs or parts that do special jobs for the human body. The systems are all tied together in a network to keep the human body alive and healthy.
- Ask students to share what they have learned so far about the skeletal system and muscular system. You may prompt discussion with the following questions:
 - What does the skeletal system do for the human body? (*provides support as a framework; helps with movement of the body; protects important organs*)
 - Name some bones that make up the skeletal system. (*Answers may vary.*)
 - Give an example of a bone that protects an organ. (*skull protects brain; ribs protect heart and lungs, etc.*)
 - What makes it possible for you to bend your body in different places? (*joints*)
 - What system works with the skeletal system to help you move your body? (*muscular system*)
 - Tendons are cords under the skin. What two things do they join together? (*muscles and bones*)
 - Remember, you control voluntary muscles with your brain by thinking. Point to a voluntary muscle, and tell me what you can use it to do. (*Answers may vary, but may include arm muscles, hand muscles, muscles in your face.*)
 - What is the most important muscle in your body that needs to keep working for you to live? Hint: It's involuntary, meaning it works automatically. (*heart*)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

Speaking and Listening

Listening Actively

Beginning
 Ask simple yes/no questions (e.g., "Is the spine part of the skeletal system?").

Intermediate
 Provide students with a specific sentence frame (e.g., "_____ is part of the skeletal system.").

Advanced/Advanced High
 Encourage students to use key details in complete sentences.

ELPS 2.1

Read-Alouds have clear goals and are tightly aligned to standards.

Each Read-Aloud begins by reviewing previous material, helping students understand how knowledge fits together.

English Language Learner (ELL) supports are built into every lesson and provide specific guidance for ELLs across language proficiency levels.

Read-Alouds are supported by vivid images, increasing engagement and understanding.



Read-Alouds emphasize interactivity and critical thinking about the content.

Embedded differentiation gives teachers in-the-moment opportunities for enrichment and extra support.


A listening comprehension approach lets students focus on engaging with the content.

Challenge

Ask students what other types of bodies they can think of aside from the human body.

Here's one I made up about my favorite subject, the human body:


Show Image 1A-2: Dr. Welbody



*Everybody has a body
And I have one, too.
It is grand to understand
The things our bodies do.*

Now you say it with me. [Ask students to echo each line after you as you repeat the rhyme.]

Show Image 1A-3: Diverse people




What do you see in this picture?
The human body truly is an amazing thing.
Some parts of a human are on the outside where we can see them. What parts of your body can you see? What parts of the children sitting near you can you see? [Pause for answers.] You can probably see skin, hair,

faces, and fingernails. Skin comes in different colors. Hair does, too. Hair may be curly, wavy, or straight. Eyes may be brown, blue, or green. People are also different sizes and different ages, too.

TEKS 1.3.B

Show Image 1A-4: Diagram of the human body



Although people may look somewhat different from one another on the outside, on the inside all humans are pretty much alike. All humans have **organs**, such as stomachs and intestines, inside them. [Point to the diagram.] This is one meaning of the word organs. The organs work together in **systems** to keep each person alive and healthy. A system is a group of organs working together. For example, the stomach and intestines are part of the digestive system, which turns the food you eat into energy. During our time together, I am going to teach you about the skeletal system, the muscular system, the digestive system, the circulatory system, and the nervous system.

Application

After each Read-Aloud, students will apply what they've learned through word work and other writing and critical thinking activities.

Lesson 4: Chew, Swallow, Squeeze, and Churn

Application

20M

Writing: With support, students will draw the digestive system, write a sentence using the word *stomach*, and add to an informational paragraph.

TEKS 1.7.E: TEKS 1.11.B.i: TEKS 1.12.B

"MY BODY SYSTEMS" BOOKLET

- Tell students they will complete the third page of their booklets. Hand out the prepared booklets.

Show Image 4A-7: Dr. Welbody's digestive system

- Assist students in filling in the blank at the top of the page: My Digestive System.


Check for Understanding

Turn and Talk: Turn to a partner and discuss how the digestive system works. *(Answers may vary, but may include that when you eat food, it is digested through the digestive system.)*


- Ask students to use Dr. Welbody's digestive system as a model for drawing their own digestive system within the body shape on the third page.
- Go over the steps of the digestive process with them and remind them to include the mouth, esophagus, stomach, and small and large intestines.
- When they have finished drawing, instruct students to dictate a sentence to an adult using the word *stomach* (e.g., "Food gets churned up in my stomach.").
- Have students share their writing and drawings with each other.
- After students have shared with one another, tell them they will use their writing to create the next sentence in the informational paragraph on the body systems.

TEKS 1.7.E Interact with sources in meaningful ways such as illustrating or writing. **TEKS 1.11.B.i** Develop drafts in oral, pictorial, or written form by organizing with structure. **TEKS 1.12.B** dictate or compose informational texts, including procedural texts.

Flip Book 4A-7



Activity Page 2.1



ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

Writing

Beginning
Tell students to point to parts of their drawing as you name them (i.e., "Point to the stomach.>").

Intermediate
Provide students with a specific sentence frame (i.e., "The esophagus helps with digestions by . . .").

Advanced/Advanced High
Encourage students to dictate or write a complete sentence using vocabulary words related to the digestive system.

ELPS 5.B


Each lesson provides opportunities for informal checks to measure understanding.

Sidebars contain options for differentiated learning, including ELLs.

Based on the Read-Aloud, students get to practice informative and evocative writing.



Grade 1: Domain 2
The Busy Body Book: A Kid's Guide to Fitness



by Lizzy Rockwell

Summary: Students learn how key body parts work within the human body in this colorfully illustrated informational text, which features a diverse group of children engaging in various physical activities. Detailed diagrams of the human body focus on important body systems, providing the names and functions of key body parts. Students learn that while each body part plays a role, they must all work together to keep us strong and healthy.

Essential Question
 How does the human body work?

Use the chart below to review key body parts and their functions with students. Refer to the diagrams and text in the book during the discussion.

Body Part	What does it do?
Skeleton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supports and protects the body • helps us move
Muscles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help you move, lift, and stretch
Brain and Nerves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • control every move • get information from the world
Respiratory System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inhale oxygen, exhale waste • send oxygen to brain and muscles
Circulatory System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • move oxygen to other parts of the body • pump blood through the body
Digestive System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide food and water to the body • provide materials to build bone and muscle



All our Knowledge Domains are paired with trade books, extending the knowledge students are learning through an authentic text.

Knowledge 3–5

By Grades 3–5, students have mastered the basics of decoding and are hungry to use what they've learned to reach out to the world. Although Read-Alouds remain an important part of lessons, starting in Grade 3 students are encouraged to practice independent reading as well, finding a balance between strong teacher support and building independence and confidence as readers.

When you were a baby, you did not need to learn how to breathe. Your **lungs** worked **automatically**, bringing air into and out of your body. You also did not need to learn how to use your vocal cords to make sounds. When you were a baby, you made lots of funny noises and grunts. Ask your parents!

You did, however, need to learn how to change those grunts and noises into words so you could talk. You did this by listening to the people who talked to you when you were a baby. You practiced saying the same sounds and words. You learned to speak whatever language all of those people were speaking to you. If your family spoke only English to you, you learned to speak English. If your family spoke only Spanish to you, you learned to speak Spanish. People can learn to speak more than one language. Maybe you or some of your classmates speak more than one language.

Vocabulary words are highlighted, encouraging students to learn them in context.

Readers are available through the resource site.

Informational and literary texts engage with students and encourage them to reflect on their experiences.

El hacendado me dio una nota para que le entregara a John Silver, "el Largo". Me abrí paso por el embarcadero atestado, lleno de gente y carros cargados, hasta encontrar la taberna.

Era más brillante y limpia de lo que me esperaba. Las ventanas brillaban y el suelo estaba bien pulido. Los clientes eran marineros que hablaban entre ellos a viva voz y con entusiasmo.



Mientras esperaba, un hombre apareció desde una habitación lateral. **Deduje** que debía de ser John Silver, "el Largo". Le faltaba la pierna izquierda y caminaba con la ayuda de una muleta, que manejaba con una habilidad maravillosa, saltando sobre ella como un pájaro alegre. Silver era alto y fuerte, con la cara tan grande como un jamón, pero que **rebosaba** inteligencia. Silbaba mientras iba de mesa en mesa, chistando jovialmente o dando palmadas en el hombro a cada uno de sus huéspedes.

Desde la primera vez que se mencionó a John Silver en la carta del hacendado, temí que pudiera ser el mismo marinero de una sola pierna por el que estuve alerta en la posada Almirante Benbow. Pero una sola mirada a este hombre fue suficiente para convencerme de que no tenía nada que temer. Había visto al capitán, a Perro Negro y a Pew y creía saber cómo se veían los bucaneros, muy diferentes a este tabernero limpio y agradable.

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• Pida a los estudiantes que lean el tercer párrafo en silencio.

Para inferir. ¿Qué significa la palabra **apareció** en la primera oración del párrafo?

» salió o surgió

Independent reading is tied explicitly to learning about the world.

Lessons emphasize analysis, inference, and critical thinking.



Writing and language

As students progress from K–5, writing activities start to emphasize analysis, creativity, and independent thinking about the material students are learning.

Lección 11: Otras aventuras de Sapo, Parte II


Escritura

Enfoque principal: Con asistencia, los estudiantes escribirán un borrador de un párrafo de opinión. **TEKS 3.7.B; TEKS 3.11.B.i; TEKS 3.12.C**


ESCRIBIR UN PÁRRAFO DE OPINIÓN: BORRADOR (30 MIN) **TEKS 3.12.C**

- Recuerde a los estudiantes los pasos del proceso de escritura: planificación, borrador, revisión, corrección y publicación.
- Recuérdeles que en la lectura anterior completaron el paso de planificación de su párrafo de opinión.
- Diga a los estudiantes que hoy van a completar el siguiente paso: el borrador.
- Muestre la gráfica de ideas que crearon anteriormente. Si crearon muchas gráficas, comenten qué tema y personaje elegirían para su párrafo de opinión a partir de los ejemplos de apoyo del texto.
- Dirija a los estudiantes a la Página de actividades 11.8. Dígales que deben completar esta página mientras completan la gráfica ya preparada.
- Dígales que hoy usarán las palabras y frases que pensaron para su planificación para escribir oraciones.
- Pida a los estudiantes que busquen ideas para un título y muestre estas ideas. Dígales que volverán a consultarlas cuando el borrador esté terminado para evaluar si son opciones apropiadas.
- Diga a los estudiantes que lo primero que van a escribir en su borrador es la oración temática. Pregunte de los estudiantes: “¿Quién puede decirme qué es una oración temática?”. Explique que una oración temática es la primera oración de un párrafo que le dice al lector la idea principal sobre la que va a hablar el párrafo.
- Diga a los estudiantes que en un párrafo de opinión, esta oración contiene la opinión del escritor sobre el tema. En este caso, la oración temática enunciará una opinión sobre el tema y el personaje elegidos. Por ejemplo, una oración temática para este párrafo de opinión puede ser: “Creo que Topo es el mejor ejemplo del tema de la amistad en el cuento”.
- Pida a los estudiantes que compartan ideas sobre la oración temática y escribanlas. Elijan juntos una oración y escribanla en el primer rectángulo.

TEKS 3.12.C redacte textos argumentativos, incluyendo ensayos de opinión, utilizando el arte del escritor y las características del género para escribir. **TEKS 3.7.B** escriba una respuesta a un texto literario o informativo que demuestre la comprensión del texto. **TEKS 3.11.B.i** desarrolle borradores para convertirlos en un texto enfocado, estructurado y coherente al organizar un texto con una estructura intencionada, incluyendo una introducción y una conclusión.



Páginas de actividades 11.8



Desafío

Pida a los estudiantes que completen la Página de actividades 11.8 de manera individual.

Writing is presented as a way of communicating rather than a rote exercise.

Differentiation cues help you meet and challenge students at any point in their journey as writers.

Imaginative writing activities challenge students both to think and to engage emotionally.

Core Quests: transforming the classroom

Each of the grade levels in 3–5 contains a Core Quest. In these special units, all the normal rules of the classroom change, and students engage with language in surprising new ways. Here in this Grade 5 example, they learn to love the dense Shakespearian language of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* through imagery, close reading, and performance.



Lesson 11: Performing Shakespeare's Work

Performing Shakespeare's Work

90M

Primary Focus: Students will identify the main ideas of Act 3, Scene 1.

TEKS 5.3.B; TEKS 5.6.F; TEKS 5.6.G; TEKS 5.7.C; TEKS 5.7.D; TEKS 5.8.B

Students will perform scenes from Act 3, Scene 1, using appropriate gestures.

TEKS 5.1.C

LANGUAGE WARM-UP: DONKEY SOUNDS (5 MIN.)

- Invite students to the front of the classroom in groups and have them put on their Bottom transformation costumes. When they are up front, tell them to warm up by giving a big "Hee-Haw."
- If students have any particularly original transformation props, interview their creators about their inspiration.

Variation: Have the whole class stand and warm up together.

Variation: Remind students that, shortly after his transformation, Bottom sings in addition to making donkey noises. Ask for song recommendations and invite the class to sing them in the style of Bottom as a donkey. Encourage students to give a reason that links Bottom to the song they suggest.

TEKS 5.3.B Use context within and beyond a sentence to determine the relevant meaning of unfamiliar words or multiple-meaning words. TEKS 5.6.F Make inferences and use evidence to support understanding. TEKS 5.6.G Evaluate details used to determine key ideas. TEKS 5.7.C Use text evidence to support an appropriate response. TEKS 5.7.D Retell, paraphrase, or summarize texts in ways that maintain meaning and logical order. TEKS 5.8.B Analyze the relationships of and conflicts among the characters. TEKS 5.1.C Give an organized presentation employing eye contact, speaking rate, volume, enunciation, natural gestures, and conventions of language to communicate ideas effectively.

Lesson 11: Performing Shakespeare's Work

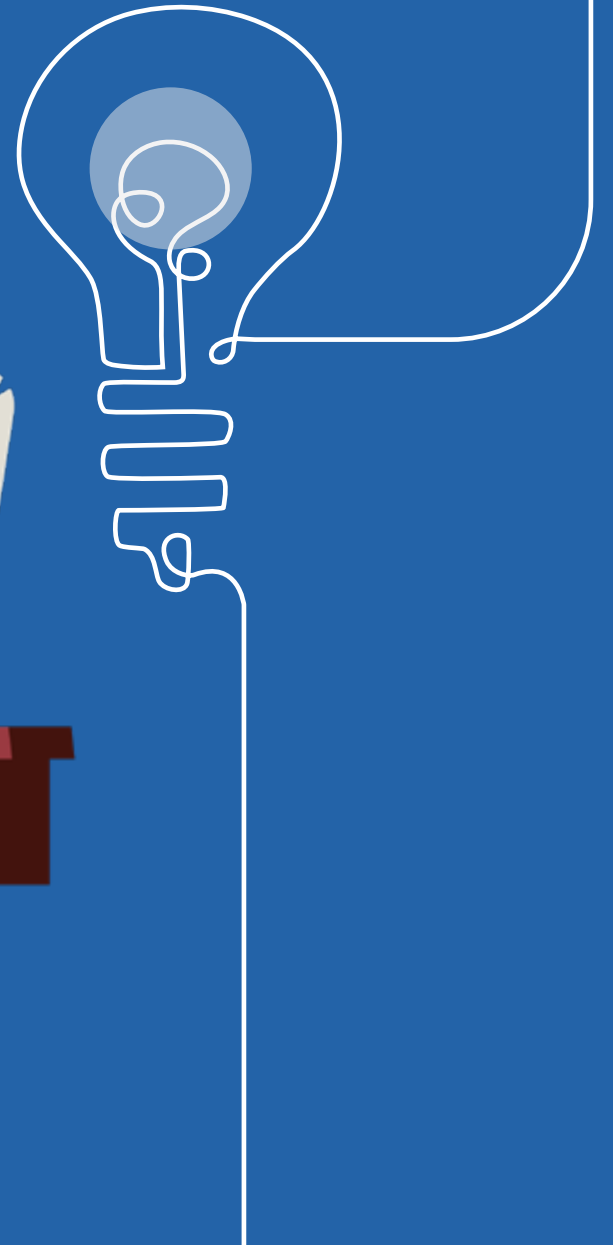
Challenge

Ask students how they think Bottom would like singing in a group of actors, based on what they have read in the text.

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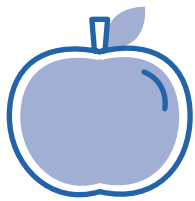
Teacher support and additional resources

There's more to the Elementary Literacy Program than just the lesson sequence. We also provide additional resources for students and teachers, including professional development, digital resources for students to enrich their classroom learning, and English language development resources for supporting all learners. In this section, we'll talk about some of those tools.



The science of reading: supporting instruction

The Elementary Literacy Program provides tools for measuring and understanding the different learners in each classroom, while empowering teachers with resources they need too.



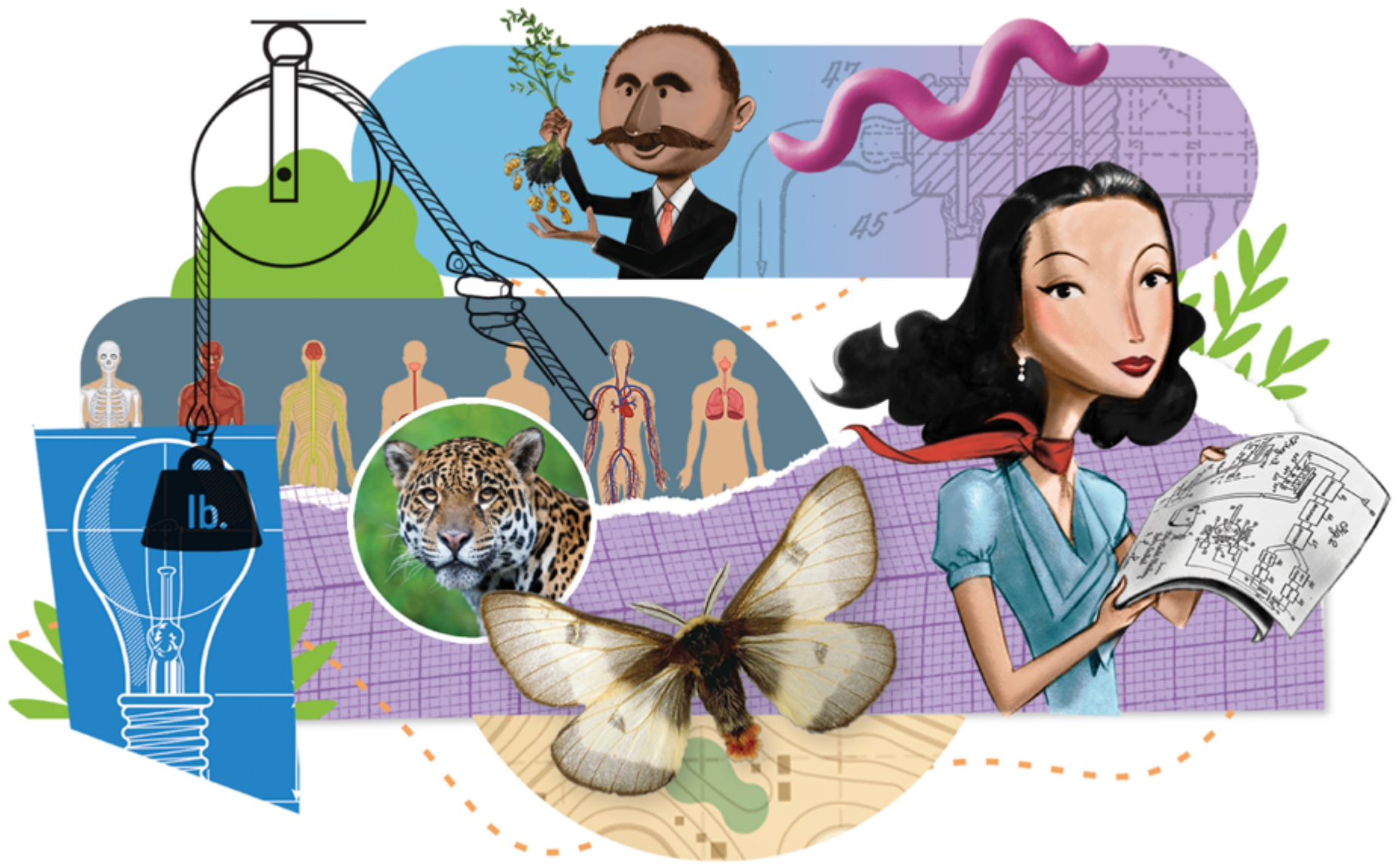
Teacher resources

From digital Teacher Guides to Image Cards, we provide all the support instructors need to plan and execute each Elementary Literacy Program lesson.



Assessment

Student assessment gives the necessary inputs needed to differentiate instruction effectively—from informal and minute-by-minute opportunities to lessons designed to remediate, enrich, and offer targeted practice.



Streamlined assessments to inform your instruction

We believe that giving you frequent and timely assessments is the key to classroom success. Here's our approach to assessments in the Elementary Literacy Program.

Daily formative assessments

Check for Understanding

Each lesson segment incorporates checks for understanding to increase engagement and to let you make real-time adjustments where they count most for your students.


Formative Assessment

Each lesson goal is standards-aligned and tied to a formative assessment opportunity, allowing you to see which students need more support with an objective.

Challenge


Slowly rotate the globe so your town is half in the path of the light and half out of the path of light and ask students what is happening in your town at that moment. (*sunrise*) Continue rotating the globe counterclockwise and ask what happens as your town goes back into shadow. (*sunset*)

Activity Page 1.1



- **Observation 2:** Help students observe that it is nighttime in your town when the sun is shining on the opposite side of the globe and your town is in shadow.
- Now continue slowly spinning the globe counterclockwise until the sticker is once again directly in the beam of light.
- **Observation 3:** Help students observe that when the earth spins all the way around one time, one whole day—or twenty-four hours—has passed on the earth.

Check for Understanding



What does the rotation of the earth on its axis cause? (*the cycle of daytime and nighttime*)

- Give students Activity Page 1.1. Read the prompts for each question and tell students to circle the appropriate answer.
- Collect Activity Page 1.1 to ensure that students understand how the rotation of the earth causes daytime and nighttime.

[End of Lesson](#)

TEKS 2.1.D

Reading
Students will identify examples of exaggeration in "Paul Bunyan."

TEKS 2.9.A

Language
Students will identify the meaning of the Tier 2 word *admiration* and use it correctly.

TEKS 2.3.C

Writing
With assistance, students will use a graphic organizer to identify elements of a tall tale in "Paul Bunyan."

TEKS 2.9.A

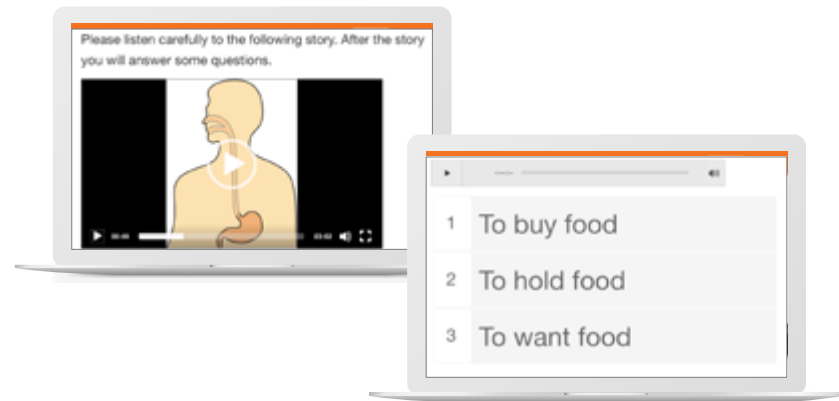
FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Exit Pass **Is "Paul Bunyan" a Tall Tale?** Students will identify one characteristic of tall tales that is present in "Paul Bunyan."

TEKS 2.9.A

Mid- and End-of-Unit Assessments

Each unit and domain includes a Mid-Unit and End-of-Unit Assessment, providing valuable information on the skills and content students have mastered. Digital end-of-unit assessments are available on a variety of platforms.



Benchmark Assessments

Benchmark Assessments help you set goals and monitor the growth of each student, providing a baseline at the beginning of the year and ensuring students are advancing toward grade-level objectives.

LESSON 15: ANALYSIS OF STUDENT ERRORS						
	Column 1:	Column 2:	Column 3:	Column 4:	Column 5:	Column 6:
Student name	w/ for /w/ pachic, whif, banif, thnk, shif	i for /i/ shif	Digraph Difficulties sh; th; wh sh; wh; wh thnk, shif munch	Consonant Clusters nk; tk; mp ng; sh; ff thnk, shif spring; shif	Tricky Words shp	Notes

To learn more and access introductory program resources and samples, visit the Texas Home Learning website (texashomelearning.org/instructional-materials-thl) or the Amplify Texas website (amplify.com/texas-home-learning/).

