

Daily 5 for Dummies With Cafe Inclusions

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Adapted From

A day by day guide to the management strategies in the books
The Daily Five & The Cafe
by
Gail Boushey and Joan Moser.

DAILY 5

Day 1

Establish a Gathering Place

"Class, we want you to hear this lovely sound.

[Ring the chimes.]

"We are going to use this sound all year when we want everyone's attention or we need to gather as a class. Let's make an anchor chart together and write down our ideas about what you think it might look like and sound like in our classroom when we ring these chimes."

Make anchor chart

"Boys and girls, let's practice your ideas."

Practice, go over the chart to see how they all did and CHECK-IN.

- Thumbs-up, right in front of their hearts, to signal if they knew in their hearts they were independent and successful with that behavior.
- Thumb sideways if they thought they were somewhat independent and successful but could do better.

Incorrect model - Ask someone to model the incorrect way. (usually a challenging student) Then ask the same student to model the appropriate behaviors.

Focus Lesson: "Three Ways to Read a Book."

Make anchor chart:

Three Ways to Read a Book

- Read the Pictures
- Read the Words

Good Books to Choose

- "David Goes to School" by David Shannon
- "Where the Wild Things Are" by Maurice Sendak
- "Peter's Chair" by Ezra Jack Keats
- "Stephanie's Ponytail"
- "We Share Everything"
- "Goodnight Gorilla"

Good Authors to Choose

- Mercer Mayer
- Robert Munsch
- Eric Carle
- Leo Lionni

"Today class, we are going to learn two ways to read a book. Who knows what those ways are?"

Discussion

"You are going to be detectives today and notice what it looks like and sounds like when we read a book two different ways. First, we will read a book using just the pictures. Pay close attention while I read! You'll need to be able to turn and tell an elbow buddy what you saw and heard when I'm through."

Model reading the pictures by talking about each picture in the book.

"Reading the pictures is one way of reading a story. Boys and girls, what did you notice us doing?"

Discussion

"You are great detectives! Now, see if you can tell what is the same and different when I read you the words of this book."

Read and model metacognitive process of thinking aloud.

"This was our second way to read a story - reading the words. Okay, detectives, what did you notice?"

Read to Self

"Today we are going to begin our very first day of the Daily Five. We know that the most important thing we can do to become better readers who love to read is to spend lots of time practicing reading. Let's begin by making an I-chart, with our ideas of why it is so important that we read to ourselves."

Top of chart - Read to Self, Independence

Under heading write - Why: to become a better reader

"That is why we will begin Daily Five with Read to Self. Why else do we read to ourselves?"

Write responses on chart

"If our class were to do Read to Self independently, which means all by yourselves, what do you think it might look, sound, or feel like?"

Add an 'I', which stands for Independence. Write "students" on the top left. Brainstorm appropriate Read-to-self behaviors and record response. Be sure "reading the whole time" is included. If not all the responses are generated the 1st time, you can add them later when reviewing how it went.

"These are all such good ideas. You already know a lot about how Read to Self looks, feels, and sounds. What about the teacher? What would the teacher be doing?"

Add "teacher" to the I-chart and add correct responses

Read to Self Independence	
Students	Teacher
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Read the whole time- Stay in 1 spot- Read Quietly- Get Started Right away- Work on Stamina	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Read with groups of kids- Read with kids one at a time- Listen to kids read- Help kids with reading strategies

Modeling

"Now that we have talked about what Read to Self might look like, sound like, and feel like, is there anyone who would like to model, or show the class?"

Choose student to model

"Let's look at Patrick as he models for us. Wow, he is certainly staying in one spot."

Point to I-chart while indicating each behavior student is demonstrating and applaud student's modeling

"Who can tell us what you saw Patrick doing as he was practicing Read to Self?"

Choose a few other models.

Incorrect Model

"Is there anyone who would like to model Read to Self the inappropriate way?"

Choose student that you believe would naturally do it the inappropriate way

"Okay, let's watch Benjamin as he models Read to Self the inappropriate way. Oh my, let's look at our chart to see what he is doing incorrectly."

Using the I-chart point out the behaviors that are incorrect

"Okay, Benjamin, now please show us the appropriate way to Read to Self. What do you guys notice that Benjamin is doing that is appropriate for Read to Self?"

As kids point out behaviors, be sure to touch them on the I-chart

PRACTICING READ TO SELF- THE THREE MINUTE START

"We are ready to have you all practice Read to Self. Each of you has a book box. Right now you are going to find out where children in our class sit during Read to Self. Then we will practice Read to Self, for just three minutes."

"The reason we are practicing for just three minutes is that we are working to help you build your stamina and to train your bodies and brains to do Read to Self the appropriate way, the ways we brainstormed on the chart and the way you saw some of your friends model. Building your stamina each day will help you all year long as we work toward becoming better readers who love to read."

Place children around the room. When someone is unable to focus on his or her book or stay in one spot it is

time to stop, even if the 3 minutes are not up. Do not manage by proximity or make eye contact. Sit in guided reading spot. Signal class back to the gathering space.

"Let's look over our I-chart of Read to Self and reflect on how it went. As we read through each of the items on the chart, think about your Read-to-Self behaviors. Were you practicing what readers who Read-to-Self do? Put your closed hand right next to your heart. As we go through each Read-to-Self behavior on our chart, think about how you did today. If you know in your heart that you were successful today, put your thumb up. If in your heart you know that you can improve in that area put your thumb sideways. Keep it close to you, right next to your heart."

Read over items on student side of I-chart, reflecting on each.

"Is there anyone who would like to share a celebration of what went well during our first practice?"

"Before we practice again, are there any changes you think we need to make?"

THREE MORE MINUTES OF PRACTICE AND CHECK-IN

"We are going to do another three-minute practice. Let's look one more time at our I-chart before we go. Is there anything we need to add to this chart to help make our Read-to-Self time go even better?"

Discuss and place children around room in different spots. After three minutes, signal to return to gathering place.

"Let's talk about how that three-minute practice of Read to Self went. Who would like to share something that went well?"

Review the I-chart again, with students using their thumbs to reflect upon their behaviors.

CAFÉ

WHOLE GROUP STRATEGY LESSON 1: "Check for Understanding"

Begin with a read-aloud.

- My name is Yoon by HeleRecorvits

"Girls and boys, as I read aloud to you today, I'm going to model how readers use a very important comprehension strategy, called Check for Understanding. Every book is written because the author has something they want to tell us. Sometimes it is to understand something or learn something new, or it may be to tell us a story. The secret to this strategy is remembering to think about what the author is telling us when we read and to stop often to check for understanding, which means we want to be sure we understand what we read."

Select a picture book with five to eight lines of text on each page, beautiful illustrations and a great story line.

After reading a page or two, stop and tell the students:

"Before I go any further, I need to use my comprehension strategy and stop and check for understanding. I don't want to keep reading if I don't know what is going on in the story."

Stop every few pages and talk aloud, explaining the sense we are making of the text. Also model not understanding.

"Boys and girls, did you notice that when I stopped to check for understanding, I didn't understand what was happening in the story? I can't continue to keep reading if I don't know what the author was just trying to tell me or I won't understand the rest of the story. So when I don't understand what I am reading, here is what I do: I back up and reread."

Continue modeling. At the end of the book, pull out a blank strategy card.

"Boys and girls, I just modeled for you one of the most important strategies readers use. Does anyone remember what words I used to describe this strategy? That's right! Check for Understanding!!"

Write the words on a post-it note and a child to write them on the card. The child should put his or her name on the card as well. Post the card under "Comprehension." While the student is doing this, introduce the CAFÉ Menu board.

"This is the board we'll use all year to remind you of the reading strategies that all readers use. We put strategies up on this board so that you can look at and try many different strategies as you read. It's a menu. How many of you have ever been to a restaurant? They hand you a menu, or you look up above the counter to see all the choices of the things you can eat."

"When you're picking out food from a restaurant menu, you make choices depending on what sounds tasty to eat, and what will be healthy for you. When you are reading, you choose different strategies to understand different types of books. If you're reading your favorite picture book, you might use certain strategies. If you're reading magazines or newspapers, you might have other ways of making sense of what you're reading. If you're reading on the Internet or gathering information on the computer, other strategies might be more effective."

"Today, we learn our 1st strategy on our CAFÉ menu - Check for Understanding. This strategy falls under the comprehension part of our menu, which means that you can understand what you read. Can anyone tell me what it means to Check for Understanding and why it is so important that we do it?"

REVIEW THE LESSON

"We just learned about the first part of Daily Five called Read to Self. What did you learn about why we do Read to Self, and how we do Read to Self?"

Closure, sharing, and review of the lessons of the day.

Day 2

CAFÉ

WHOLE GROUP STRATEGY LESSON 2: "Cross Checking"

"Boys and girls, I have a wonderful book I am going to read to you. As I read this, I am going to model again the comprehension strategy Check for Understanding."

Point to the card on the CAFÉ menu

"Remember, comprehension means 'I understand what I read.'"

"Boys and girls, I have already modeled a strategy readers' use when they are trying to comprehend, or understand, what they read. While I read this book, I will continue to show you how readers use that strategy, but I am also going to introduce you to another very important strategy that all readers use, even adults. This next strategy is used when you are trying to read the words of a book. It is called Cross Checking and fits right here under Accuracy on our CAFÉ Menu. Accuracy means 'I can read the words.'"

Read a book modeling Check for Understanding, when you come to a difficult word to say:

"I'm not sure what this word is. I think I'll try Cross Checking. Perhaps that strategy will help me read the word. Cross checking means I need to try reading the word and then ask myself three questions:

- 1. Does what I just read look right; do the letters and/or pictures match what I am saying? (We take one arm and cross it over our body so our hand is on the opposite shoulder.)*
- 2. Does it sound right? (We take the other hand and cross it over our body to the opposite shoulder so that we have a cross in front of us.)*
- 3. Does it make sense? (both arms drop down to our sides.)"*

Model and make the hand motions.

Continue reading and also model this strategy by reading a word incorrectly and not stopping. Read on to the end of the sentence.

"Hey, something didn't make sense. I'm going to read it again and see if I can figure out which word I missed."

"Boys and girls, I just modeled again the comprehension strategy of Check for Understanding. You also saw a brand new strategy under Accuracy, called Cross Checking. Remember that accuracy means 'I can read the words.' You can use this strategy when you read to yourself and come to a word that are not sure of."

Write "Cross Checking—Do the pictures and/or words look right, sound right, and make sense?" on a post-it note and ask a child to write it on a blank strategy card and add their name to the card. If they wish, they can add a picture. Add the card to the CAFÉ Menu.

READ TO SELF

1. Review the I-charts.
2. Choose 1-3 students to come to the front of the group with their book boxes and model Read to Self.
3. Place children and their book boxes around the room. Avoid eye contact.
4. Let students read for 4 minutes.
5. Signal to meet as a whole group and "Check-In."
6. Discuss how it went; add to I-chart as needed
7. Practice one or two more times.
8. Add to I-chart "Sense of Urgency."

Focus Lesson: "Three Ways to Read a Book."

Step 3 - Retell a story.

Begin by reviewing the previous day's lessons.

"Please put a thumb in the air if you remember the two ways to read a book that we learned about yesterday. Please turn and tell your elbow buddy one of the ways, and see if he or she can remember the other way."

"Today, we are going to look at one last way to read a book, and that is 'retelling a story I read before.' This is the book I just read to you yesterday. Because I read you the words and the pictures, it is still pretty fresh in my mind, so watch closely and I'll show you what it looks like and sounds like when you retell."

Go through book page by page, retelling the book with much detail. Add this to the anchor chart on ways to read a book.

"Did you notice that I used the pictures and what I remembered from reading the words to retell the story? It is a fun way to read a book, especially a favorite book! Today, when you build your stamina in Read-to-Self time, you may choose to read the words or the pictures, or retell a book you already read."

It is essential to teach what it looks and sounds like to read the pictures, read the words, and retell.

READ TO SELF

1. Review the I-charts.
2. Choose one to three students to come to the front of the group to model Read to Self.
3. Place children and their book boxes around the room. Avoid eye contact.
4. Let students read for 5 minutes.
5. Signal to meet as a whole group and "Check-In."
6. Discuss how it went; add to I-chart as needed
7. Continue practicing building stamina.

Closure, sharing and review of the lessons for the day.

Day 3

CAFÉ

WHOLE GROUP STRATEGY LESSON 3: Tune In to Interesting Words

"Girls and boys, today I'm excited to introduce you to another one of our CAFÉ Menu items, Expand Vocabulary. Expand Vocabulary means 'to know, find, and use interesting words.' We want to learn more and more words so we can read them and know what they mean as well as use them in our writing and speaking. We are going to learn many interesting words this year. I can hardly wait! Today as I am reading this book, I am going to be watching for interesting words and really tune in to them, which means 'to pay attention to them.'"

Choose a book with interesting words. As we read stop once or twice in the story, to comment on a word that strikes us as particularly interesting. *Remember enthusiasm is contagious!!*

"Did you hear the word I read? I love that word! It sounds so interesting and feels delightful as I say it. Aren't words wonderful? Tuning in to interesting words is a great strategy for expanding our vocabulary. As we grow as readers, we want to learn many new words to expand our vocabularies."

Continue modeling the other two strategies, Check for Understanding and Cross Checking. Touch the corresponding cards on the CAFÉ menu.

Write "Tune in to interesting words and use new vocabulary in speaking and writing" on a post-it note and ask a child to write it on a blank strategy card and add their name to the card. If they wish, they can add a picture.

Add the card to the CAFÉ Menu.

"Boys and girls, we have another strategy up on our CAFÉ Menu. It is so exciting! I just modeled for you the Expand Vocabulary strategy of Tune In to Interesting Words. It is a wonderful strategy for expanding your vocabulary, and all it takes is paying attention to words as you read!"

Focus Lesson: "Where to Sit in Room"

1. Discuss with students what makes a good place to sit in the room to Read to Self. Create an I-chart to teach and reinforce where they should choose to sit in the room.
2. Pick 1-3 students to model correct locations and 1 student to model incorrect/correct location
3. Practice having students choose a location to Read to Self, Check-in to see how it went.
4. 1-minute review of "Three Ways to Read a Book."

READ TO SELF

Review I-chart.

Continue "10 Steps to Improve Muscle Memory," adding 1-2 minutes to stamina.

1. Identify what is to be taught.
2. Set a purpose and a sense of urgency.
3. Brainstorm behaviors desired using an I-chart.
4. Model most-desirable behaviors.
5. Incorrect model—least-desirable behaviors, then model most-desirable behaviors.
6. Everyone practice and build stamina.
7. Teacher stays out of the way.
8. Quiet signal—Come back to group.
9. Group check-in—"How did you do?"
10. Repeat 1 through 9

Closure, sharing, and review of the lessons of the day.

Day 4

CAFÉ

WHOLE GROUP STRATEGY LESSON 4: "Back up and Reread"

"Boys and girls, I am going to teach you another comprehension strategy. It is called Back Up and Reread. You might already know this strategy. Let me show you how I use it when I am reading. When I was reading to you and I got to the end of this section, I used the comprehension strategy Check for Understanding.

Be sure to touch the Check for Understanding card on the CAFÉ menu board.

"I couldn't remember what I'd read, so now I'm going to turn back to the beginning of this section and reread it. The secret to making this strategy work is that I have to really pay attention to what I am reading. Sometimes I need to slow down and back up to read it more slowly so I can really think about the meaning.

Reread the section again, this time more slowly while enunciating the words clearly.

"Class, I just reread the section. Now I will try my other strategy of Check for Understanding to see if backing up and rereading helped me understand what I read. Let's see, I just read that . . . Wow, Back Up and Reread helped me remember what I just read.

"Think about it: I just used two of the strategies together to help me remember my reading. I started with Check for Understanding. When I couldn't remember what I'd read, I backed up and reread the section and then checked for understanding again, and I could remember what was happening in the story."

Write "Back Up and Reread" on a post-it note and ask a child to write it on a blank strategy card and add their name to the card. If they wish, they can add a picture. Add the card to the CAFÉ Menu.

"Boys and girls, I am going to add this strategy to our CAFÉ menu right here under Comprehension. When you are reading today and you realize you don't remember what you read after checking for understanding, try the strategy of Back Up and Reread and see if it helped you remember what you read."

Focus Lesson: "Where to Sit in Room"

1. Review I-Chart "Where to Sit in Room:
2. Practice choosing where to sit.
3. One-minute review of "Three Ways to Read a Book"

READ TO SELF

Review I-chart.

Continue "10 Steps to Improve Muscle Memory," adding 1-2 minutes to stamina.

1. Identify what is to be taught.
2. Set a purpose and a sense of urgency.
3. Brainstorm behaviors desired using an I-chart.
4. Model most-desirable behaviors.
5. Incorrect model—least-desirable behaviors, then model most-desirable behaviors.
6. Everyone practice and build stamina.
7. Teacher stays out of the way.
8. Quiet signal—Come back to group.
9. Group check-in—"How did you do?"
10. Repeat 1 through 9

Closure, sharing, and review of the lessons of the day.

Day 5

Focus Lesson: Quick review of anchor charts and I-charts from each day:

- Three Ways to Read a Book
- Where to Sit in Room
- Read-to-Self Behaviors

READ TO SELF

Review I-chart.

Continue "10 Steps to Improve Muscle Memory," adding 1-2 minutes to stamina.

1. Identify what is to be taught.
2. Set a purpose and a sense of urgency.
3. Brainstorm behaviors desired using an I-chart.
4. Model most-desirable behaviors.
5. Incorrect model—least-desirable behaviors, then model most-desirable behaviors.
6. Everyone practice and build stamina.
7. Teacher stays out of the way.
8. Quiet signal—Come back to group.
9. Group check-in—"How did you do?"
10. Repeat 1 through 9

CAFÉ

Continue reviewing all strategies introduced to this point.

- Check for Understanding
- Cross Checking
- Tune Into Interesting Words
- Back-up and Reread

CAFÉ Focus Lesson: Introduce Work on Writing

"Today we are going to begin our very first day of the Daily Five's Work on Writing. We will be doing Work on Writing every day. Turn to an elbow buddy and talk over why you think it is so important to write every day."

"Who would like to share your partner's ideas of why it is so important to write every day?"

I-Chart

Urgency:

- Helps us become better readers and writers
- We care about writing and the people who read it.
- Choice
- It is fun.
- Works on the fluency of writing

Work on Writing <u>Independence</u>	
Urgency:	
	❖ To become better readers
	❖ (Other responses of kids)
Students	Teacher

Focus Lesson: Writing Words you can't Spell.

"Friends, before we brainstorm what independent writers do in our classroom; there is something you need to know that will really help you with your independence."

With blank paper and marker, turn to the chart and think aloud before we begin our story.

"Let's pretend this is my writer's notebook. I will use this chart paper instead of my notebook so you can all see what I think about when writing. Last night the weirdest thing happened, and I just couldn't wait to write about it in my writer's notebook. I was sitting outside after dinner reading a book when I heard the rush of wings right above my head. I looked up from my book to see a huge owl land on the railing of my deck. I sat perfectly still, hardly daring to breathe. The owl was staring very intently into the grassy area below. Suddenly the owl seemed to fall right off the edge of the deck! I jumped up and ran to the deck's edge just in time to see the owl grab a huge rat and take off flying with it into the air. What a good dinner for the owl!"

"Okay, there is my plan for what I will write about. Now I am ready to get started."

Start writing from the beginning, modeling very explicitly how to write the sounds we hear. After writing the first three words, pause.

"Boys and girls, I don't know how to spell weirdest, but I really want to use that word. When writers in our room come to a word they don't know how to spell, they just write the sounds they hear, put a line under it so they can come back to it later, then keep writing."

Write the following: "Last night the weirdest thing happened to me..."

"Did you notice that I did not get up to ask anyone how to spell the word? I will work on the correct spelling later."

Continue writing and modeling.

Closure, sharing, and review of the lessons of the day

Day 6

Focus Lesson: How to choose "Good Fit Books:

I PICK

I choose a book

Purpose—Why do I want to read it?

Interest—Does it interest me?

Comprehend—Am I understanding what I am reading?

Know—I know most of the words.

Come to school with a bag of shoes. Have a Sunday best, tennis, snow boots, bowling shoe and husband's much too large shoe. Put out each pair and ask what they think the purpose of these shoes is.

"Each pair of shoes has its purpose. I certainly would not wear snow boots to bowl! Just like choosing which shoes to wear for which activity, we also have a purpose when we choose a book. The purpose for choosing a book may be because you want to learn about a certain topic or just to read for fun,"

During examination of shoes move the discussion to interest. Discuss the importance of choosing books that interest us as well. Share variety of books we are interested in and those we are not. Guide discussion to favorite genres, authors, and types of books that interest each student.

In the bag of shoes, pull out the husband's much too large shoes.

"This is just like a book that is either too hard to read or that we don't understand. The shoes don't fit and neither does the book."

Have a couple students remove a shoe and try to trade.

"This is just like books! Books that are a good fit for one student may not be a good fit for another."

"If Josie has on her own gym shoes and is in the gym, she has a good-fit pair of shoes; they are a good-fit pair of shoes for her because they are the correct shoes for her purpose, her interest, and are not too big or too small—they fit. She can be very successful in gym wearing shoes that are a good fit. If she has a

book that is a good fit for her, she will be very successful reading that book. Pete's gym shoes also are the correct shoes for Josie's purpose and interest, but they are way too big for her. She will not be successful in gym wearing those shoes because they are not a good fit. Likewise if she is reading Pete's book that may be too hard, it is not a good fit and she will not be successful, not to mention it is just not fun."

Explain there are two more ways to know if a book is a good fit; comprehension and know most of the words.

Model comprehension by using a picture book, a good fit chapter book and a finance magazine or medical journal. Go through each of the books, modeling the I-PICK strategy.

Explain the purpose and meaning of fluency. On a blank card - "Read Appropriate-Level Texts That Are a Good Fit." Post under fluency.

READ TO SELF

Quick review of Read-to-Self chart. Continue to use "10 Steps to Improve Muscle memory," adding 1-2 minutes to stamina.

Focus Lesson: Work on Writing Independence

Brainstorm behaviors for writing independently. Write them on the I-Chart.

"Friends, now let's see if anyone in our room would like to model Work on Writing the correct way for us."

Ask one to three students to model writing independently.

"Who would like to model the wrong way for us?"

One or two students model incorrectly. Then see if they can do it correctly.

"Now we are going to have a three minute practice."

Place children around the room. When someone is unable to focus on his or her writing or stay in one spot it is time to stop. Do not manage by proximity or make eye contact. Sit in guided reading spot. Signal class back to the gathering space.

"Let's look over our I-chart of Writing and reflect on how it went. As we read through each of the items on the chart, think about your writing behaviors. Were you practicing what readers who write do? Put your closed hand right next to your heart. As we go through each Writing behavior on our chart, think about how you did today. If you know in your heart that you were successful today, put your thumb up. If in your heart you know that you can improve in that area, put your thumb sideways. Keep it close to you, right next to your heart."

Read over items on student side of I-chart, reflecting on each.

"Is there anyone who would like to share a celebration of what went well during our first practice?"

"Before we practice again, are there any changes you think we need to make?"

Model again. Practice again adding one or two minutes.

Check in.

Closure, sharing and review of the day's lesson.

Word Work

Day 7

CAFÉ: WHOLE GROUP STRATEGY

LESSON: Monitor and Fix Up

Definition: *Readers stop and think if what they are reading makes sense, whether they understand what is*

Work on Writing Independence

Urgency:

- ❖ To become better readers
- ❖ (Other responses of kids)

Students

Teacher

- Write the whole time.
- Stay in one spot.
- Work quietly.
- Choice of what to write.
- Get started quickly.
- Underline words we're not sure how to spell and move on.

Work with students

happening in the story, or what the selection is about. If meaning breaks down, the reader has strategies to go back and fix it.

Model with a picture book.

"Part of what I just read doesn't make sense. I am going to stop and ask myself some questions to see if I can figure it out. For example:

- *Who is this story about?*
- *What is happening in this story?*
- *What is the author trying to tell me?*

Asking these questions causes me to stop and think about what I am reading.

"If after I have monitored or thought about what I was reading I am still lost or can't figure it out, I either reread the selection and try a fix-up strategy or I read on and try stopping again later in the passage. If it still doesn't make sense after the second attempt, I will have to ask someone for clarification or choose a book that is more appropriate to my level."

Some fix-up strategies readers use:

- Summarize text.
- Go back and adjust the rate at which we read.
- Reread the text while thinking carefully.
- Read on to see whether the information becomes clear.
- Skim and scan the selection to gain meaning.
- Ask for help.

Add the strategy card for Monitor & Fix Up.

Focus Lesson: Quick review of Choosing Good Fit books. Use chart

I PICK

I choose a book

Purpose—Why do I want to read it?

Interest—Does it interest me?

Comprehend—Am I understanding what I am reading?

Know—I know most of the words.

Read to Self: Quick review of Read to Self I-chart. Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Work on Writing: Continue to write in journals.

Closure, sharing, and review of the lessons of the day.

Word Work

Day 8

Focus Lesson: Review

Quick review of Choosing Good Fit books, I PICK, Monitor & Fix up, check for Understanding, & Cross Checking

Read to Self

Quick review of Read to Self I-chart

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Whole Group Lesson: Work on Writing

Create I-Chart for where to sit in room during Work on Writing.
Brainstorm and practice what materials to use during writing.

- Notebook
- Pencil or pen
- Drawing or Sketching

Review Work-on-Writing I-chart.

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Closure, sharing, and review of the lessons of the day.

Word Work

Day 9

CAFÉ

WHOLE GROUP STRATEGY LESSON: Voracious Reading to Expand Vocabulary

Definition: Readers increase their vocabulary by reading and reading and reading.
Remind students to choose good-fit books and be motivated to stick with reading.

Focus Lesson:

Quick review of Choosing Good Fit books. Use chart

Read to Self

Quick review of Read to Self I-chart
Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Work on Writing: Focus Lesson

Brainstorm a list of topics children could write about.

What to write about.....

- Make a list of topics (vacation, dog, sister, etc.). *Have an idea page in notebook*
- Make a list of forms (letters, lists, narrative).
- Post lists for students' reference.

Review Work-on-Writing I-chart.

Then students write their own.

(Also see "Notebook Know-How" by Amy Buckner for Ideas)

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Closure, sharing, and review of the lessons of the day.

Word Work

Day 10

Focus Lesson: Quick review of Choosing Good Fit books.

Use chart

One-on-One Assessing

When students reach stamina level on Read-to-Self of 7 to 15 minutes we start individual assessments.

Assess one student at a time using the following steps - "From Assessment to Instruction."

1. Assess individual student.
2. Discuss with student what he or she knows about him -or herself as a reader as well as what you know and have learned about him or her as a reader, using CAFFE menu as a reference. (p. 24 & 143)
3. Set goal and identify reading strategies with student.
4. Student declares goal on CAFÉ Menu.
5. Teacher fills out Strategy Groups form. (p. 21, 22 & 147)
6. Teacher fills out individual Reading Conference sheet (p. 25, 148, 149)
7. Instruction

Read to Self

Quick review of Read to Self I-chart

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Work on Writing

Focus Lesson

Brainstorm a list of forms children could write about.

- Letters
- Lists
- Narratives
- Expository

Then students write their own. Review Work-on-Writing I-chart. Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Closure, sharing, and review of the lessons of the day.

Word Work

Day 11

Focus Lesson 1

Definition: *Readers ring information from what they already know or what they have read before about a topic and connect it with what they are reading to increase their understanding of the text and to remember what they have read.*

LPICK

I choose a book

Purpose—Why do I want to read it?

Interest-Does it interest me?

Comprehend—Am I understanding what I am reading?

Know—I know most of the words.

Use a grade-appropriate text, model for students how we activate our prior knowledge before we begin reading. As we provide guided practice, ask students to 'listen and talk' to their elbow buddy about the following:

- Activate or think about your prior knowledge or connections you have to the text.
- How did you feel in a similar situation?
- How did these connections help you to better understand the story?

"What experiences have you had that might be similar to what this book cover is telling you?"

"What do you already know about this content, genre, or author?"

"While reading: Does this part of the story remind you of anything you have done before or read before that will help you understand this section of the story better?"

"Using what you already knew about the topic, did that information help you understand this selection?"

Remind students that the goal of using prior knowledge is to connect us to the text for better understanding and retention of what we read.

We may take out a KWL chart and fill it out with students, coaching them through the process of drawing on their background knowledge and connecting it to the text.

Have a student write "Use Prior Knowledge to Connect with Text" on a CAFÉ menu card.

Read to Self

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Work on Writing

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Focus Lesson 3: Read to Someone

"Before we brainstorm the behaviors of Read to Someone, we'd like to teach you a couple of tricks for being good reading partners. We want to tell you a little story. As you know, my sister doesn't like spiders. What do you suppose she says and does when she sees a spider?"

"I scream, so I bet she screams!"

"She sure does. She says EEKK!"

On the chart paper write the letters EEKK, one under the other down the left side.

"And then do you know what she does? She moves over, really close to me. She sits elbow to elbow, knee to knee, right beside me."

On the chart paper, write "Elbow, Elbow" by the two E's and "Knee, Knee" by the two K's.

"Haley, would you come sit right up here beside me and pretend you are my sister who has just seen a spider?"

Model so that elbows and knees are lined up, almost touching. This close proximity allows for children to read quietly and still be heard by their partners but not loud enough for the rest of the class to hear. This sitting arrangement allows partners to look on and read the same book if they choose.

"See how easy it is for the two of us to share a book when we sit this way? Listen how quiet our voices can be when we sit this close."

"Haley, can you hear me even though I am reading to you in a very soft voice?" "Ben, you are sitting the farthest from us. Can you hear my voice as I read to Haley?"

Model correctly and incorrectly.

Check for Understanding

"Think back to the picture books I have been reading to you. Put your thumb up if you remember seeing and hearing me stop at the end of every page or so to try to remember who I was reading about and what was happening."

Jose: "I remember that. You called it Check for Understanding."

"That's right. "

Start a new anchor chart titled "Ways to Read to Someone" and add "Check for Understanding" under the title.

"Whenever we read, we stop to check for understanding, even when we read to someone. Let me show you what that would look like. Jose will you help me?"

"Turn to an elbow buddy and tell them how partners sit when they are doing Read to Someone."

"Turn to a different elbow buddy and tell them what kind of voice we use when we read to someone."

"We read along with our eyes and ears, because when Jose is finished with the first page, we will be checking for understanding." (The Three Bears)

"Jose would you start Read to Someone and read the first page of this book?"

After he reads we hold up a wooden check mark that says "Check for Understanding." We explain that the check mark reminded us to listen to Jose so that when he was finished, we could check for understanding by summarizing what he read.

"Jose, I just heard you read that there were three bears who lived in a forest and they were going to eat their porridge for breakfast, but it was too hot. So they decided to go for a walk to let it cool down."

Jose indicates that this is correct.

"Now, boys and girls, we are going to switch jobs. I am going to read and Jose is going to check for understanding."

After we read the next page, Jose checks for the "who" and "what" in the story. We switch roles again, but we do not correctly summarize the gist of the reading. Jose responds, "That's not what I read."

"Jose told me that I did not understand and remember what he just read. If that happens, Jose rereads the page. This time I listen very carefully, trying to remember what he just read so I can check for understanding."

Jose reads again and this time summarizes it correctly.

Then students are asked to tell an elbow buddy what the listener's job is when the reader is reading.

Create an I-Chart

"If a visitor were to walk into our classroom and see us reading to someone independently, what might they see you and I doing?"

Record each thought, placing the child's name beside it.

"Boys and girls, what do you think I will be doing?"

Work with students.

Read to Someone Independence

Urgency:

- ❖ *To become better readers*
- ❖ *Best way to practice fluency*
- ❖ *It's FUN!!*

Students

- Sit EEKK
- Use a soft voice
- Read the whole time
- Stay in one Spot
- Get started right away

Teacher

Work with students

Read to Someone

Select one to three sets of partners to come to the front with their book boxes and model the correct behaviors of Read to Someone. Then model incorrectly.

1. Place children in locations to practice for three minutes. Signal to gather.
2. Review Read to Someone chart and discuss.
3. Students use thumbs to reflect.
4. Model again.
5. Repeat 3 minute practice. Signal and check in

Closure, sharing, and review of the lessons of the day.

Word Work

Day 12

Focus Lesson 1

Quick review of Charts. Review CAFÉ strategies used so far.

- Check for Understanding
- Cross Checking
- Tune into Interesting Words
- Back-up & Reread
- Choose Appropriate Level Books
- Monitor and Fix-up
- Voracious Reading to Expand Vocabulary

Read to Self

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Focus Lesson 2: Writing

Begin district or state writing curriculum for focus lessons. These lessons are skills and or strategies all of your students need.

Writing Whole Group

Four Square - Continue paragraph writing p. 30 & 31

Work on Writing

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Focus Lesson 3-“I read, you Read”

Model and practice how partners read using the same book.

We begin by reviewing yesterday's learning, asking students to turn to their elbow buddies and describe how their bodies look (EEKK) and what kind of voice we use while reading to someone.

“Today, before we practice again and work on building our stamina, I have a few more tricks to teach you about Read to Someone.”

New anchor chart - “Ways to Read to Someone”

“Yesterday when we read with our partners we had one person read while the other person held the check mark listening and checking for understanding. When the partner was finished reading his or her section, you switched jobs. Today we're going to learn some other ways you might want to read books with your partner - I Read You Read.”

“One of you will read a page or a paragraph, and then your partner will read the exact same page or paragraph, trying to make the reading sound just like yours. The person with the smoothest fluency should go first. Pat, can you help me model this for the class?”

Sit down on the floor together

*“What do you notice about how Pat and I are sitting together getting ready to read to each other?”
(sitting EEKK)*

“Now let's watch as Pat and I model 'I Read, You Read.' Pat, who do you think should go first?”

Begin reading, teacher aloud, student following along silently. After, student reads the same text, trying to make pace and expression sound like teachers.

“Class, what do we call this type of reading?”

Tell their elbow buddy how “I Read, You Read” helps them improve as readers, and listen as they identify fluency.

Do repeated modeling, practice and checking in to build stamina.

Closure, sharing, and review of the lessons of the day.

Word Work

Day 13

Focus Lesson 1

Quick review of Charts

Read to Self

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Work on Writing

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Focus Lesson 3 - Model and practice how partners read two different books.

"There is one more strategy I would like to show you so you have choices when you Read to Someone. It is called 'Read Two Different Books.'"

Add "Read Two Different Books" to anchor chart.

"For this Read-to-Someone choice, you and your partner can both have different books, yet still read as partners. Here is how it goes. Malcom, will you help me model this one? You get a book from your book box, and I'll get a book from mine. What do you notice about our books?"

"Malcom and I really want to read together, but my book is too hard for him. Even though my book is too hard for Malcom, we can still be partners and enjoy each other's books. Here's how. Malcom, you read the first page of your book to me. I'll keep my book closed with my finger marking my place. When you are finished reading the first page, I'll check for understanding. Then, you'll close your book, keeping your finger marking the page you're on, and you'll listen to me. When I am finished reading, you'll check for understanding and then we'll switch back again."

Model. Go back over and review three different ways to Read to Someone.

1. "Check for Understanding" one book: One partner reads while the other checks for understanding, then switch.
2. "I Read, You Read," one book: One partner reads: the other partner reads the same part of the story. The most fluent reader reads first.
3. "Read Two Different Books." Two books: Partners read two different books and check for understanding.

Students are partnered up and placed around the room. They decide together which of the three ways they will read. Aim for one more minute than yesterday.

Read to Someone

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Closure, sharing, and review of the lessons of the day.

Word Work

Day 14

Focus Lesson 1

Quick review of Charts

Review, continue to teach, and reinforce the strategy Read Appropriate-Level Texts That Are a Good Fit.

Read to Self

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Work on Writing

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Focus Lesson 3 - Brainstorm and practice "How to Choose Books."

- ❖ Let's Make a Deal
- ❖ Rock, paper, Scissors

"Today we are going to learn some strategies for how to choose books. Put your thumbs up if you have ever had a friend over, decided to play a game, and couldn't agree on which one to play. You wanted to play one game, and your friend wanted to play a different one."

"The same thing can happen with books when you choose to do Read to Someone. Today we want to teach you some strategies for how to choose books with your friends and classmates without getting into an argument."

On the Read-to-Someone anchor chart under EEKK write, "How to Choose Books"

"Lynn, would you like to help me model the first strategy? We call it 'Let's make a Deal.' Lynn, would you get a book from your book box that you would like to read, and I'll get one from mine. Now pretend that we are partners and I tell you I really want us to read my book because it is my favorite! However, Lynn, you really want to read your book because it is your favorite."

"Here is how to solve the problem using 'Let's make a Deal.' Hey, Lynn, how about if we read your book together first and then we read mine? Will that be okay with you?"

"Class, do you see how we made a deal? We quickly solved this problem so that we didn't waste any of our precious reading time disagreeing over which book to read. We could also have agreed to do Read Two Different Books. Another way to solve this problem would be to do Rock, paper, Scissors, with the winner choosing the book this time."

Add these ideas to the chart and then Lynn models with us, choosing which book to read by using Rock, Paper, Scissors.

Read to Someone

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Closure, sharing, and review of the lessons of the day.

Word Work

Day 15

Focus Lesson 1: Create I-chart for where to sit in room during Read to Someone.

"Each day as we have been practicing and building our stamina, I have been picking your partners for you and placing you around the room. You have experienced many good places to sit in our room. Today I will again pick your partners, but you and your partner will select a good place to read using what you know about good places for working."

We select the partners a few at a time to get their book boxes. The partners will:

- Decide how they will do Read to Someone;
- Move to a place in the room where they know they can be successful;
- Pick their books.

After everyone has found a place to work, we build stamina by adding another minute or two to yesterday's time.

Quick review of Charts

Read to Someone

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

CAFÉ

WHOLE GROUP STRATEGY LESSON: Use Prior Knowledge and Context to Predict and Confirm Meaning

Learning specific types of context clues helps students use the information around the unknown word to infer its meaning. We teach students five types of context clues:

Synonym, definition, example, contrast, inference

We introduce this strategy as a whole-group lesson. We explain the steps in figuring out the meaning of an unfamiliar word or phrase through the use of context clues. We teach the class these different context clues, what they mean, and how to use them with the steps below.

When readers come to a word they don't know, they use this plan to check for context clues and to understand the text:

- Check for a context clue that is right there in the sentence.
- If readers find a context clue, they will reread the sentence with the new term or clue in mind.
- The students think to themselves, "What does the sentence say using this context clue?"
- If readers don't find a clue or understand the main point the author is making, they will have to try a different strategy to figure out the word, such as asking someone the meaning or using a dictionary.

Read to Self

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Closure, sharing, and review of the lessons of the day.

Word Work

Day 16

Focus Lesson 1-Model and practice "How to Choose a Partner."

"As we have been building our stamina each day and practicing all these parts of Read to Someone, I have been putting you into your partnerships. Today we will learn the correct way to pick a partner during Read to Someone or any time during our day."

Blank anchor chart: "How to Choose a Partner."

"When we choose partners, it is very important to remember that our partner doesn't always need to be our very closest friend. It is also great fun to read with other friends in our classroom. In fact, sometimes our very closest friends don't make the best partners, because we might have a tendency to chat instead of read."

Write on anchor chart - Not always your closest friend.

"When it comes time to choose a partner, we want to communicate to the group that we need one, but what do you think would happen if we just started yelling, 'Hey, I need a partner!'"

"Class, let's give that a try and see how it sounds. Okay, everyone, start yelling out to the rest of the class that you need a partner."

"That will never work in our classroom, will it? There has to be another way to communicate our need for a partner."

"Here is a great quiet way to let people know we need a partner."

Add these to the anchor chart as we say and model them:

1. Close your mouth and raise your hand. This is our class's silent signal that will mean "I need a partner." (model for class)
2. Look around the group. When you see another person with a hand raised, make eye contact with him or her. (model for class)
3. Walk to the person and say, "Will you please be my partner?" We model this part of the lesson because we are very particular about tone of voice. We model asking it with an inviting tone. **The only acceptable answer is "Sure, thank you!"** Again, we model the tone we expect to hear during the response, pleased and polite.

"The tone of voice is very important in our classroom. How would you like it if someone came up to you and used the correct words, 'Will you please be my partner?' but said it flatly, and kind of grumpily? Madeline, will you help me model this? I am going to ask you to be my partner with a crummy, grumpy tone of voice, and let's have you tell us how it feels."

Model

"How did it feel?"

"Madeline, now let's model for the class using the right tone of voice."

Model

"Well, Madeline, what did you think that time?"

Discuss

"Boys and girls, that is exactly how we want our partners to feel, like we are really excited to read with them, because then, they will be excited about reading with us! Who else would like to model for us!"

Give everyone in the class a chance to model

Quick review of charts.

Read to Someone

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

WHOLE GROUP STRATEGY LESSON: Review using Context Clues.

Reinforce self-monitoring. Layer on the accuracy strategy of Cross Checking, because many times they stumble on checking themselves to see whether what they are inferring looks right, sounds right, and makes sense. Cross Checking integrates comprehension and is a self-monitoring strategy.

Read to Self

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Work on Writing

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Closure, sharing, and review of the lessons of the day.

Word Work

Day 17

Focus Lesson 1 - Model and practice "Coaching or Time."

"How many of you play a sport like soccer, baseball, basketball, or any others? Which person helps you know what to do while you are playing?"

"Yes, a coach is a person who can give you help when you need it, tells you 'you can do it,' and gives you support. Today we are going to learn a bit about being a reading coach. Put your thumb up if you have ever been reading with a partner and come to a word you didn't know."

"Has the other person ever just said the word for you, even though you were trying to figure it out on your own?"

"How many of you wish that your partner would give you a chance to try to figure it out on your own using your strategies?"

"Have you ever wanted your partner to help you because you were really stuck on the word?"

"The trick is to know when someone wants help or wants to do it alone. Think about when you are playing a sport such as baseball. There are times when the coach will come up behind you and really help you, showing you how to hold the bat and swing at the ball. Other times, the coach may just encourage you, not stepping in to help you at all. It is very similar in reading. At times when you can't remember what you read or get stuck on a word, you want someone to give you ideas and suggestions, just like the batting coach. There are other times when you want to try it on your own. Good reading coaches don't just step in and tell their partners the words right away. That doesn't help them become better readers!"

"Here is what it looks like to be a good reading coach."

Begin a new chart with "Reading Coach" on the top.

"When your partner comes to a word he or she doesn't know, or he or she can't remember or understand what the story was about, you are going to count to three silently to yourself."

On the chart write: "Silently count to three."

"After you silently count to three, ask your partner, 'Do you want coaching or time?'"

On the chart write: "Ask, coaching or time?"

"If your partner says, 'Time,' you must sit patiently and wait. If your partner says, 'Coaching,' you will take out your coaching sheet and decide which strategy would be best to suggest."

Add to the chart: "Use coaching sheet."

"Let's practice. Ben, would you like to model?"

ReadingCoach

- 1) Silently count to 3
- 2) Ask, "Coaching or Time?"
- 3) Use Coaching Sheet

Take the coaching sheet and ask Ben to get a book from his book box and read until he comes to a word he doesn't know or pretends not to know. Go through the coaching steps. (p. 74)

"Oh, Ben is stuck on a word. I'll count silently to three to give him some time to figure it out."

"Ben, would you like time or coaching?" (Ben says, "Time.")

"Ah, Ben wants time to figure this word out, so I am going to sit patiently and look at the word and think about what coaching strategy will work best if he changes his mind."

Model

We now ask Ben if he will read a bit more, this time coming to a word he doesn't know and asking for coaching.

"Hmmm, Ben is stuck on this word. I remember that I am supposed to count to three to give him time to figure it out."

Model silently, putting up three fingers.

"Would you like time or coaching?"

Take out the coaching sheet and model loving over the sheet and picking a strategy that might help him.

"Ben, have you tried 'Back Up and Reread?'"

"Ok, how about 'Chunk Sounds Together?'"

We point out to the class that we do not tell the word; instead we give ideas of which strategy might help figure it out. Each of the strategies is taught individually and added to the coaching sheet.

Read to Someone

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

CAFÉ

WHOLE GROUP STRATEGY LESSON: Make a Picture or Mental Image

When teaching students to make pictures in their mind before, during, and after reading, we start by explaining how pictures help students remember what they are reading:

- By thinking about what they know about the text before they read;
- By using sensory details to create mental pictures;
- By looking back at the pictures in their brains after the story to remember what has happened.

We then model how we make pictures in our mind and ask students to do the same during our read-aloud, with partners and independently.

"What do you see in your mind as I read this selection?"

"Take the information I am reading and make it into a movie. Pretend you are at the theater and watching the story."

"Can you see yourself in this selection?"

"If you could see a picture in your mind, what would it look like?"

"Which details helped create a picture in your mind?"

"Before you begin the story, make a picture in your mind of what you have seen before that may be in the selection."

Read to Self

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Closure, sharing, and review of the lessons of the day.

Word Work

Day 18

Focus Lesson 1

Quick review of charts.

Model and practice "Coaching or Time."

Read to Someone

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

CAFÉ

STRATEGY LESSON: Creating Mental Images that go Beyond Visualizing

Purpose: Using all the Senses to comprehend text

Responses: I see... I hear... I can feel... I smell... I can taste

"The term visualizing implies seeing pictures. Proficient reader create images from all their senses when they read. We have all read about an apple pie baking in the oven or a steak crackling on the grill. Suddenly, our mouths water and hunger overcomes us. We can practically taste the meal. Well written texts can allow us to taste, touch, hear, and smell images, as well as see them when we read."

Read to Self

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Closure, sharing, and review of the lessons of the day.

Word Work

Day 19

Focus Lesson 1 **Launching Word Work**

"Today we are going to learn the procedures for how to use our spelling materials. We are going to learn how to set them up, how to use them, and how to clean them up. It is important to spell words correctly when we write, because we care about our writing and the people who will read it. Spending time practicing spelling helps us become not only better spellers and writers, but also better readers. Do you know what else? It is fun!"

"Let's begin by writing down a list of some of the materials we can use to practice spelling."

- Whiteboards
- Magnetic letters
- Wikki Stix
- Clay
- Letter stamps
- Colored markers

"Now let's make an I-chart with our ideas about ways to set up the materials and how to explore and use them."

Children come up with ideas. Be sure to include the following:

- One person takes out the materials of his or her choice and sets them up in a quiet location.
- Get started quickly.

- Stay in one spot except to get and return the materials.
- Work the whole time.
- Work quietly.
- Work on stamina.
- Try your best.

Show where materials are located.

"Who would like to model setting up the materials using the ideas we came up with on our I-chart?"

Choose one student per spelling material to model.

"Now who would like to model this incorrectly?"

Model both ways.

Place children around the room near the spelling materials. Children practice for three to five minutes. Signal students to gather and check in.

"We have had one practice time. Don't worry - we will have lots of time this week and all year long to work with these materials. Right now we need to spend some time talking about a very important part of our Word Work time: cleanup!"

"You are learning the correct ways to get the materials out independently. You are also learning how to work independently, so they are ready for the next person.

"Let's start another I-chart and label it 'Word Work—Material Cleanup Independence.' Who has some ideas of how students in our room who are independent will clean up the materials?"

- Everyone using materials helps put those materials away.
- Materials go back in the original tub.
- Return materials to the same spot.
- Leave the materials neat.
- Clean quietly.
- Get started on your new task quickly.

"Okay, who would like to model how to put the materials away for us?"

Again, model the wrong way and then the right way.

Building stamina—3 to 7 minute practice. Teacher stays out of the way of children's practice. No eye contact or managing by proximity at this time. Teacher may practice sitting at guided reading or assessment spot. Signal and check-in.

CAFÉ

WHOLE GROUP STRATEGY LESSON

Quick review of charts.

Model and practice "Coaching or Time."

Read to Someone

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Closure, sharing, and review of the lessons of the day.

Day 20

Focus Lesson 1

Quick review of charts.

Teach reading lesson

CAFÉ

WHOLE GROUP STRATEGY LESSON

Review, continue to teach, and reinforce the strategy Read Appropriate-Level Texts That Are a Good Fit.

Read to Self

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Focus Lesson 2

Quick review of charts

Writing

Whole Group Writing

Work on Writing

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Focus Lesson 3

Quick review of charts.

Start transitioning from teaching Read-to-Someone behaviors to teaching reading lessons.

Read to Someone

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Focus Lesson 4

Quick review of charts.

Model setup and cleanup for Word Work

Word Work

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Closure, sharing, and review of the lessons of the day

Day 21

Focus Lesson 1

Quick review of charts
Teach reading lesson.

CAFÉ

WHOLE GROUP STRATEGY LESSON

Read to Self

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Focus Lesson 2

Quick review of charts

Writing

Whole Group Writing

Work on Writing

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Focus Lesson 3

Quick review of charts.
Teach reading lesson

Read to Someone

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Focus Lesson 4

Quick review of charts.
Model setup and cleanup for Word Work

Word Work

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Closure, sharing, and review of the lessons of the day.

Day 22

Focus Lesson 1

Quick review of charts.
Teach reading lesson

CAFÉ

WHOLE GROUP STRATEGY LESSON

Review, continue to teach, and reinforce the strategies posted on the CAFÉ menu board.

Read to Self

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Focus Lesson 2

Quick review of chart

Writing

Whole Group Writing

Focus Lesson 3

Quick review of charts
Teach reading lesson

Read to Someone

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Focus Lesson 4

Quick review of charts.

Model setup and cleanup for Word Work

Word Work

Listen to Reading

"Today we will add our next Daily Five by learning how to be independent with Listen to Reading. Let's begin by talking about why we would listen to reading."

Discuss

"Boys and girls, we listen to reading often each day. Turn to your elbow buddy and talk to them about the times during the day that you might listen to reading."

"Today we are going to add another type of listening to reading to the Daily Five. We are going to add listening to a book on tape."

"In our classroom we have four small tape players with headphones, along with a basket of books. You can choose these tape players as one of the ways to listen to stories in school. Let me show you how to set up the tape player and follow along with the book."

Demonstrate

"It's time to make our I-chart for Listen to Reading. Let's brainstorm together the behaviors that someone who chooses to listen to reading would need to have to be independent."

- Get out materials.
- Listen to the whole story.
- May listen to another story if time.
- Follow along with pictures and or words.
- Stay in one spot.
- Listen quietly.
- Get started quickly.
- Put materials away neatly.

"Just like we have done before, let's see if there is someone who can model the right way."

"Now that we've seen Listen to Reading modeled the right way, who would like to model the wrong way?"

Building stamina - A few students practice Listen to Reading. Teacher stays out of the way of children's reading. No eye contact or managing by proximity at this time. Teacher may practice sitting at guided reading or assessment spot. Because this is engaging, students will have much more stamina to stick with this task right from the start. Other students are working on other Daily Five choices.

Signal and check in.

Model again if time allows.

Building stamina - practice.

Signal and check in. How did it go?; Review I-chart for Listen to Reading; Review other I-charts if necessary.

Closure, sharing, and review of the lessons of the day

Day 23

Focus Lesson 1

Quick review of charts.
Teach reading lesson

CAFÉ

WHOLE GROUP STRATEGY LESSON

Review, continue to teach, and reinforce the strategies posted on the CAFÉ menu board.

Read to Self

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Focus Lesson 2

Quick review of chart

Writing

Whole Group Writing

Focus Lesson 3

Quick review of charts
Teach reading lesson

Read to Someone

Continue building stamina and developing independence.

Focus Lesson 4

Quick review of charts.
Model setup and cleanup for Word Work

Word Work

Listen to Reading

Continue building stamina and developing independence a few students at a time.

Closure, sharing, and review of the lessons of the day

Day 24

Focus Lesson 1

Teach reading lesson.

CAFÉ

WHOLE GROUP STRATEGY LESSON

Blend the Daily Five together. Students have a choice over which Daily to do first, second, third, fourth, and fifth. Review I-charts.

In the gathering place, do Status of the Class. (p. 93) Be sure to check how many are doing "Read to Someone." If there is an odd number see if someone will switch.

"Would each of you close your eyes again and make a picture in your mind, seeing yourself independently doing your choice? Okay, here we go. If you are doing listen to Reading, get up, get your supplies, find a place in the room where you can listen to reading independently, and get started."

"Now, those who are reading to yourselves go get your book boxes, find a place in the room where you can work independently, and get started."

"Next, Word-Work group, please get your materials, set up, and get started working independently."

"Finally, those reading to someone, find a partner and your book boxes, get set up, and get started."

"If you are reading to someone, please remember to check the area around you for friends who are reading to themselves or working on writing before you set up. You will want to respect their learning by not sitting too close to them"

Student Independent Work 1

Children are reading, writing, partner reading, doing Word Work, and/or listening to reading, continuing to build stamina and develop independence.

Focus Lesson 2

Teach writing lesson. Continue to teach children how to check in. This session children choose a different daily from their first session.

Writing

Whole Group Writing

Student Independent Work 2

Children are reading, writing, partner reading, doing Word Work, and/or listening to reading, continuing to build stamina and develop independence.

Focus Lesson 3

Teach reading lesson. Continue to teach children how to check in. This session children choose a different

task from their previous sessions.

Student Independent Work 3

Children are reading, writing, partner reading, doing Word Work, and/or listening to reading, continuing to build stamina and develop independence.

Focus Lesson 4

Teach a Word-Work lesson.

Continue to teach children how to check in. This session children choose a different task from their previous sessions.

Student independent Work 4

Children are reading, writing, partner reading, doing Word Work, and/or listening to reading, continuing to build stamina and develop independence.

Closure, sharing, and review of the lessons of the day.

Day 25

Focus Lesson 1

Teach reading lesson

Student Independent Work 1

Children are reading, writing, partner reading, doing Word Work, and/or listening to reading.

Focus Lesson 2

Whole Group Writing

Four Square - Continue paragraph writing. P. 58

Student Independent Work 2

Children are reading, writing, partner reading, doing Word Work, and/or listening to reading.

Focus Lesson 3

Teach a reading lesson.

Student Independent Work 3

Children are reading, writing, partner reading, doing Word Work, and/or listening to reading.

Focus Lesson 4

Teach a Word-Work lesson.

Student Independent Work 4

Children are reading, writing, partner reading, doing Word Work, and/or listening to reading.

Closure, sharing, and review of the lessons of the day.

At this time all of the Daily Five have been introduced, practiced and refined. Stamina may continue to be built if needed. The structure is set up for the remainder of the year.