3rd Grade Weekly Lesson Plans

January 13-17

Date	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8:00-8:30 Good Things/ Cursive Writing Practice	Form and use regular and irregular plural nouns. ● Use abstract nouns (e.g., childhood). **cursive writing**	Form and use regular and irregular plural nouns. ● Use abstract nouns (e.g., childhood). **cursive writing**	Form and use regular and irregular plural nouns. ● Use abstract nouns (e.g., childhood). **cursive writing**	Form and use regular and irregular plural nouns. ● Use abstract nouns (e.g., childhood). **cursive writing**	Form and use regular and irregular plural nouns. ● Use abstract nouns (e.g., childhood).
8:30-9:35 Reader's Workshop	Read Aloud: Ch 9 Because of Winn Dixie Standard: -Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers. RL.3.1) -Recount stories, including fables, folktales, and myths from diverse cultures; determine the central message, lesson, or moral and explain how it is conveyed through key details in the text. (RL.3.2) -Describe characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, feelings) and explain how their actions contribute to the sequence	Shared Reading: <u>Winter Peaches</u> <u>**pace read aloud</u> <u>accordingly must have read</u> <u>through the end of Ch15 by</u> <u>session7**</u> <u>Standard: -</u> Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers. RL.3.1) -Recount stories, including fables, folktales, and myths from diverse cultures; determine the central message, lesson, or moral and explain how it is conveyed through key details in the text. (RL.3.2) -Describe characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, feelings) and	Shared Reading: Winter Peaches **pace read aloud accordingly must have read through the end of Ch15 by session7** Standard: -Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers. RL.3.1) -Recount stories, including fables, folktales, and myths from diverse cultures; determine the central message, lesson, or moral and explain how it is conveyed through key details in the text. (RL.3.2) -Describe characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, feelings) and explain how their actions	Read Aloud: <u>Ch 16-17</u> <u>Standard:</u> -Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers. RL.3.1 -Recount stories, including fables, folktales, and myths from diverse cultures; determine the central message, lesson, or moral and explain how it is conveyed through key details in the text. (RL.3.2) -Describe characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, feelings) and explain how their actions contribute to the sequence of events. (RL.3.3)	<u>Assessment:</u>

of events. (RL.3.3) -Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language. (RL.3.4) -Distinguish their own perspective from that of the narrator or those of the characters, also distinguish the difference between first- and third-person point-of-view narrations. (RL.3.6) -Compare and contrast the themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters (e.g., in books from a series). (RL.3.9)	explain how their actions contribute to the sequence of events. (RL.3.3) -Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language. (RL.3.4) -Distinguish their own perspective from that of the narrator or those of the characters, also distinguish the difference between first- and third-person point-of-view narrations. (RL.3.6) -Compare and contrast the themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters (e.g., in books from a series). (RL.3.9)	contribute to the sequence of events. (RL.3.3) -Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language. (RL.3.4) -Distinguish their own perspective from that of the narrator or those of the characters, also distinguish the difference between first- and third-person point-of-view narrations. (RL.3.6) -Compare and contrast the themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters (e.g., in books from a series). (RL.3.9)	-Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language. (RL.3.4) -Distinguish their own perspective from that of the narrator or those of the characters, also distinguish the difference between first- and third-person point-of-view narrations. (RL.3.6) -Compare and contrast the themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters (e.g., in books from a series). (RL.3.9)	
Student-Friendly Objective: I can grow a bigger theory about a character. <u>Materials:</u> Readers Notebook <u>Mini-Lesson: I Do</u> Unit 3: Character Studies Session 4 Teach students that a reader's initial theory	Student-Friendly Objective: I can use theories about characters to make predictions. Materials: Readers Notebook Mini-Lesson: I Do Unit 3: Character Studies Session 5	<u>Student-Friendly</u> <u>Objective: I can take</u> <u>stock and self assess.</u> <u>Materials:</u> Readers Notebook <u>Mini-Lesson: I Do</u> Unit 3: <u>Character Studies</u> <u>Session6</u> Teach students that readers set clear goals for themselves by studying their work and asking themselves how	<u>Student-Friendly</u> <u>Objective:</u> I understand that stories are shaped like mountains. <u>Materials:</u> Readers Notebook <u>Mini-Lesson: I Do</u> Unit 3: Character Studies Session 7 Teach students that "the main characters in all stories travel	

usually the tip of much deeper thinking. Readers can dig deeper by asking "why is the character this way" <u>Guided Practice: We</u> <u>Do</u> TTW model how to push past a simple initial theory about the character Opal by asking "WHY" <u>Independent Practice:</u> You Do TSW record their thinking in their reading notebook. <u>Small Group</u> <u>Instruction:</u>	Teach students that once readers understand a character in deeper ways, readers can use this knowledge to oredict. TTW model now to predict what a character will do next, taking into account what is already known. <u>Guided Practice: We</u> Do Working in partnerships students will make predictions in detailShare out some students thinking. <u>Endependent Practice:</u> You Do Explain to children that the prediction work from today can be done anytime they read. <u>Small Group</u> <u>Enstruction:</u>	can I develop even stronger ideas about my character. <u>Guided Practice: We Do</u> Using "jots" that have been written about the story Because of Winn Dixie whole group we will determine where those jots best fit on the Narrative learning progression; inferring about characters and other story elements strand. <u>Independent Practice:</u> <u>You Do</u> <u>TSW look at their</u> individual jots and determine where they fall on the progression. <u>Students are</u> encouraged to make a goal to lift the level of their reading work and	along a story mountain and readers should expect that a character will face a problem that gets bigger and bigger and reaches a turning point and then is resolved." <u>Guided Practice:</u> We Do TTW show how characters from a story move along a story mountain in predictable ways using Peter's Chair. <u>Independent Practice:</u> <u>You Do</u> <u>Students will draw a</u> story mountain in their readers notebook. Remind students to read on the alert for predictable ways that	
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			<u>record in their readers</u> <u>notebook.</u>	<u>characters progress in</u> <u>stories.</u>	
			Small Group Instruction:	<u>Small Group</u> Instruction:	
9:35-10:15 Interventio n					
):15–11:00 nch/Recess		
11:05-12:30 Number Talks Eureka Math	Lesson 4 Objective: Count by units of 6 to multiply and divide using number bonds to decompose. Number Talks: Application Problem Marshall puts 6 pictures on each of the 6 pages in his photo album. How	Lesson 5 Objective: Count by units of 7 to multiply and divide using number bonds to decompose. Number Talks: Application Problem Gracie draws 7 rows of stars. In each row, she draws 4 stars.	Lesson 6 Objective: Use the distributive property as a strategy to multiply and divide using units of 6 and 7. Number Talks: Application Problem Mabel cuts 9 pieces of ribbon for an art project. Each piece of	Topic B Assessment Lesson 7 Objective: Interpret the unknown in multiplication and division to model and solve problems using units of 6 and 7. Number Talks:	Lesson 8 Objective: Understand the function of parentheses and apply to solving problems. Number Talks: Application Problem Richard has 2

many pictures does he put in the photo album in all?	How many stars does Gracie draw in all? Use a letter to represent the unknown	ribbon is 7 centimeters long. What is the total length of the pieces of ribbon that Mabel cuts?	I Do : Concept Development P.85 (using tape diagrams)	cartons with 6 eggs in each. As he opens the carton, he drops
I Do : Concept Development P.52	and solve.		We Do : Problem Set:	2 eggs. How many unbroken
(using number bonds)	I Do : Concept Development P.63	I Do : Concept Development P.74 (using	students will solve using the RDW	eggs does Richard have
We Do : Problem Set: students will solve	(using number bonds)	tape diagrams and number bonds)	approach.	left?
using the RDW approach.	We Do : Problem Set: students will solve using the RDW	We Do : Problem Set: students will solve using	Student Debrief 10 minutes. TTW invite students to	I Do : Concept Development P.98 (using arrays)
Student Debrief 10 minutes. TTW	approach.	the RDW approach.	review their solutions for the Problem Set.	We Do: Problem
invite students to review their solutions for the Problem Set.	Student Debrief 10 minutes. TTW invite students to review their solutions	Student Debrief 10 minutes. TTW invite students to review their solutions for the	Questions to guide debrief** **What is the value	Set: students will solve using the RDW approach.
Questions to guide debrief**	for the Problem Set.	Problem Set.	of n in each equation in Problem 1?	Student Debrief 10 minutes. TTW
With a partner, list the related division facts for each number in the skip-counting sequence in Problem 1. **What other	Questions to guide debrief **Take turns to read the multiplication facts in Problem 1 and related division facts.	Questions to guide debrief** **What pattern did you notice in Problems 1(a) through 1(d)? What multiplication fact is	**What equation did you use to solve Problem 2? **Explain to your partner what your drawing looks like for	invite students to review their solutions for the Problem Set. Questions to
multiplication and division problems can you solve with the	**How can you use number bonds to help you solve Problem 2?	used in all of these problems? How does	Problem 3(a). **In Problem 3(a) through 3(d), what	guide debrief** **How did you

	have in Problem 2? **How was using the skip-counting strategy in Problem 4 different from the other problems? **How did the Application Problem connect with today's lesson? You Do : Exit	different strategies that can help you solve multiplication facts using units of seven? How do you choose your strategy to solve? **In Problem 3, would it make sense for Abe to use number bonds to find the next number after 21 in the count by seven sequence? Why or why not? You Do: Exit Ticket	these problems? **What division fact did you use to complete the number bond in Problem 3? Why? **Show a partner your picture of Problem 4. How does your picture show the break apart and distribute strategy? You Do: Exit Ticket	the group size or the number of groups? You Do: Exit Ticket	the parentheses belonged in Problem 2? **Why does moving the parentheses in an equation only change the answer sometimes? You Do: Exit Ticket		
1:15-1:45 Word	Encoding Encoding Encoding Encoding						
Study	Decoding: Encoding:	Decoding: Encoding:	Decoding: Encoding:	Decoding: Encoding:	Decoding: Encoding:		

1:45-2:20 Writer's Workshop	Lucy Calkins- Unit 4 Session 4: (pgs. 36-44) Writer's can Story-tell and Act out as They Draft Standards: W.3.3, W 3.3 A, W.3.3 B, W. 3.3 C, W3.3E Student Friendly Objective: I can describe and explain my scenes to make sure each moment is told. Materials: *Writing Journal *narrative rubric *Fairy tale draft Mini Lesson: How to write a fairy tale anchor chart Guided Practice: When writing you can rehearse in the	Lucy Calkins- Unit 4 Session 5: (pgs. 45-53) Weaving Narration Through Stories Standards: W.3.3.a,b,c,d; W.3.4, W.3.5, W.3.10, RL.3.2, RL.3.3, RL.3.4, RL.3.6, RL.3.10, SL.3.1, SL.3.4, SL.3.6, L.3.3.a Student Friendly Objective: I can use narration to introduce, connect scenes and end the story. Materials: *Writing Journal *narrative rubric *Fairy Tale draft for revising and publishing Mini-Lesson: Explain and use some examples of narration in a fairy tale story	Lucy Calkins- Unit 4 Session 6: (pgs. 54-60) Mirror, Mirror on the Wall Standards: W.3.3.a,b,c,d; W.3.4, W.3.5, W.3.10, RL.3.2, RL.3.3, RL.3.4, RL.3.6, RL.3.10, SL.3.1, SL.3.4, SL.3.6, L.3.3.a Student Friendly Objective: I can use narration to introduce, connect scenes and end the story. Materials: *Writing Journal *narrative rubric *Fairy Tale draft for revising and publishing, reflecting Mini-Lesson: Reflecting on a finished piece of writing	Bend II Lucy Calkins-Unit 4 Session 7: (pgs. 54-60) Goals and Plans Are a Big Deal Standards: W.3.3, W.3.4, W.3.5, W.3.10, RL.3.1, RL.3.2, RL.3.3, RL.3.5, RL.3.6, SL.3.1, SL.3.4, SL.3.6, L.3.1, L.3.2, L.3.3.a Student Friendly Objective: I can plan and create a story in my imagination and then in reality Materials: *Writing Journal *narrative rubric *Fairy Tale draft for revising and publishing, reflecting *Make anchor chart (pg. 65)	Assessments They should have one or two drafts of a fairy-tale they want to retell in their writer's notebook
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	 middle of writing as well as the start of it. Independent Practice: Channel students to act out their own scenes with a partner. Closing: Revisit part of scene they just acted out, clarifying any words or actions to paint a visual of a story. Small Group Instruction: Help students who are struggling with telling their stories 	Guided Practice: TW read and show examples of narration used in telling a story, and how the beginning of the story can sometimes begin with some background and an introduction. Independent Practice: SW begin by reading the beginning of their fairy-tales. Give each other ideas of how to add a narrator to give some of the background Closing: Ask a student to read their beginning that shows a narrator starting their fairy-tale. Small Group Instruction: Monitor students and	Guided Practice: TW read through the rubric and reflect on whether they could see the structure and development in their fairy-tale Independent Practice: SW work with their partner to go over the checklist to see what was done well and what needs to be written as a goal for their next writing project. Closing: Let a couple of students nominate their partner if the writing met the Yes-I got it on the rubric. Small Group Instruction: Monitor students and conference with those that are needing help.	 Mini-Lesson: Planning your writing and the process in which you put the story together. Guided Practice: TW write out a plan for the process and order that will be best for how the story will be told and what order the events will happen. Independent Practice: SW work on the plan and process they will use to tell their story. Closing: Have a couple of students to share how this strategy worked and if it was helpful. Small Group Instruction: Monitor students and 	
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		conference with those that are needing help.		conference with those that are needing help.			
2:20-2:55	Running Records Handwriting	Science/Social Studies <u>Essential Questions:</u> <u>How do natural</u> <u>resources affect the</u> <u>goods and services</u> <u>produced?</u> <u>How do human and</u> <u>capital resources</u> <u>affect the goods and</u> <u>services produced?</u> <u>TSW create a business</u> <u>plan.</u>	Science Social Studies Essential Questions: How do natural resources affect the goods and services produced? How do human and capital resources affect the goods and services produced? TSW create a business plan.	Running Records Handwriting	Science Lab/Experiments /Group Projects Essential Questions: How do natural resources affect the goods and services produced? How do human and capital resources affect the goods and services produced? TSW create a business plan.		
2:40–3:00 Teacher Monitored Recess							
	2:55-3:00						

WORD STUDY SCRIPT

Monday	<u>Tuesday</u>	<u>Wednesday</u>	<u>Thursday</u>	<u>Friday</u>
Review Morpheme: 2 minutes Using a flash card, have a previously taught prefix/suffix on one side. On the other side, have the definition and example of the prefix/suffix being.	Introduce/Review Morpheme: Using a flash card, have a previously taught prefix/suffix on one side. On the other side, have the definition and example of the prefix/suffix being	Introduce/Review Morpheme: Using a flash card, have a previously taught prefix/suffix on one side. On the other side, have the definition and example of the prefix/suffix being used. <u>This will be edited daily</u>	Introduce/Review Morpheme: Using a flash card, have a previously taught prefix/suffix on one side. On the other side, have the definition and example of the prefix/suffix being used. <u>This will be edited daily</u>	MultiSensory Activities Review with an activity from the link above, then students can take their assessment. Assessment
Example: Edited Daily ed= (on front) ed=past tense verb The ice cream melted. (on back) *Ask which sound does /ed/ make here. Review more than one if time allows.	used. <u>This will be edited</u> <u>daily</u> un (on front) un=Not Jack thought the game was unfair. (on back) Review more than one if time allows.	PRE (on front) Pre= before Be prepared for bad weather. (on back) Review more than one if time allows.	<i>RE</i> (on front) <i>Re=back, again</i> <i>Redo your work. (on back)</i> Review more than one if time allows.	Over suffix -s and -es
Introduce new suffix: 3 minutes	Introduce new suffix: 2 minutes:	Introduce new suffix: 3 minutes	Introduce new suffix: 3 minutes	

_ ,	D			
Teacher will display	Display the suffix "S"	<u>-es:</u>	Display the suffix "ES" on	
the suffix on the	on the board.	Let's name the letters.	the board. Remind	
board.	Remind students of	/ES/	students of yesterday's	
	yesterday's lesson.	How is it read?	lesson.	
<u>-S:</u>	Spell it: S	/ES/	Spell it: E-S	
Let's name the	Read it: /S/	/ES/ means "plural noun	Read it: /ES/	
letters. /S/	Define it: plural noun	or present tense verb"	Define it: plural noun or	
How is it read?	or present tense verb	Let's look at a couple of	present tense verb	
/S/-"Sss"		words to determine the		
/S/ means "plural		meaning. I want us to		
noun (more than		remember if the suffix		
one)or present		does not have a base		
tense verb(word with it, it cannot		
something that is		stand alone.		
done in the present		Write the word "dresses" on		
moment"		the board.		
Let's look at a		"What does "dresses"		
couple of words to		mean if we know that /ES/		
determine the		means it is a plural		
meaning. I want us		noun?"		
to remember if the				
suffix does not		Model defining the word		
have a base word		from right to left.		
with it, it cannot				
stand alone.		Write "lunches" on the		
Write the word		board. Model defining the		
"tigers" on the board.		word from right to left.		
"What does		If I know what the base		
"tigers" mean if we		word means, what does it		
know that /S/ means		mean when I add my		
it is a plural noun?"		suffix /ES/ at the end?		
Model defining the				

word from right to left. Write "tables" on the board. Model defining the word from right to left. <i>If I know what the base word means,</i> <i>what does it mean</i> <i>when I add my</i> <i>suffix /S/ at the</i> <i>end?</i>		(Record the definition and a sentence with one of the words on the back of that card.)		
(Record the definition and a sentence with one of the words on the back of that card.)				
Practice Reading (Decoding) Words with Morpheme: 7 minutes	Practice Reading (Decoding) Words with Morpheme: 7 minutes	Practice Reading (Decoding) Words with Morpheme: 7 minutes	Practice Reading (Decoding) Words with Morpheme: 7 minutes	
Now let's read more words containing our new suffix. (each student has a list of words to read)	<i>Now let's read more words containing our new suffix.</i> (each student has a	<i>Now let's read more words containing our new suffix.</i> (each student has a list of	<i>Now let's read more words containing our new suffix.</i> (each student has a list of	

Box the suffix in every word.	list of words to read)	words to read)	words to read)
	Box the suffix in	Box the suffix in every	<i>Box the suffix in every</i>
	every word.	word.	<i>word.</i>
Use syllable types and syllable division to decode the words. Charts referenced: Syllable Types Syllable Division Decoding Strategy: Pronunciation	Use syllable types and syllable division to decode the words. Charts referenced: Syllable Types Syllable Division Decoding Strategy: Pronunciation	Use syllable types and syllable division to decode the words. Charts referenced: Syllable Types Syllable Division Decoding Strategy: Pronunciation	Use syllable types and syllable division to decode the words. Charts referenced: Syllable Types Syllable Division Decoding Strategy: Pronunciation
I Do: Teacher will model the above steps with the first word on the list. We Do: Students will work with an elbow partner to decode the next 2 words from the list. You do: Students will independently decode the last 3 words on the list.	I Do: Teacher will model the above steps with the first word on the list. We Do: Students will work with an elbow partner to decode the next 2 words from the list. You do: Students will independently decode the last 3 words on the list.	 I Do: Teacher will model the above steps with the first word on the list. We Do: Students will work with an elbow partner to decode the next 2 words from the list. You do: Students will independently decode the last 3 words on the list. 	 I Do: Teacher will model the above steps with the first word on the list. We Do: Students will work with an elbow partner to decode the next 2 words from the list. You do: Students will independently decode the last 3 words on the list.
Practice Building	Practice Building	Practice Building (Encoding)	Practice Building
(Encoding) Words	(Encoding) Words	Words with the Morpheme:	(Encoding) Words with the
with the Morpheme:	with the Morpheme:	7 minutes	Morpheme:

7minutesNow we are goingto practice buildingwords with our newsuffix. Rememberwhen you build aword, you need tobuild it one syllableat a time.I Do: I am going tobuild the word"sunflowers" Let mesay it. Let me clapmy syllables. Thereare 3 syllables. Myfirst syllable is sun.Let me think about allthe ways the /u/sound is spelled,refer to sound wall.(Write it). The nextsyllable is flow. Letme think of all of theways I can spell thesound "ow". Refer tosound wall. Showstudents how to try it	7 minutes Now we are going to practice building words with our new suffix. Remember when you build a word, you need to build it one syllable at a time. I Do: I am going to build the word "chomps" Let me say it. Let me clap my syllables. There is 1 syllable. My syllable is shirts. Let me think of all the ways the vowel can be spelled here. (Write it). Refer to sound wall. What do we call the syllable at the end? ("s") Show students how to try it until it looks right. Spell shirts.	Now we are going to practice building words with our new suffix. Remember when you build a word, you need to build it one syllable at a time. I Do: I am going to build the word "misses" Let me say it. Let me clap my syllables. There is 2 syllables. I need to think about all the ways the /I/ sound is spelled, refer to sound wall. Show students how to try it until it looks right. Spell misses. We Do: Call out a word and tell students to work with a partner to build it. (messes) I Do: Call out a word for students to build independently. (pfishes) (Whiteboards or journals) Repeat with another word.	7 minutes Now we are going to practice building words with our new suffix. Remember when you build a word, you need to build it one syllable at a time. I Do: I am going to build the word "swishes" Let me say it. Let me clap my syllables. There is 2 syllables. I need to think about all the ways the /I/ sound is spelled, refer to sound wall. Show students how to try it until it looks right. Spell swishes. We Do: Call out a word and tell students to work with a partner to build it. (stitches) I Do: Call out a word for students to build independently. (ditches) (Whiteboards or journals)	
ways I can spell the sound "ow". Refer to sound wall. Show	end? ("s") Show students how to try it until it looks	(p fishes) (Whiteboards or journals)	students to build independently. (ditches)	

We Do: Call out a word and tell students to work with a partner to build it. (computers) I Do: Call out a word for students to build independently. (students) (Whiteboards or journals)	for students to build independently. (baseballs) (nails (Whiteboards or journals) Repeat with another word. (markers)			
Practice defining	Practice defining	Practice defining words with	Practice defining words with	
words with	words with	Morpheme:	Morpheme:	
Morpheme:	Morpheme:	5 minutes	5 minutes	
5 minutes	5 minutes			
		Chart Referenced:	Chart Referenced:	
Chart Referenced:	Chart Referenced:	Word Attack: Meaning	Word Attack: Meaning	
Word Attack:	Word Attack:	I Do:	I Do:	
Meaning	Meaning	Display the word defining	Display the word defining	
I Do:	I Do:	graphic organizer. Write the	graphic organizer. Write	
Display/Write the	Display the word	word "wishes" on the top	the word "riches" on the top	
word attack boxes on	defining graphic	line. Model completing the	line. Model completing the	
the board. Write the	organizer. Write the	organizer by finding the	organizer by finding the	
word "bananas" on	word "sweatpants"	meaning for each word part.	meaning for each word part.	
the top line. Model	on the top line.	Model writing the student	Model writing the student	
completing the	Model completing the	friendly definition. Model	friendly definition. Model	
organizer by finding	organizer by finding	creating a sentence with the	creating a sentence with the	
the meaning for each	the meaning for each	word.	word.	
word part. Model	word part. Model	We Do:	We Do:	
writing the student	writing the student	Provide pairs a word to	Provide pairs a word to	

Look up definition together. Model creating a sentence with the word. We Do: Provide pairs a word to define. Allow them to recreate the organizer in their journals, or on a white board. (Choose a word from your word list) Have a pair of students share their definitions and sentences. (backpacks) You Do: Have students define a word from the word list independently using the graphic organizer. Allow a pair each day to create a large chart of their word and sentence (student evidence). (lollipops)	friendly definition. Look up definition if needed. Model creating a sentence with the word. We Do: Provide pairs a word to define. (jackets) Allow them to recreate the organizer in their journal, on the back of the word list, or on a white board. Have a pair of students share their definitions and sentences. You Do: Have students define a word from the word list independently using the graphic organizer. (splinters) Allow a pair each day to create a large chart of their word and sentence (student evidence).	define. Allow them to recreate the organizer in their journal, on the back of the word list, or on a white board. (witches) Have a pair of students share their definitions and sentences. You Do: Have students define a word from the word list independently using the graphic organizer. Allow a pair each day to create a large chart of their word and sentence (student evidence).	define. (benches) Allow them to recreate the organizer in their journal, on the back of the word list, or on a white board. Have a pair of students share their definitions and sentences. You Do: Have students define a word from the word list or (bridges) independently using the graphic organizer. Allow a pair each day to create a large chart of their word and sentence (student evidence).	
Practice	Practice	Practice decoding/encoding	Practice decoding/encoding	

	de e e din e / e e e din e			
decoding/encoding	decoding/encoding	words with Morpheme in	words with Morpheme in	
words with	words with	context:	context:	
Morpheme in context:	Morpheme in context:	6 minutes	6 minutes	
6 minutes	6 minutes			
I Do:	I Do:	Display a phrase containing	Display a phrase containing	
Display a phrase	Display a phrase	a word with the suffix on the	a word with the suffix on the	
containing a word	containing a word	board. Model using steps to	board. Model using steps	
with the suffix on the	with the suffix on the	decode to solve the word	to decode to solve the word	
board. Model using	board. Model using	with the prefix.	with the prefix.	
steps to decode to	steps to decode to	(he asked)	(her skirt swishes)	
solve the word with	solve the word with			
the suffix.	the suffix.	We Do:	We Do:	
(bananas are rotten)	(she smiled)	Display the following phrase	Display the following phrase	
		and have students work with	and have students work	
We Do:	We Do:	their partner to decode the	with their partner to decode	
Display the following	Display the following	phrase.	the phrase.	
phrase and have	phrase and have	(she kicked the ball)	(rain hit the benches)	
students work with	students work with	You Do:	You Do:	
their partner to	their partner to	Have students decode a	Have students decode a	
decode the phrase.	decode the phrase.	phrase . Display one on the	phrase . Display one on the	
(dark green	(teachers smiled)	board and have them read	board and have them read	
backpacks)	You Do:	the sentence to their	the sentence to their	
	Have students	partner.	partner.	
You Do:	decode a phrase .			
Have students	Display one on the	(the dog limped)	(the dogs had leashes)	
decode a phrase .	board and have them			
Display one on the	read the sentence to	Encoding:	Encoding:	
board and have them	their partner.	Dictate a sentence using	Dictate a sentence using	
read the sentence to		one of the phrases.	one of the phrases.	
their partner.	(changed her	I Do: You say the sentence.	I Do: You say the sentence.	
(a few lollipops)	sweaters)	We Do: Say the sentence	We Do: Say the sentence	
		as a class and determine	as a class and determine	
Encoding:	Encoding:	the number of words in the	the number of words in the	

Dictate a sentence using one of the phrases. (The bananas are rotten and stinky.) I Do: You say the sentence. We Do: Say the sentence as a class and determine the number of words in the sentence. I Do: Students build the sentence on their board or in their journals.	Dictate a sentence using one of the phrases. I Do: You say the sentence. We Do: Say the sentence as a class and determine the number of words in the sentence. I Do: Students build the sentence on their board or in their journals.	sentence. I Do: Students build the sentence on their board or in their journals.		
	Materials Needed: Day 2 word list Defining words graphic organizer Flashcards of previously taught prefixes Blank flash card to build today's prefix 	Materials Needed: Day 3 word list Defining words graphic organizer Flashcards of previously taught prefixes Blank flash card to build today's prefix White boards Word study notebooks/journals Anchor charts for	 Materials Needed: Day 4 word list Defining words graphic organizer Flashcards of previously taught prefixes Blank flash card to build today's prefix White boards Word study notebooks/journals Anchor charts for 	

journals Anchor charts for decoding for pronunciation and meaning	journals • Anchor charts for decoding for pronunciation and meaning			
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