Dedicated all of those teachers who don't want the Dance to end at the end of first or second grade.


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## The Phonics Dance

Six Steps to Literacy in the Primary Grades This manual is specifically designed for steps $1-3$.

I. Sound Attack: Daily review and introduction of consonants, short and long vowels, digraphs and variant vowel sounds
2. Word Wall: Daily introduction and review of high frequency words in association with Language Arts concepts
3. Treacherous (Unreliable) Word Training: Teaching the eye to look for big "hunks" and "chunks" and parts of words in the decoding process
4. Creative writing: Student writing (both fiction and non-fiction) composed on a daily basis in correlation with weekly themes
5. Student/Teacher Conferencing: Revising and editing Providing immediate feedback on student writing with emphasis on structure, spelling and punctuation
6. Reading: Daily practice - Guided, independent, choral, or partner reading in correlation with literature that is teacher chosen and / or student selected; coinciding with comprehension lessons


Name $\qquad$ What's my ending?
$\qquad$ at $\qquad$ et $\qquad$ it $\qquad$ ot ut

Can you write the word I say?
I. $\qquad$ 2. $\qquad$
3. $\qquad$ 4. $\qquad$
5. $\qquad$ 6. $\qquad$
Show what you know! Can you read these words?


What ending do you hear in the word I say?
I. $\qquad$ 2. $\qquad$ 3. $\qquad$ 4. $\qquad$

Name $\qquad$ Here comes super silent e! Make it long and make it strong!
(when you write a word, draw a cape on your super silent e! Draw the long vowel symbol over the long strong vowel. Underline the ending.)


Can you write the word I say?

1. $\qquad$ 2. $\qquad$
2. $\qquad$ 4. $\qquad$
3. $\qquad$ 6. $\qquad$

Show what you know! Can you read these words?

- awake remake
- Mike
dislike
- awoke
- rattlesnake
spoke
spike
sunstroke

What ending do you hear in the word I say?

1. $\qquad$ 2. $\qquad$ 3. $\qquad$ 4.

Name $\qquad$
A OO，Oot，00，001，00，00m，00，oon

1. $\qquad$ 2. $\qquad$
2. $\qquad$ 4. $\qquad$
3. $\qquad$ 6.

Show what you know about each word！There are three words that are verbs．Circle them in purple．Let＇s read！
tooth toothbrush bloom blooming

Singular means one！A plural！A plural means more than one！
$\qquad$ pOOI－ $\qquad$
school－
hoop－ $\qquad$ bedroom－ $\qquad$

Magical Word！
Choose a plural from the list above．Write it on the line． Color it in yellow．I will choose one too！will you match me？
$\qquad$

Name $\qquad$
More sweetness!
Hi
vi, ui, ui, vi, ui, ui, ui, ui, ui, ui

1. $\qquad$ 2. $\qquad$
2. $\qquad$ 4. $\qquad$
3. $\qquad$ 6. $\qquad$
Show what you know about each word! Let's read! There are three compound words. Circle them in yellow.
suit suitcase bodysuit wetsuit recruit recruits recruited

Alphabetical Order!
It's a race of the letters! Put these words in $a, b, c$ order. Underline the first letter of each word. Circle it on the alphabet above. What word is closest to a? What word is farthest away from a?

$$
a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, 1, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, f, u, v, w, x, y, z
$$

juice bruise cruise

1. $\qquad$ 2. $\qquad$ 3. $\qquad$ $a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z$ nuisance recruit fruit
$\qquad$ 2. $\qquad$ 3. $\qquad$

Name $\qquad$
Even more Sweetness! What sweet hunk and chunk usually comes at the end of a root word?
Nw
eN, __eN, __eN, __eN, __eN, __eN, $\qquad$ Cw

1. $\qquad$ 2. $\qquad$
2. $\qquad$ 4 $\qquad$
3. $\qquad$

Show what you know about each word! Let's read! Can you find the word with two syllables? Circle them in red. blew threw dew chew new renew newly


Ring, ring, ring! Hello, it's a homophone!
Two words sound exactly the same BUT different spelling! Different meaning! Look at the words you just read. Write the homophone for each of the words below. Can you use each word in a sentence?
knew or $\qquad$ blue or $\qquad$
through or do or $\qquad$

## shoo or

\#" Word Wall Fun!
I. $\qquad$ 2. $\qquad$ 3. $\qquad$

Name $\qquad$
Let's review!


```
                4i, ui, ui, ui, ui, ui, ui, ui, ui, ui, ui, ui, ui ui
```



Which one of these hunks and chunks will you use to write the word I say?

1. $\qquad$ 2. $\qquad$
2. $\qquad$ 4. $\qquad$
3. $\qquad$ 6. $\qquad$
Show what you know about each word! Let's read! boot shoot moon spoon room broom suitable unsuitable fruit fruitcake recruit stew flew drew knew newspaper
"Woes the word I say have the "oo", "ul", or "ew" hunk and chunk? 1. $\qquad$ 2. $\qquad$ 3. $\qquad$ 4. $\qquad$
A verb, a verb, you do it! Do it! Do it! Fill in the verb for each sentence. hoot flew cruise blew
The bird $\qquad$ . I $\qquad$ on a boat.

The wind $\qquad$ . I heard the owl $\qquad$ 15

Name $\qquad$
Nh
why, why, why, why, why, why, wh... It's a question word! sh
I. $\qquad$ 2. $\qquad$
3. $\qquad$ 4. $\qquad$
5. $\qquad$ 6. $\qquad$
Be a word detective! Show what you know! Then read!
which what when where who why when where which why what who when why where who which what "\% Write the question word I say! "\%
I.
2. 3.

## **Can you unscramble each question word?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { twat }= \\
& \text { newh }=
\end{aligned}
$$

rewhe $=$ $\qquad$
ohs = $\qquad$
hyw =
$\qquad$
$h$ wisc $=$ $\qquad$
Magical Word!
定
Choose a question word. Write it on the line and color it in yellow!

Name
 It's more than a question word!
I. $\qquad$ 2. $\qquad$
3. $\qquad$ 4. $\qquad$
5. $\qquad$ 6. $\qquad$
\# Be a word detective! Show what you know! Then read! wheat white whack whacking whop whopping whoa "\% Does the word I say start with w or wh?
$1 . \quad 2$
2. 3.

## ** Alphabetical Order! "\%

 4.It's a race of the letters! Put these words in $a, b, c$ order.
Oh, no! There is a tie between the letters! What do you do? Go to the next letter of course!
$a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z$ wheat white whack I. $\qquad$ 2. $\qquad$ 3. $\qquad$ $a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z$ whoa whop white l. 2. 3.

Name $\qquad$


1. $\qquad$ 2.
2. $\qquad$ 4. $\qquad$
3. $\qquad$ 6. $\qquad$
\# Be a word detective! Show what you know! Then read! "\% Each time you see dge circle it, cross it out, and put a jabove it.
porridge footbridge dodgeball
picture manufacture nature
pledge future sledgehammer structure

Read each sentence. Does the adverb tell you how, when, or where? *\&The porridge appeared suddenly. how when where "\#l will say the pledge proudly. how when where **Never drop a sledgehammer! how when where "FiLet's play dodgeball later. how when where


# Extension Lessons 

Now that we are done with the hunks and chunks what do we do?


Name

## Drop the y. Add lies! Drop the y. Add lies! <br> The singular <br> The plural: Drop the $y$ ! Add lies.

1. $\qquad$ I. $\qquad$
2. $\qquad$ 2. $\qquad$
3. $\qquad$ 3. $\qquad$
4. $\qquad$ 4. $\qquad$
"9
Be a word detective! Show what you know! Then read!

## strawberry strawberries

## pony <br> ponies <br> sky <br> skies

library libraries

## 世" Word Wall Fun! ${ }^{*}$ \%

1 $\qquad$ 2. $\qquad$ 3. $\qquad$

Name $\qquad$
Silly plurals don't have es or s. Do you know what they are or do you have to guess?


1. $\qquad$ I. $\qquad$
2. $\qquad$ 2. $\qquad$
3. $\qquad$ 3. $\qquad$
4. $\qquad$ 4. $\qquad$ Are all of these words adjectives, nouns or verbs? They are $\qquad$ _.

## policemen <br> firemen <br> women

 feet teeth children sugar moose sheep

Choose a compound word from the words you read. Write it and color it in yellow.


Name
Possessive! Possessive! What's that you have? Possessive! Possessive! What's that you possess? You can show me what it is with an apostrophe s!

> a baby's hat
two babies


1. A toy of a boy is a $\qquad$ .
2. A bike of a girl is a $\qquad$ .
3. A bark of a dog is a $\qquad$ .
4. A fin of a shark is a $\qquad$ .
5. A hat of a cowboy is a $\qquad$ .

Y\% Listen to the sentence I say. Do you hear a possessive or a plural? Write 's for the possessive or s for the plural.
I. $\qquad$
2. $\qquad$ 3. $\qquad$ 4. $\qquad$ 5. $\qquad$

## *i Word-o! !

I. $\qquad$ 2. $\qquad$ 3. $\qquad$ 4. $\qquad$

Name $\qquad$
Smarty, smarty a, 0 , $u$. When you see $c$, what will you do? Silly, silly i and e! How will you say the letter c? Underline the letter that comes after $c$ to determine what it says!


I hear s!

1. $\qquad$ I. $\qquad$
2. $\qquad$ 2. $\qquad$
3. $\qquad$ 3. $\qquad$
4. $\qquad$ 4. $\qquad$
Y
Be a word detective! Show what you know! Then read! $\%$ If a word has the smarty $c$ sound put $c$ hair around the $c$. If the words has a silly $c$ sound put s hair around the $c$.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { cement curly color } \\
\text { December citizen company } \\
\text { camel circus }
\end{gathered}
$$

## Y\% Word -o! ${ }^{*}$

Choose your favorite silly and smarty $c$ words on the page. write them and color them yellow.
I. $\qquad$ 2. $\qquad$ 3. $\qquad$

Name
You take a root word, put the prefix before. Who's that knocking on the root word door?

Bracket the root word. Box the prefix. un means not Pre means before
I. $\qquad$
2. $\qquad$ 2. $\qquad$
3. $\qquad$ 3. $\qquad$
4. $\qquad$ 4. $\qquad$
\#\% Be a word detective! Show what you know! Then read! "\% Bracket the root word and box the prefix!
unbox undress unkept unfit
preset presale pregame premature uneven preregister undo premix
\#What does prekindergarten mean?

WWhat does unlucky mean?

```
            *Word Wall Fun!**
I.
```

$\qquad$

``` 2.
``` \(\qquad\)
``` 3.
```

$\qquad$

Name
You take a root word put the suffix at the end. That makes sending instead of send! Bracket the root word. Box the suffix.

1. $\qquad$
2. $\qquad$ 6. $\qquad$
3. $\qquad$ 7. $\qquad$
4. $\qquad$ 8.

## 5.

$\qquad$
$\qquad$


Step 2: Introducing the root word
然
Explain that shell is a word that means one. To make it a plural simply add an s. Say, "A plural! A plural means more than one!"

Y
Write the letter s at the end of the word and bracket the root word.


## 潧The Word Detective Agency \&\&

क్రీ (\%Hunks and Chunks: Circle any boxes of letter combinations that are "hunks" and "chunks".


Phonograms: Underline common phonograms.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Step 3: } \\
& \text { Treacherous }
\end{aligned}
$$

Word Training



## Vocabulary: The Decoding Process ©ో엉

 Building the Word Detective Agency If you don't know a word automatically, what can you do?| Y Always look for the hunk and chunk first! Can you find a hunk and chunk? Circle it. <br> Does the word have a familiar rime? Underline it. <br> Can you find any consonant clusters (blends)? Underline them. <br> Can you find words within words? Underline them. <br> Does the word have a Super Silent e? Draw a cape on the $e$. Place the long vowel symbol over the vowel. Underline the ending. <br> "Does the word have a mystical magical " $y$ " at the end? Cross out the Y. Write an e with a long vowel symbol or a capital I above the $Y$. <br> Does the word have a root word? Bracket it. <br> Does the word have a prefix? Box it. <br> Does the word have a suffix? Box it. <br> Can you do a slide? Cover the word with your finger. Pull your finger away so you only see the first two or three letters. Start sounding the word out. Then slowly uncover the rest of the letters. As you do, look for parts of the word you know. <br> Did you get your mouth ready to say the first sound? <br> Remember: No Lazy Eye Syndrome! Look at that whole <br> wordcan recognize the word! |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
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Beyond Predictable Writing ©ore
You will see phenomenal growth in your third grade students when they write every day. Writing enhances reading, and reading enhances writing. What is writing like beyond predictable stories? The steps listed at the beginning of this section continue even when the students are becoming more independent writers. It is the writing expectations that change. Once your lower level students are comfortable writing simple, pattern sentences the expectations for writing increases.

Many times writing is assessed and measured using three prose constructed response items. In the third grade classroom writing can take many forms, including both formal and informal. The list below represents a sample of the forms which may be elicited from students in response to this assessment.

In grades 3-5, students may be asked to write in these ways:

| Adventure stores | How-to-do-it articles |
| :--- | :--- |
| Autobiographies | Humorous stories |
| Biographies | Legends |
| Book reviews | Letters |
| Brochures | Magazine articles |
| Character Sketches | Myths |
| Descriptions | News articles |
| Diaries | Pamphlets |
| Wiki entries | Persuasive letters |
| Endings | Reports |
| Essays | Reviews |
| Explanations | Scenes (from a play) |
| Fables | Short Stories |
| Fantasy stories | Science Articles |
| Fiction | Science fiction stories |
| Sequels | Speeches |
|  |  |



## (®) Writing Rubric: Beyond Predictable Stories ©ede

Name

| Periods and Capital Letters | Hunks and Chunks | Word Wall words | How does my story sound? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I did not use any periods or capital letters. | I forgot to hunk and chunk to help me spell my words. | My word wall words were not spelled correctly. | My story and sentences made no sense. |
| I used some periods and capital letters. | I hunked and chunked some of the time to help me spell my words | I spelled some of my word wall words correctly. | Some of the sentences in my story made sense. |
| I used periods and capital letters throughout most of my story. | I hunked and chunked most of the time to help me spell my words. | I spelled most of my word wall words correctly. Occasionally 1 referenced the room to spell words that were not on the word wall. | Most of my story made sense and sounded right. I added a few details to support my writing. |
| I used periods and capital letters throughout my whole story. | Ihunked and chunked all of the time to help me spell my words. | I spelled all of my word wall words correctly. 1 referenced the room to spell words that were not on the word wall. | All of my story made sense and sounded right. I added details throughout the story to support my writing. |

Comments:



What are the three stages of reading?


बీ(o)
olo What are the three purposes of reading?


Name $\qquad$
Let's remember what we've read!
Time to summarize!
Book title:

Chapter I: $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\psi_{\text {Chapter } 2: ~}^{\text {沙 }}$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\psi$ Chapter 3: $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

# 垱 Spelling Tests कृष A Three Week Spelling Rotation 

Research indicates that a student can take a spelling test on Friday，get a $100 \%$ ，and then misspell the majority of those words when they are writing the next week．This rotation helps students become better spellers by referencing the words that are on the Word Wall，and reinforcing the sight words that are tricky to spell（The Monster Words）．
For each of these tests the number of words a group is asked to spell varies by developmental level．茶

Week I：Each guided reading group gets their own set of spelling words（word families，spelling patterns，sight words）．Words are chosen according to the developmental level of the group．

Week 2：Each guided reading group takes a Word Wall test．The teacher calls out words that are on the Word Wall．The students find the words and write them．
$\psi$
Week 3：Option 1 －Each guided reading group takes a Monster word test．The teacher calls out Monster Words that are on the Word Wall．The students find the Monster card that coincides with each word and write it．

Option 2 －Each guided reading group takes a content area spelling test，referencing words in the room that coincide with science，social studies，math，and language arts．


 * . Beginning of the Year (First Ten Days of Word Work)

- Chant the entire shortened alphabet. It does NOT matter if the alphabet chant was done previously in second grade.
- First ten days of word work: right after the alphabet chant, review vowel patterns learned the previous year. This includes short vowel families, super silent e, ending __ck, ump, unk, ell and ill.
- Start to build your Word Detective Agency. Identify parts of words (phonograms) by simply underlining them. Practice the onset and rime by reading words in parts.
- Introduction of consonant clusters. Practice reading these blends fast and fluently. Underline the clusters.
- Begin to build the word wall by introducing words that coincide with one of the phonograms of the day. We choose a word from the Fry List. In third grade we are responsible for words 221-320.
$\psi_{2}$. Day II of Word Work through mid - December:
- Continue the alphabet review.
- Choose the first hunk and chunk family to be presented to your class. Each day you will work with one hunk and chunk from the family. After all of the combinations for a particular sound have been introduced it will be time for that particular hunk and chunk family review.
- You will continue to introduce all hunk and chunk families in this manner. This will include working with each individual hunk and chunk in a family and then culminating with a review. You will continue these lessons until all of the hunks and chunks are on your board. (To choose your hunk and chunk families, match them up to stories in your basal or words that you will learn in other curriculum areas.)
Introducing and Reviewing the Hunks and Chunks ब(o)
First, decide what hunk and chunk families you would like to present to the class. Example: This particular week you decide to work with ow, ou, ar, and or. On Monday, introduce ow. On Tuesday, introduce ou. On Wednesday, you would do a combined review for ow and ou. On Thursday, you would introduce ar. On Friday, you would introduce or. The following Monday, you would do the ar or review.
- Continue to show what you know in your Word Detective Agency. Circle the hunks and chunks to train your eye to see them in words. Underline simple short vowel endings. Underline consonant clusters. Continue to read words in parts.
- Introduce root words. Be sure to bracket them.
- Continue to build the word wall by introducing words that coincide with the hunk and chunk of the day.
- Start to play word wall games. Introduce and review language arts concepts, (synonyms, plurals, antonyms, verbs, common nouns, proper nouns, adverbs, adjectives, etc.) through these word wall games. This gives us the opportunity to write high frequency
words and associate them with concepts we need to know.
- Begin to introduce monster words. These are sight words that cannot be sounded outt. (Example: the words people, does, goes, and animal.)
- Start sounding the words that you are writing by counting syllables.
- In small groups, review and re-teach the whole group lessons that have not been mastered.
- Continue to introduce and review hunk and chunk families.


## Y粦. Early-December / Mid-December through the End of the Year

- Continue to chant the shortened alphabet every day until the end of the year.
- Continue to do the Phonics Dance hunk and chunk chants every day until the end of the year.
- Choose extension lessons from the manual for your word work. (Prefixes, suffixes, irregular plurals, possessives, contractions, soft and hard c , etc.)
- Continue to play word wall games to introduce and review language arts concepts.
- Continue to add words to the word wall that coincide with the lessons of the day.
- Continue to add monster words to the word wall.
- Continue to identify root words.
- Continue to identify syllables.
- In small groups, review and re-teach the whole group lessons that have not been mastered.


Word Lists
If your district does not have a standard word list, the lists on the next two pages can guide you. This third grade vocabulary list was built from an analysis of difficult words that appear in basal readers and other books commonly taught in third grade.

Another option would be using either the Dolch or Fry Word Lists. In our district, third grade teachers are responsible for teaching words 220-321 of the Fry List.



Third Grade Vocabulary Word List



## 潧 Word Lists

Use these lists to determine what words you would like your class to write during the Phonics Dance word work.
ace: ace, face, lace, race, races, trace, pace, brace, space, place, Grace, grace, tracer, racer
ai : rain, pain, gain, stain, brain, drain, Jail, main, plain, mail, email, nail, snail, pail, brail, hail, tail, trail, sail, paint, taint, faint, afraid, raid, braid, maid, paid, faith, air, fair, flair, hair, aim, domain, aid, wait, grain, pair, praise, sailor
air: air, hair, fair, stair, stairs, chair, chairs, dairy, fairy, hairy, lairs, airbag, airplane, airman, fairly, haircut, unfair, affair, repair, éclair, airport, unfair, funfair
all : all, ball, call, fall, gall, hall, mall, stall, tall, taller, tallest, wall, called, calling, falling, small, smaller, smallest, appall, ballpark, baseball, football, kickball, basketball, meatball, waterfall, downfall, hallway, install, squall
ang: sang, bang, fang, hang, gang, rang, anger, angry, clang, slang, bangle, angle, hanger, sprang, dangle, hangout, wrangle
ank: thank, ankle, anklet, blank, bank, banker, blanket, drank, Hank, clank, crank, rank, shrank, spank, tank, stank, Frank, prank, plank, sank, yank, thanking, thanks, frankly, spanking
ar: are, car, bar, far, jar, par, tar, star, art, Bart, cart, chart, dart, mart, part, start, tart, arm, charm, farm, harm, alarm, barn, darn, garnish, starch, arch, parch, harsh, marsh, hard, yard, ark, bark, shark, dark, lark, park, stark, carve, starve, afar, ajar, cargo, Carl, arbor, parcel, March, garden, party
au : automobile, autograph, automatic, autopilot, auditorium, audience, audition, Australia, August, auction, autumn, author, auburn, applaud, Paul, sauce, sausage, haul, Austin, vault, haunt, haunted, maul, somersault, fault, cause, pause, because, laundry, authority

Phonics Dance Hunk and Chunk Linking Cards - vdowd© 1999 revised 2016

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