Word Analysis Vocabulary

Rhyming Words

- Continue practice with rhyming words by writing the word There as a column heading on the board.
- Explain that words that have the same ending sound are rhyming words and that some reading selections use rhyming words to help tell their stories. For example, in "Worksong," the word There rhymes with the word share.
- Write *share* under the heading and remind students that because these words have meaning, they can be located in a dictionary. Offer to help students determine whether any unfamiliar rhyming words are meaningful by searching for them together in a dictionary.

Guided Practice

- Ask students to suggest other meaningful words that rhyme with there and share as you write their answers under the heading. (hair, pair, stair, stare, dare, care, fair, tear, scare, wear, share, rare)
- Discuss the meanings of their answers and offer to help students search the dictionary for the presence of any unfamiliar rhyming words.
- Conclude by counting the number of meaningful rhyming words written on the board and commenting on how many new vocabulary words they know.

Writing Process Strategies

Write

Friendly Letter

Teach

Writer's Craft

Audience and Purpose

- Ask students when they have been part of an audience. (listening to someone speak, a sports event, or a play). Discuss the purpose of each event (to inform or entertain).
- Writer's think about what they want to tell their audience. They decide the best way to write so that readers understand and enjoy the writing.
- Teacher Model: Decide on an audience and a purpose. I want to write a letter to _____ to tell about
- Use Comprehension and Language Arts Skills pages 58-59 to identify audience and purpose.
- **Teacher Model:** Use the Sequence Map to write a draft. Use the parts of a letter (date, greeting, message, and closing). Explain how you use the ideas to write sentences. Write sentences in the same order as the ideas on the sequence map.

Guided Practice

Remind students to use their sequence maps and the personal letter format to draft their friendly letters.



Writer's Workbook p. 27

English Language Conventions

Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics

Review of End Punctuation and Capitalization

Teach

- End punctuation tells us what kind of sentence we are reading.
- Teacher Model: Model a telling sentence, an asking sentence, and a strong feeling sentence. Point out which end mark is used for each kind of sentence.
- Capitalization tells us which words are important. Use students' names as an example. "You are important and your name always begins with a capital letter."
- Write the following sentences on the board and ask students to suggest which words should begin with a capital letter and which end marks are needed.

where do you and jody live jody and i live in ohio today is tuesday, november 7

■ You might want to substitute your city or state and the present day and date.

Guided Practice in Writing

- Remind students to use correct end punctuation and capitalization in their friendly letters. Each sentence in their letters should begin with a capital letter and end with the proper end
- Encourage students to write different kinds of sentences to practice all of the end marks. Students should include the month in the date at the top of their letters.
- Challenge them to fit a day of the week into their letters.



Informal Assessment

Look over students' drafts to make sure they are including correct end marks and capital letters. Remind them that they need to check for these things when they edit their letters.