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# Star Pattern



## Making Words

Add **ar** to make a word. Then say the word that you made.

1. c \_\_\_\_\_ 2. st \_\_\_\_\_ 3. j \_\_\_\_\_ 4. f \_\_\_\_\_ 5. t \_\_\_\_\_

## Making a Sentence

Make a sentence by putting the words in order. Write on the line.  
are in the jars car The.

---

## Reading Time

Read the article. Then retell the article by writing words on the lines.

### Stars

Look up at the sky on a clear night. What do you see? You see a sky full of bright stars.

Stars are very hot. That is why they shine. Most stars are far, far away. But one star is closer than all the others. It is close enough to light up our home, the Earth. Do you know what the name of that star is? If you said, "the sun," you are right. The sun is a star.

The sun keeps us warm. And it gives us light. Other stars are so far away that they can not keep us warm or light up the Earth.

Stars shine all night and all day. But we can not see other stars during the day. We can only see the sun. The sun's light is so bright that we can not see the tiny lights made by the other stars. We can only see the other stars when the sun goes down.



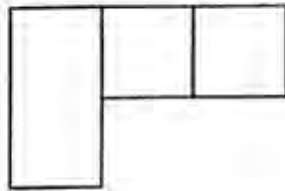
Stars \_\_\_\_\_ because they are very hot. Stars are \_\_\_\_\_

away. The sun is a \_\_\_\_\_. The sun is close to the earth and keeps us \_\_\_\_\_. The sun's light is so \_\_\_\_\_ that it keeps us from seeing the other stars during the day.

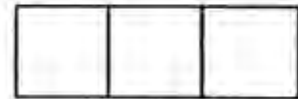
### Word Shapes

Fill in the boxes with the following words: **are**, **bar**, **car**, **jar**. Make sure that you put tall letters in tall boxes and short letters in short boxes.

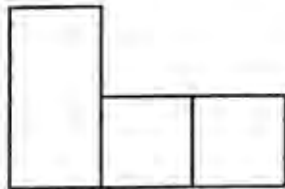
1. You put things in this.



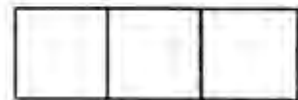
2. 2 and 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 4.



3. A candy \_\_\_\_\_.



4. Has four wheels.



### Rhyme Riddle

What do you call a star that is way up in the sky?

\_\_\_\_\_ar\_\_\_\_\_ar  
Far star.

### Writing

On another piece of paper, draw a picture of a time that you went far away. If you did not go far way, draw a picture of a faraway place that you might like to go to. Write a piece that tells about your picture.

# Shark Pattern



## Making Words

Add **ark** to make a word. Then say the word that you made.

1. p \_\_\_\_\_ 2. d \_\_\_\_\_ 3. m \_\_\_\_\_ 4. sh \_\_\_\_\_ 5. b \_\_\_\_\_

## Make a Sentence

Make a sentence by putting the words in order. Write on the line.

closes at dark The park.

---

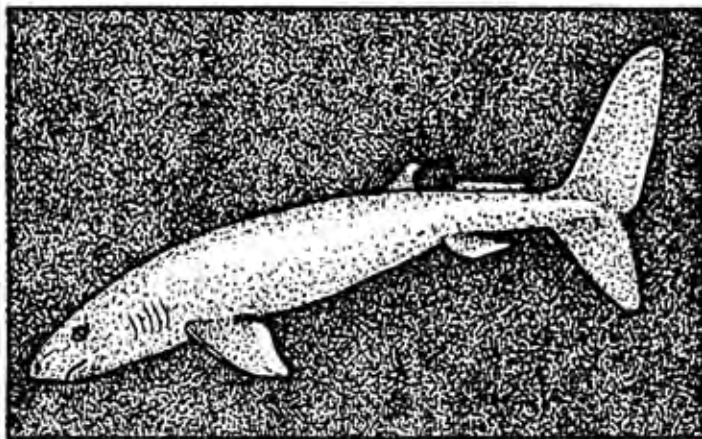
## Reading Time

Read the article. Then retell the article by writing words on the lines.

### Sharks

Sharks come in just about all sizes. The whale shark is a very large shark. It is the biggest shark of all. It is 60 feet (18 meters) long. That is almost as long as two school buses. The whale shark does not go after boats, people, or even other fish. The largest shark eats tiny sea plants.

The great white shark is smaller than the whale shark. But it is still a large shark. A great white shark can be about 30 feet (9 meters) long. The great white shark will eat just about anything it can get its teeth into. It eats other fish. And it eats whales. It even eats people.



The smallest shark has the longest name. The tsuranagakobitosame (sue-rah-nah-gah-koh-bee-toe-sah-may) is just three or four inches (8 or 10 centimeters) long. It could fit in your hand. The drawing shows how small it is.

The tiny tsuranagakobitosame lives deep beneath the sea. It is very dark beneath the sea. But with its body, the

tsuranagakobitosame can make its own light. With its light, the tsuranagakobitosame can find food. It also uses its light to find a mate.

Sharks come in many \_\_\_\_\_. The largest shark is the \_\_\_\_\_ shark. The great \_\_\_\_\_ shark will eat just about anything. The \_\_\_\_\_ shark is a shark by the name of tsuranagakobitosame. This shark lives deep beneath the \_\_\_\_\_.

### Pattern Puzzle

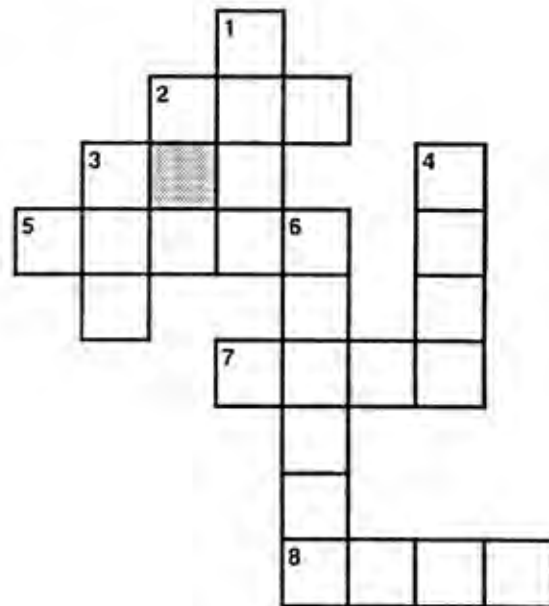
Use the clues below to help you fill in the puzzle boxes with these words: **barks, car, dark, far, mark, park, sharks, star.**

#### Across

- 2. A long ways away.
- 5. What a dog says.
- 7. Dot or spot.
- 8. Shines at night.

#### Down

- 1. Not light.
- 3. Runs on a road.
- 4. Where kids play.
- 6. Sea animals.



### Rhyme Riddle

What do you call a place where sharks play?

\_\_\_\_ark \_\_\_\_ark

Shark park.

### Writing

If you were making a park for boys and girls, what would your park have in it? On another piece of paper, draw a picture of your park. Then write a piece that tells about your picture.

# Arm, Cart Patterns



## Making Words

Add **arm** or **art** to make a word. Then say the word that you made.

1. p \_\_\_\_\_ 2. c \_\_\_\_\_ 3. h \_\_\_\_\_ 4. sm \_\_\_\_\_ 5. st \_\_\_\_\_

## Making a Sentence

Make a sentence by putting the words in order. Write on the line.  
will start a farm She.

---

## Reading Time

Read the article. Then retell the article by writing words on the lines.

### Smart Animals

Chimps are smart animals. Chimps use sticks and rocks to help them get food. A chimp will put a stick into a hill where ants live. Ants run onto the stick. They want to bite the animal that is poking a stick into their home. The chimp pulls the stick out fast and licks it clean. It eats the ants before they start biting its hand or arm.

To open nuts, the chimp uses rocks. It puts a nut on one rock. Then it hits it hard with another rock. That is the smart way to open nuts.

Chimps also use sticks to keep themselves safe. If a chimp sees a snake that seems dead, it pokes it with a stick just to make sure. If the snake starts to move, the chimp can climb a tree before the snake can bite it.

Chimps are \_\_\_\_\_ animals. Chimps use \_\_\_\_\_ to get ants. Chimps poke their sticks into \_\_\_\_\_ hills. The chimp pulls

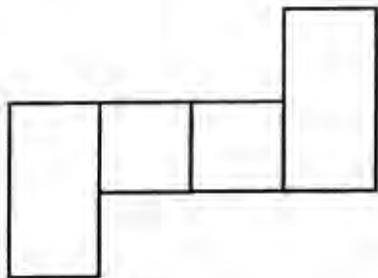


the stick out and \_\_\_\_\_ it clean. To open nuts, chimps use \_\_\_\_\_.

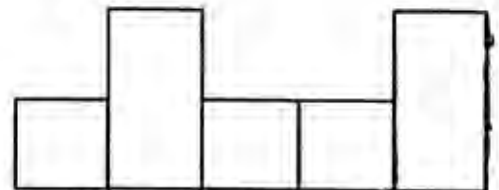
### Word Shapes

Fill in the boxes with the following words: **cart**, **farm**, **start**, **part**. Make sure that you put tall letters in tall boxes and short letters in short boxes.

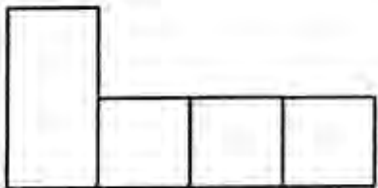
1. Not all.



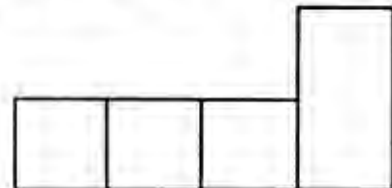
2. Do the first part.



3. Where pigs live.



4. Put things in this.



### Riddle Time

Hands need me. If hands did not have me, they could not do anything. My name rhymes with **farms**. What am I?

Arms.

### Writing

On another piece of paper, draw a picture of the smartest animal that you know. It could be an animal that you read about or saw on TV. Or it could be your dog or cat. Write a piece that tells about your picture.

# Chair, Care Patterns



## Making Words

Add **air** or **are** (as in **care**) to make a word. Then say the word that you made.

1. p\_\_\_\_\_ 2. c\_\_\_\_\_ 3. sc\_\_\_\_\_ 4. ch\_\_\_\_\_ 5. sh\_\_\_\_\_

## Making a Sentence

Make a sentence by putting the words in order. Write on the line.

care Take of hair your.

---

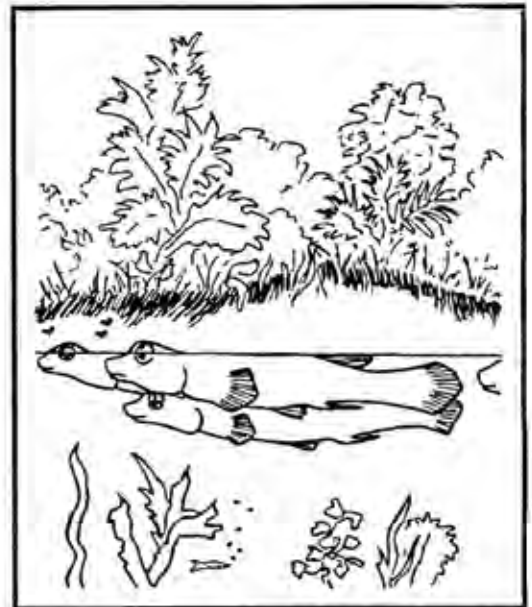
## Reading Time

Read the article. Then retell the article by writing words on the lines.

### The Four-eyed Fish

One fish can see above the water. And it can see below the water. "What is so great about that?" you ask. With just one pair of eyes, the four-eyed fish can look above and below the water at the same time.

A small, dark line runs across each of the fish's two eyes. The part of the eye that is above the water is called the "air eye." The air eye can see while it is out of the water. The part that is below the water is known as the "water eye." The water eye can see while it is in the water.



As it swims around, the four-eyed fish keeps the top half of its eyes above the water and the bottom half of its eyes below the water. That way it can look for food on top or under the water at the same time. It can also look for enemies that might be in or out of the water.

The four-eyed \_\_\_\_\_ can see above and below the water. A small,