

Module B Read At Home

Parents and families, in this packet you will find fluency, comprehension and phonics materials to further support your child and their success in reading. Your child has been assigned the Module B Read At Home Project on MyOn where they can read texts similar to what they're reading in class.

Fluency: Use the passage provided to practice this fluency routine.

Day 1	<u>Parent reads</u> the text aloud to child.
Day 2	<u>Choral Reading:</u> Parent and child read the text aloud together at the same time.
Day 3	<u>Echo Reading 1:</u> Parent reads the text aloud part by part. After each segment, child reads aloud, without the parent.
Day 4	<u>Echo Reading 2:</u> Parent reads the whole text aloud, child reads the whole text aloud without the parent.
Day 5	<u>Performance:</u> Child reads the text for parent or family.

Another tip: MyOn is read aloud. Have students listen to a page and then read it aloud themselves.

Fluency Passage

Lies (People Believe) About Animals: Snakes

by Susan Sussman and Robert James

LIE: Snakes are wet and slimy.

TRUTH: The snake's skin is dry.

Snakes look wet and slimy because of the way light shines off their skin. What we call a snake's "scales" are really pieces of folded skin. These scales are very different from fish scales, which are separately attached to the skin and can be pulled out one at a time. The snake's overlapping skin makes a strong armor against enemies and rocky ground.

Surrounding each scale is thinner connecting skin, like the skin between your fingers, that stretches as the snake moves.

Unlike mammals, which are always losing bits and pieces of old skin (that's the stuff you peel off after a sunburn or see floating on the bath water), snakes change skin all at once. Molting begins when a snake outgrows its old skin. If a snake eats enough, it can molt twelve or more times a year.

When molting begins, a snake's once-shiny skin grows dull. For a few days, the snake becomes quiet. It doesn't see well, doesn't feel well, and doesn't like being disturbed. When the snake is ready, it rubs its head against a tree or rock to loosen the old top layer of skin. Then, sliding forward, it peels out of the old skin like a foot out of a sock. The old skin usually slips off in one inside-out piece. In its place is shiny new skin that glitters and gleams in the light

Comprehension:

- Use MyOn to read texts similar to what is being read in class. Your student has been assigned a project titled, Module B Read At Home.
- Use the guiding questions in this packet as you read the books on MyOn.
 - Have your child identify text features, author's purpose, central idea, similarities and differences between texts.
- Ask your child to tell you what the book was about and restate important details.

Author's Purpose

What was the author's purpose in writing this text? Inform, Persuade or Entertain?

What is the author trying to persuade, entertain or inform us about throughout the text?

How is that shown throughout the text? (details)

Central Idea

What is the topic? (Who or what is the text about?) _____

What does the author want you to learn about that topic? _____

Text Structure

Was the text written in a comparison, cause and effect or chronological text structure? _____

How do you know? _____

Phonics

Use suffixes, -ful, -ish and -less to come up with 5 new words for each. Notice how the meaning changes when the suffix is added.

-ful full of Ex. hopeful	-ish sort of Ex. darkish	-less without Ex. fearless

