



Guided Reading with

WHAT CAN FLY?

Guided Reading: A

DRA: 1 Intervention: 1

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Overview: A bird can fly. A plane can fly. What else can fly?

12 pages, 45 words

Genre:

Nonfiction

Focus: Concepts of Print and Reading Strategies:

- one-to-one matching
- using the picture clues
- reading a patterned sentence
- noticing a change at the end of a patterned sentence

Supportive Text Features:

- familiar words and concepts
- patterned sentence
- strong picture-text match

High-frequency Words:

what, can, a, and

Phonics:

- initial /b/
- initial consonant blends /f/, /bl/, /pl/
- long /e/ spelled "ee," long /i/ spelled "y" vowel sounds

Common Core Standards:

- R.1, R.2, R.4, R.6, R.7
- RF.1, RF.2, RF.3
- W.2
- SL.1, SL.2, SL.3, SL.4
- L.1, L.4

ELL/ESL

¿Qué puede volar?

See back page

Getting Ready to Read

1. Introduce the concept and vocabulary by asking open-ended questions:

- What are some things that can fly?
- Tell me where you might see these things.
- What is your favorite thing that flies? Why?

2. Connect children's past experiences with the story and vocabulary:

- Hold the book. Call children's attention to the title. Read: "What Can Fly?"
- Ask children to predict what kinds of flying things they might read about.
- Show the back cover and read the copy. Ask children what similarities they see between the eagle and the plane on the front cover.
- Have children predict some words they might read in the story.
- Give children the book and have them look at the photographs.
- Ask them to notice all the things that fly.



3. Remind children of the strategies they know and can use with unfamiliar words:

- Ask them, "What will you do if you come to a word you don't know?"
- Encourage children to look at the photographs and the beginning sound of the word.

4. Be aware of the following text features:

- The title ends with a question mark.
- The book contains familiar words: *fly, bee, bird, bat, fish, kite, balloon, plane, rocket.*
- The text is below the photograph on each page.
- There is two a patterned sentence: "A ___ can fly."
- Only one word changes on each page; that word is the second word in the sentence. The exception is page 12, where "And" is added at the beginning of the sentence.
- The last sentence ends with an exclamation point.

Reading the Book

1. Set a purpose by telling children to read the book to find out what can fly.

2. Have children read quietly, but out loud. Each child should be reading at his or her own pace. Children should not read in chorus. Listen to children as they read by leaning close or bending down beside each child.

3. Look for these reading behaviors during the first reading:

- Do the words children say match the words printed in the book? (voice to print match)
- Do children look at the photographs before they read the text or after they read?
- What do they do if they encounter an unfamiliar word? (appeal to you, try a strategy)
- Do their eyes go up to the photograph before reading the new word in the pattern?
- Are they saying the initial sounds of words before saying the whole word?
- Are they saying individual letter sounds /p/-/l/-/a/-/n/-/e/ or blending the sounds?
- Do they reread if they come to an unfamiliar or unknown word?
- Have they self-corrected any mistakes?
- Is there any inflection or speech-like sound to their reading?
- Have they responded with a laugh or other sound as they read the text?
- Do they make comments as they read?

4. As children read, suggest a reading strategy if they are struggling: "Try rereading the sentence. Try looking at the photograph to make sense of the print." Encourage children to take a guess based on the subject of the book or to use the beginning sounds or known parts of the word.



5. Possible teaching points to address based on your observations:

- Review using the photograph to help with each new word.
- Review using initial consonants and blends, and the long vowel sounds to read new words.
- Model how to reread the sentence if it does not sound right or make sense.
- Call attention to all the high-frequency words children have learned and used.
- Provide help with reading two-syllable and three-syllable words.
- Call attention to the question mark in the title.
- Call attention to the exclamation point on the last page.

After the First Reading

1. **Have children confirm their predictions about what can fly.**
2. **Model how the title should be read differently because of the question mark and the last sentence because of the exclamation point.**
3. **Discuss what the bee, butterfly, bird, bat, and fly have in common that enables them to fly (wings).** Study the photograph of each animal and talk about the differences and similarities among the wings.
4. **Have children speculate about why being able to fly is helpful to animals. Then talk about how being able to fly is helpful to people.**
5. **Have children look carefully at the**

shapes of the animals that fly and the shapes of the human-made items that fly. What comparisons and generalizations can children make?

6. Ask children to imagine that they can fly like a bird or a butterfly. How do they think it would feel? Would it be fun or scary? If any children have flown in an airplane, let volunteers tell about the experience.

Second Reading

1. **Have children reread the book in a whisper voice or to a partner.**
2. **This is a time for assessment.** While they are reading, watch what children do and what they use from the teaching time. Alternatively, you might take a running record on one student as an assessment of the student's reading behavior.

Cross-Curricular Activities

Language: Have children brainstorm other things that can fly and record their responses on a chart. Let each child select four items, make a drawing of each on a separate piece of paper, and write a complete sentence below using the sentence pattern: "A _____ can fly." Staple the pictures together and let children share their books in small groups.

Art: Children may enjoy making small kites from paper plates or a kite shape cut from construction paper. Let children color their



kites with crayons, markers, or sponge painting and decorate them with glitter, streamers, and so on. Display children's kites on a bulletin board or as kite mobiles made by attaching the kites to wire hangers.

Science: Some children may have been surprised by the photograph of a flying fish on page 6. Revisit the photograph and ask children what they see in the photograph that help the fish fly. When they say "wings," explain that the fish's wings are really special fins that are very tough and rotate like propellers on an airplane when the fish is in the air. Children may also enjoy seeing pictures of other flying fish. A good place to start is on Google images. Search for "flying fish."

Read children the Bebop title [Leo and the Butterflies](https://www.leeandlow.com/books/2620) (<https://www.leeandlow.com/books/2620>). This story introduces several types of butterflies, the life cycle of a butterfly, and the workings of a butterfly farm in a rain forest. Present the concepts on a level appropriate for your class. The book may also be used as a starting point for additional study of butterflies.

Math: Have children create paper airplanes using firm construction paper. Either in the classroom or outside, let each child fly her or his plane and measure the distance the plane flies. Record the distances on a chart. Then try altering some planes by adding a paper clip to the nose, tearing a tiny notch in the tail, or adding a small leaf or twig to each wing, and fly them again. Discuss how the

alterations affected how far each plane flew.

Music/P.E.: Teach children the words and movements to the song "I'm a Little Airplane." Lyrics and suggested actions may be found at the following website. Other airplane song activities are also provided there:

<http://www.preschooleducation.com/sair.shtml>.

Writing: Let children select either a hot-air balloon or a rocket and imagine they are flying in that vehicle. Have children write about what they see on their journey. They may write about real and/or imaginary things they encounter.



BEBOP CLASSROOM CONNECTION



Guided Reading: A
EDL/DRA: 1
Intervention: 1

Guided Reading with

¿QUÉ PUEDE VOLAR?

The Spanish edition also uses two patterned sentences and familiar words: **abeja, mariposa, pájaro, murciélago, pez, cometa, globo, avión, cohete, mosca**. Because many children speak dialects or may mix Spanish and English, you may need to help children understand that “book language” does not always match the words we use every day.

The book introduction and guided reading lesson follow the outline for the English edition. Children need exactly the same support and strategy instruction as their English-speaking classmates.

If children have difficulty with concepts or words in the story, see the article “Guided Reading with Emergent Readers” for suggestions.

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DRA (Developmental Reading Assessment) and EDL (Evaluación del desarrollo de la lectura) DRA and EDL levels were determined using information in the Developmental Reading Assessment Resource Guide and EDL Resource Guide by Joetta Beaver.

All level placements may vary and are subject to revision. Teachers may adjust the assigned levels in accordance with their own evaluations.

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