e BoP

BEBOP CLASSROOM CONVECTION



16 pages, 117 words

Genre:

Nonfiction/Personal Narrative

Focus:

reading about a real person

Supportive Text Features:

- familiar words and concepts
- strong photo-text match

High-frequency Words:

my, is, I, was, from, when, now, and, go, to, in, this, on, his, look, way, up, for, she, being, the, that, her

Common Core Standards:

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

ELL/ESL

Lo mejor que me ha pasado See back page Guided Reading with

THE BEST THING

Guided Reading: G DRA: 12 Intervention: 11

by Laura E. Williams

Overview: Meet Madison, a Chinese American girl who thinks being adopted into a great family is the best thing.

Getting Ready to Read

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

- What does it mean to be adopted?
- If you were to write a story about yourself, what would you say?
- What kinds of things do you think people should tell about themselves when you want to get to know them?

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

- Hold the book. Call children's attention to the title. Read: "The Best Thing."
- Tell children that the book is about a little girl who was adopted. Have children predict what they might find out about the girl.
- Show the back cover and ready the copy.

 Ask children what the girl might think is the best thing about her family.
- Have children suggest some words they might read in the story.
- Give children the book and have them look at the pictures.
- Ask them to tell what they see happening in the book.



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 say the beginning sound of an unknown word and read on, retuning to the word after completing the sentence.

4. Be aware of the following text features:

- The book contains several highfrequency words and many other familiar words.
- The story is written in narrative form from a child's point of view.
- The ideas in the story are common to the way young children describe themselves.
- There are many different sentences, but they are simple constructions with natural speech patterns.
- Text on several pages requires a return sweep.
- The photographs strongly support the text.
- There is a hyphenated word on page 13.

Reading the Book

1. Set a purpose by telling children to find out about the girl and her family.

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. When you hear them reading fluently, tell them to begin reading silently.

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

- Have they begun to crosscheck, using a variety of strategies, and self correct?
- Do they rely less on picture and more on print when reading?
- Do they have a growing sight vocabulary?
- Are they monitoring meaning and rereading when they lose meaning?
- Do they use beginning, middle, and ending sounds to read unknown words?
- Have they started to use punctuation to gain meaning?
- Do they make accurate predictions?
- Can they connect the text to past experiences?
- **4.** As children read, suggest a reading strategy if they are struggling: "Try saying the beginning of the word. Try looking at the picture for help." Encourage children to take a guess or read past the unknown word, returning to it after completing the sentence.

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

- Review how to find a known part in an unknown word.
- Show children how to use analogies to move from the known to the unknown when encountering new words.
- Work with suffixes and prefixes.
- Review using grammar (syntax) to unlock words by considering the sentence structure or parts of speech

BEBOP CLASS ROOM CONVECTION

in the sentence.

- Explore the story grammar characters, setting, problem, solution, and so on.
- Review how to determine what is important in a picture or sentence.
- Model asking questions or making "I wonder . . ." statements to extend comprehension.
- Review using punctuation marks to guide the meaning-making process. Point out the hyphenated word "babysits" on page 13 and talk about why the word is written this way.
- Model how to revisit the text to find specific examples or ideas in the story.

After the First Reading

- 1. Have children tell what they learned about Madison and confirm their predictions about what they would learn about her in the story.
- 2. Discuss how Madison's family is similar to and different from children's own families.
- 3. Talk about how Madison and her family share and have fun together.
- 4. Brainstorm a list of questions children might like to ask Madison.

Second Reading

- 1. Have children reread the book silently or to a partner in a whisper voice.
- **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

Art: Have children draw family portraits. Encourage children to share their pictures with the group and name the people shown.

Math: Make a graph that shows how many people are in each child's family. Use the graph to make comparisons using the grater than (>) and less than (<) signs.

Music: Talk about the kinds of music children and their families enjoy. Have children sing a song that their families sing together. Write the songs on chart paper and have children teach each other the songs.

Social Studies: If there are any adopted children in your class who would be comfortable talking about their families, they may wish to tell their classmates about their particular experiences.

For other books on adoption, read aloud: A SONG FOR CAMBODIA

(https://www.leeandlow.com/books/2510)
BRINGING ASHA HOME

(https://www.leeandlow.com/books/2367)
JOURNEY HOME

(https://www.leeandlow.com/books/2416)

THE STORY I'LL TELL

(https://www.leeandlow.com/books/2909)

Writing: Encourage children to write about the things they enjoy doing with their siblings and/or family members.



BEBOP CLASSROOM CONVECTION

Lo mejor que me ha pasado



por Laura E. Williams traducido por Esther Sarfatti

Rebop Rooks

Guided Reading: G EDL/DRA: 12

Intervention: 11

Guided Reading with

LO MEJOR QUE ME HA PASADO

The directions given for the introduction, first reading, and second reading of the English edition can be used with the Spanish edition of the book. To read the book successfully, children need the same kinds of support as their English-speaking classmates. Second language learners often benefit from acting out new words, seeing pictures, and talking about them using concrete examples.

The Spanish edition has many familiar words. The story contains familiar ideas children can relate to easily and connect to their own families. Pages 10 and 16 contain exclamation points. The marks appear "upside down" at the beginning of the sentence and "right side up" at the end.

The book language used may differ from children's oral language. Comparing any differences will help children read and understand the story. Also help children understand that we often speak differently than we write, and that both ways of using language are important.

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Guided Reading Guided reading levels were assigned by literacy experts and certified Reading Recovery® teachers using the guidelines identified in Guided Reading and Matching Books to Readers by Irene C. Fountas and Gay Su Pinnell.

INT. (Intervention) Intervention levels were assigned by literacy experts and certified Reading Recovery® teachers and are intended for use in early intervention and one-on-one tutorial programs, including Reading Recovery®. These levels are not officially authorized by Reading Recovery®. Reading Recovery® is a registered servicemark of The Ohio State University.

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.

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ISBN #: 9781584306962