

Guided Reading with

## THE SAD CHICK

Guided Reading: I

DRA: 16

Intervention: 15

written by Barbara Flores, Elena Castro and Eddie Hernandez

illustrated by Michael Ramirez

16 pages, 264 words

### Genre:

Fiction, Traditional Tale

### Focus: Concepts of Print and Reading Strategies:

- use context to predict unknown words; confirm by attending to letter sounds
- blend word parts to read phonetically regular words, relying on a wider variety of spelling patterns
- use a wide variety of high frequency words to support fluent reading
- read varied sentences fluently, with expression and stamina
- read and comprehend dialogue in various formats
- read a variety of words to assign dialogue and use them to read with expression
- maintain comprehension over more text episodes
- use context to understand unfamiliar vocabulary

### Supportive Text Features:

- some details supported by illustrations
- some repetitive text
- predictable narrative text structure including a beginning, several repetitive episodes, and an ending
- most vocabulary is familiar, with some more varied word choices and literary language
- varied sentence lengths and formats

### High-frequency Words:

there, was, a, that, very, it, all, some, of, who, will, me, these, the, they, and, by, went, into, but, were

### Phonics

- long e digraphs: (ea, ee)
- vowel digraph: ou

### National Standards:

- RF.1.1, RF.1.3, RF.1.2, RF.1.4
- RL.1.1, RL.1.2, RL.1.3, RL.1.7

### ELL/ESL

*El pollito triste* See back page

**Overview:** The chick is feeling sad and lonely. Read on to see why it feels this way.

## Getting Ready to Read

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

- What does it mean to be lazy? What might someone lazy do when asked to help out?
- Have you heard the story of *The Little Red Hen*? What do you remember about it?

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

- Hold the book. Call children's attention to the title. Read: *The Sad Chick*. Talk about the title and what it might mean.
- Ask children to use the title and picture on the cover to predict why the chick is sad.
- Show the back cover and read the copy. Ask children to predict what might happen to make the chick not feel sad or lonely anymore.
- 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 happens in the story as they turn each page.
- Ask them to notice what the chick does.

### 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 for chunks of words they know and to blend the sounds quickly.
- Suggest that children read on past an unfamiliar word in order to use the context of the story and sentence to unlock the meaning of the word.
- Tell children to think what they know about the



subject or topic of this book. Then encourage them to choose a word that makes sense in the sentence.

#### 4. Be aware of the following text features:

- The book contains familiar words, including a wide variety of high frequency words and several animal words.
- Vocabulary words that may be unfamiliar to students include: wheat, lazy, mill, ground, flour.
- The story follows the basic structure of classic versions of *The Little Red Hen*, including the repetitive lines, with some details and the ending changed.

**Guided Reading Note:** Level I is the benchmark for the end of first grade. Children reading at level I are in an early fluent stage, and the focus emphasizes comprehension and independent reading. Most of the reading should be done silently. Children read the book with a specific purpose, to understand the story. They are also encouraged to: 1) independently apply their reading skills and strategies, 2) make connections between their own experiences and the story, and 3) “get” the author’s message and be able to discuss it with other readers. Most importantly, children should feel confident and eager to read. This is a time to build fluency and independence as children read a variety of genres and develop a sense of reading for different purposes.

## Reading the Book

**1. Set a purpose by telling children to read the book to find out about what happens to the sad and lonely chick.**

**2. Have children read the story silently.** Each child should be reading at his or her own pace. Listen to children as they read by leaning close or bending down beside each child. After the group has read a few pages, check for understanding with simple questions, such as: “What is the story about?” or “Tell me how the story begins.” Then direct children to continue reading. As they read, watch for indications of comprehension: changes in facial expression, giggles, audible comments, rereading, turning back a page. You may want to make notations about what you observe.

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

- Do they rely on the print while reading?
- Do they have a strong sight vocabulary?

- Do they use known sound chunks to read unknown words?
- Are they showing signs of understanding the story?
- Are they monitoring meaning and rereading when they lose meaning?
- Do they easily move from page to page?
- Are they using punctuation to gain meaning?
- How are they dealing with conversations in the text?
- Do they make accurate predictions?
- Are they connecting the text to their own experiences?
- Do they react to the text even though they are reading silently?
- Are they drawing conclusions and making inferences?

**4. As children read, note what they are doing. Help them build independence by being available, but not intervening too quickly:**

- Watch for changes in children’s facial expressions and use these signals to ask questions, such as: “What made you smile?” or “Where do you need some help?”
- Encourage children’s attempts by making comments, such as: “I like how you are using a different strategy when the first one you tried didn’t work.”
- If children are struggling with deciding which strategy to use, suggest a specific strategy that would help them get meaning in the most efficient way, such as, “Did you think about chunking the word?”

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

- Call attention to all the high-frequency words children have learned and used.
- Review how to find a known part or sound chunk 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 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. Discuss the use of question marks, exclamation points, and commas as clues to reading with a particular kind of expression or inflection. Talk about the use of quotation marks to indicate dialogue.
- Call attention to the sequence of events in the story.
- Model how to revisit the text to find specific examples or ideas in the story.
- Model how to use the repeating patterns in the text to solve words and read fluently.

### After the First Reading

**1. Have children confirm their predictions and talk about what made the chick sad and what happened in the end.**

**2. Ask questions like:**

- What did the chick want to do with the wheat? What steps were needed to make bread?
- How did the animals respond when the chick asked for help? How did the author describe the animals? How do you think their responses made the chick feel?
- Why do you think the chick didn't share the bread with the dog, cat, and horse? Would you have shared with them?
- How did the events at the end change the way the chick felt? Why do you think his feelings improved?

### Second Reading

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

**2. This is a time for assessment.** Keeping notes on children's progress during a guided reading session will be a helpful resource for giving children on-going feedback about themselves as readers as well as helping you record how they develop over time.

- While they are reading, watch what children do and what they use from the teaching time.
- You might also take a running record on one child as an assessment of the child's reading behavior.
- You might also listen in on each individual

reader, observing as children use appropriate or inappropriate strategies. This information will be valuable for any additional strategy discussions after the second reading.

### Cross-Curricular Activities

**Language:** Have children work in pairs to turn the book into a short performance, having one student be the chick and the other act out the parts of the other animals. Model how to divide up the reading.

Explore adjectives used to describe characters, starting with “lazy,” and brainstorm words that mean the opposite. Brainstorm words to describe the chick and the hen. Create a two-column chart listing words to describe characters and their opposites and encourage students to use descriptive language in their own writing.

List the characters, setting, problem, and solution for this story. Create a chart to compare these elements with those in the traditional version of *The Little Red Hen*. Then read other diverse versions of the story and add comparisons of those to your chart.

**Science:** Learn more baking bread. What other ingredients would the chick realistically have needed besides flour? How does each ingredient contribute to how the bread turns out?

**Art:** Have children create animal puppets and use them to retell this story.

**Mathematics:** Explore basic division by writing story problems related to sharing, using language from the story. For example, “The chick wanted to share her bread with 3 other chicks. She had eight slices of bread. Draw a picture to show how they could all share the bread.”



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## Guided Reading with **EL POLLITO TRISTE**

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

Be aware that many children speak dialects or may mix Spanish and English. During the introduction, help children understand that “book language” does not always match the words we use every day.

**Noun Support:** The following terms are critical to the story: semillas, trigo, molino, harina. Have students label the illustrations with the different nouns from the story.

**Verb Support:** Different tenses are used throughout the text: the future (plantaré), the present (me ayuda), and the past (encontró, estaba, etc). Have students go through the text and find the verbs that are in the future, the present, and in the past. Ask students to notice when and how these verbs are used in the story.

For students engaging with both English and Spanish texts, have students note that question marks are used frequently throughout the story. In Spanish, the question mark comes before the sentence in an upside-down orientation and after the sentence in the opposite orientation.

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

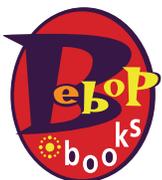
**Guided Reading** Guided reading levels were assigned by literacy experts and certified Reading Recovery® teachers using the guidelines identified in Guided Reading and Matching Books to Readers by Irene C. Fountas and Gay Su Pinnell.

**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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