



Fantastic Phonics Teaching Guide

Book 22 - 'Pa and his Car'

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New Words: Pa, Ma, car, jar, far, market, village, pushed, waited, funny, down.

Extra Words: park, dark, lark, bark, mark, (sound, 'ar')
bun, fun, run, gun, nun, (sound 'un')

Sounds found in these new words:

p, m, c, j, f, v, w, d, l, n.

short u

Highlighted Sound: 'R' Controlled Vowel: 'ar' as in 'far'
A vowel which is directly followed by an 'r' for example: 'car', 'far'

Introduce the rime: 'ar' for example: 'car'. (the teacher can have some fun with this sound as it is often used in pirate stories, by the pirates '-arrrr!').

See if you have any pirates in your class!!

There are a number of double syllable words – ‘mar-ket’, ‘vill-age’, ‘push-ed’.

- Teacher leads student in oral practice with this **syllable word** pattern, by covering the last part of the word (market) for example the **‘ket’**.
- Teacher then, leads student in oral practice decoding word into the **onset** phonic component **‘m’** followed by the **rime ‘ar’**. For example: **m-ar**.
- Teacher leads student in oral practice by revealing the last syllable, to combine the first and last syllable for example: **‘mar-ket’, ‘market’**.
- **Optional Exercise:** Repeat this exercise and include one clap with each syllable as the word is repeated. For example: ‘be’-(one clap) –‘gan’ (one clap).Then together. This exercise emphasizes the syllables in the word.

Sight Words: the, a, said, was.

Punctuation: Explain a ‘comma’. Pause, take a breath, and continue reading. Explain a “full stop”. Stop, take a breath, then start the next sentence.

Capital Letters: Explain that a capital letter is found at the beginning of the word in a new sentence. A **‘Capital Letter’** is introduced at the beginning of a person’s name for example: **‘Ma’**. This is a **‘Proper Noun’**. A **‘Proper Noun’** is also used for the name of a city, town or country.

STEP 1:

Teacher leads student in oral practice with these consonant sounds:

p, m, c, j, f, v, w, d, l, n

STEP 2:

Teacher leads student in oral practice with this vowel pattern, or rime:

a-r, a-a-a-r

STEP 3:

Teacher leads student in oral practice, with blending two sounds:
Pronounce each letter separately; blend the separate sounds into a continuous word.

(a—r, a-r, a-a-a-r, ar)

Practice blending the onset (consonants) and the rime (c-ar) with all the ‘New ‘R’ Controlled Vowel Words’ for Book 22.

c-ar, j-ar, f-ar, mark-et

STEP 4: ‘Sight’ Words:

Explain that these must be memorized/recognized as a whole; they are not broken down into sounds.

- **Practice the word: ‘the’ and ‘The’ with a capital letter.**
- **Practice the word: ‘a’ and ‘A’ with a capital letter.**

STEP 5:

Practice blending the Sight Words with the ‘New ‘R’ Controlled Vowel:

A jar the jar
 A car the car
 A market the market

STEP 6:

Now you are ready to start reading **Fantastic Phonics Story 22 – ‘Pa and his Car’**

Explain the Highlighted sound in this book is the ‘r’ controlled vowel letter combination:

‘ar’

The ‘r’ **controlled letter combination:** ‘ar’ is reinforced in Story 22.

Double syllable words – ‘mar-ket’, ‘vill-age’, ‘push-ed’ are introduced.

CVC(consonant, vowel, consonant) with short vowel ‘u’ is revised in the word ‘fun’.

- **If you have a large screen with the images projected onto it, scroll slowly through each page ‘reading out loud’ the text as described in Step 2.**
- The student will read the text as the teacher points to each word.
- If the student has difficulty with a word – keep pointing to the word. This gives the student time to self-correct or try again. If the student is still having difficulty encourage the student to sound out the individual phonemes, blend the sounds, then read the word again.
- **If each student has a printed book then slowly progress through the pages ‘reading out loud’ as described in Step 2.** The student will read the text as the teacher points to each word. If the student has difficulty with a word – keep pointing to the word. This gives the student time to self-correct or try again. If the student is still having difficulty encourage the student to sound out the individual phonemes, blend the sounds, then read the word again.
- If the word is a ‘Sight Word’ reinforce the word is to be recognized as a ‘whole’.

STEP 7:

Ask the student how many capital 'T' were in the story and where is the capital 'T' found in the story.

Capital Letters: Emphasize a capital letter is found at the beginning of the word in a new sentence.

A '**Capital Letter**' is introduced at the beginning of a person's name for example: '**Ma**'. This is a '**Proper Noun**'. A '**Proper Noun**' is also used for the name of a city, town or country.

Punctuation: Explain that a "full stop". Stop, take a breath, then start the next sentence. Ask the student how many "full stops" were in the story and where are they found.

Explain a 'comma'. Pause, take a breath, and continue reading.

STEP 8:

At the end of the story read the 'extra words'. These words revise the 'New 'R'

Controlled letter combination: '**park**', '**dark**', '**lark**' and revisit the short vowel '**u**' in: '**bun**', '**fun**', '**gun**', '**nun**'.

Rhyming

The rhyming further supports the sounds, by showing the auditory and visual similarities and also discriminating between the different sounds.

- Ask the student if they can pick out the rhyming words in the text.
- Ask the student to identify the highlighted sound in the text ('r' controlled letter combination, 'ar').

STEP 9:

Now start the Comprehension Questions, slowly reading each one, then give the student time to answer verbally or in a written form.

- If you have a large screen with the images projected onto it, scroll slowly to each question.
- If each child has a printed book then slowly progress through the questions.

Comprehension Questions

The comprehension component for each story tests the student's critical reading skills. If the student does not remember the answers, they are encouraged to re-read the story and then continue the comprehension questions.

STEP 10:

Complete the sentences with these words. This exercise strengthens the student's critical reading skills. The sounds and blends found in this story are also practiced in this exercise.

STEP 11:

Say, Cover, Spell, Write and Check. This exercise asks the student to say the word (identifying word sounds), then cover the word (to commit word to memory by visualization), spell it out loud (to highlight sounds and blends of letter combinations), then write it (to practice spelling).

car _____ far _____ jar _____ market _____ old _____
 funny _____ fresh _____ travel _____ sat _____ went _____

STEP 12:

Add 'vcc' (vowel, consonant, consonant) 'ark' to make words:

This highlights the r' controlled letter combination -'ar').

p _____ d _____ b _____ m _____ l _____

- Teachers can print this story for the student to use for independent oral reading practice.
- The student may also enjoy adding their own colors to the book by coloring in the pictures.

REVISION

To revise short vowel 'u' read **Book 7 'Pip the Pup'** as described in the Lesson Plan. This will emphasize the short 'u' sound and give the student confidence in their reading skills to learn the new 'r' controlled letter combination -'ar' lesson which is more challenging. Revise **Book 22 'Pa and his Car'** the second day.

Teachers Notes: