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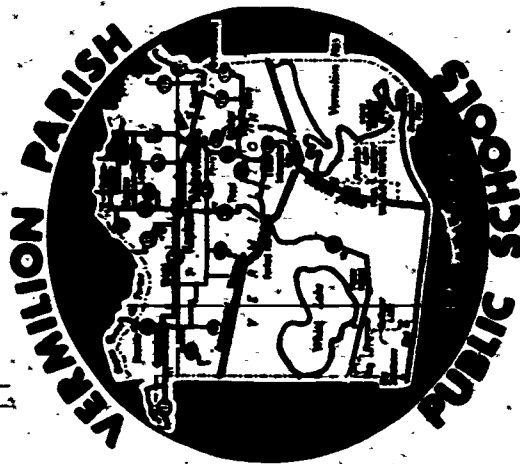
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ABSTRACT

Prepared for use in grade four, this language arts curriculum guide bases its reading strand on "Roads to Everywhere" (Ginn 100), the English strand on "Roberts English Series" (Harcourt), the spelling strand on "Sound and Sense in Spelling" (Harcourt), and the handwriting strand on "Better Handwriting for You" (Noble and Noble). Some of the divisions in the guide are given to general and specific objectives for language arts, time allotments, a linguistic program, a proofreading checklist for written composition, reading, an informal reading inventory, reading levels, suggested stories for oral reading, a list of spelling "demons," handwriting, listening activities, literature, and oral composition. (HOD)

# ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS

## GRADE 4



VERMILION PARISH LANGUAGE ARTS CURRICULUM GUIDE

1970

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ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT  
TITLE III  
A COMPREHENSIVE PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT IN LEARNING

Return to Principal upon  
termination of assignment.

English Language Arts Curriculum Guide  
Intermediate Elementary Level

GRADE FOUR

Under the Direction  
of

Leo C. Saporito  
English Specialist  
Vermilion Parish Schools

Issued by  
Vermilion Parish School Board  
Dr. Joseph C. Kite, Superintendent  
1970

## FOREWORD

Over the years the Vermillion Parish Public Schools have had a successful English Language Arts program, but while the whole pace of life around us is being changed beyond recognition, we cannot stand still. As we look to the future, we can be sure of one thing--change will be the pervasive characteristic of our lives.

Our English Language Arts curriculum and instructional program must be flexible and resilient enough to meet the test of change and new developments as they occur in the field of English Language Arts. Teachers and administrators must hold in constant review the existing program and make necessary changes and adaptations that will enable students to function effectively in our contemporary society.

This curriculum guide is the product of a cooperative effort involving teachers and administrative and supervisory personnel. I feel the curriculum committee under the direction of Mr. Leo C. Saporito has done an excellent job of preparing this guide, which should make it simpler and easier for teachers to complete more successfully the teaching of English Language Arts.

This is a tentative guide. Your active involvement and participation in the continuing development and strengthening of our English Language Arts curriculum is encouraged. The curriculum committee will welcome suggestions and comments from

teachers and parents throughout the school year. Revisions and modifications of the guide will be made as required and/or deemed necessary.

Schools in this country have set the pattern for the world by making room for every child, but that objective is being superseded by another--quality education for every child. This is the objective for our schools--a system for all, dedicated to the pursuit of excellence.

I urge all teachers to work diligently in helping children achieve success with this program and, in so doing, help our school system achieve a higher standard of excellence.

Joseph C. Kite, PH.D.  
Superintendent of Schools

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The construction of this curriculum guide is an outstanding example of cooperation in the process of curriculum development in the Vermilion Parish Schools. The guide is the culmination of efforts of teachers, administrators, and consultants working together. Such an organization approaches the ideal of total-staff involvement.

Special gratitude is expressed to Nelwyn M. Musumeche, Mildred A. Guidry and Sue F. Hargrave for interpreting and typing our scribbling, to Wilmer Geoffroy for the printing of the guide, to Jeanne P. Sellers for assistance with research.

English Language Arts Curriculum Committee  
Intermediate Elementary Level

## GRADE FOUR

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Abbeville Junior High School

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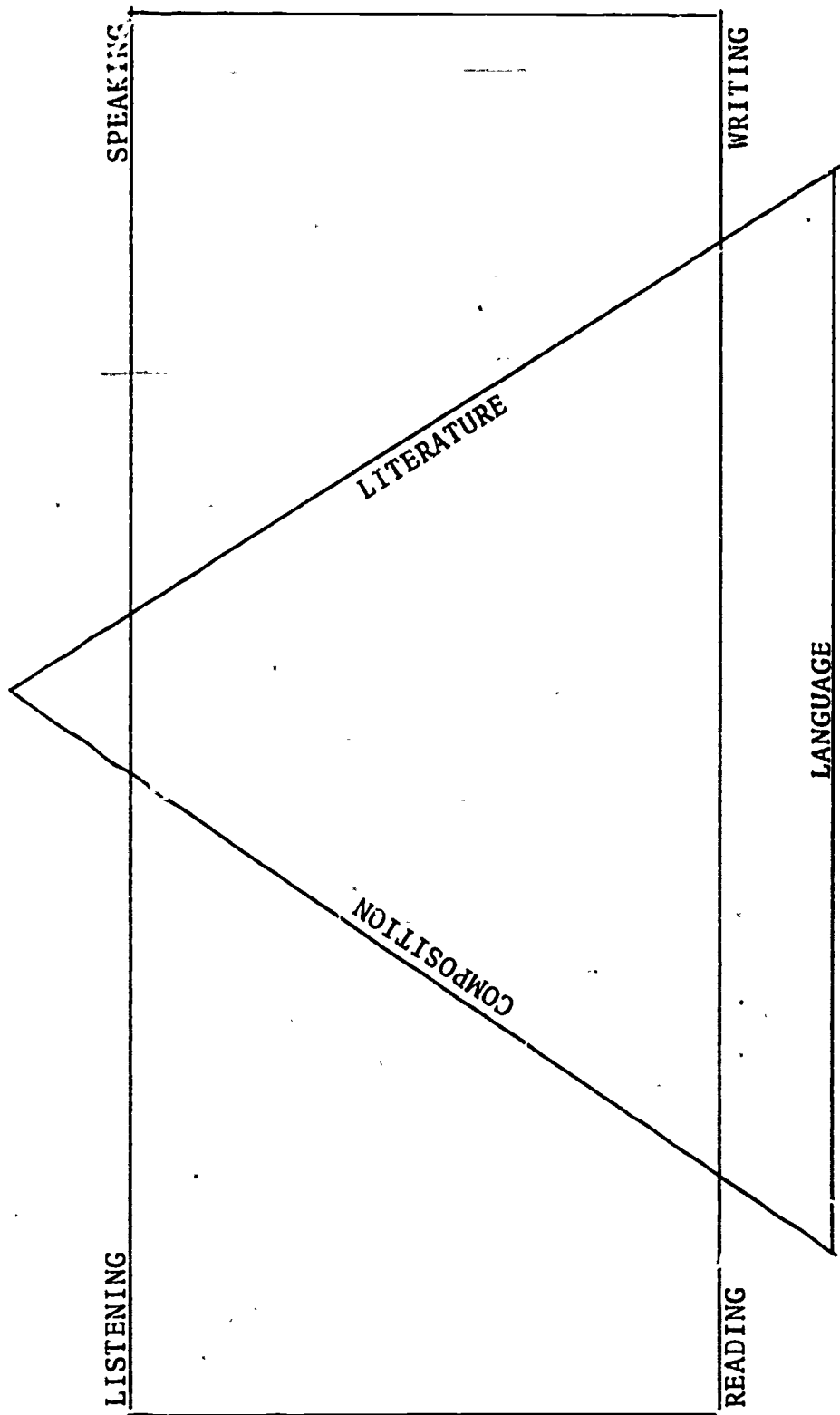


## VERMILION PARISH SCHOOLS

### Philosophy of Education

The Vermilion Parish Schools have the responsibility to, provide educational opportunities which will prepare the individual for the society in which he lives and equip him with the necessary skills, attitudes, habits of mind, kinds of knowledge and understanding that will be his instrument for evaluating and effecting worthwhile changes in himself and mankind.

These responsibilities can best be achieved and sustained when the school system works in concert with the home, church, and community to promote the growth and development of the individual and of society.



ENGLISH DEFINED: English is comprised of language skills--listening, speaking, reading, writing--along with the three related areas of English content: language, composition, and literature. By this definition English consists of both content and skills. The definition makes possible a determination of what belongs in an English course and of how to set priorities in time and emphasis.

## THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS

### Introduction

There is no subject of greater value for the child than English Language Arts. All future learning and academic success is dependent upon the acquisition of reasonable facility in the language arts--the ability to think clearly and to organize thoughts effectively in order to become proficient in reading, writing, listening, and speaking. To think and to communicate with others is basic to all human behavior.

The child's understanding and appreciation of his surroundings, his interpretation of his own experiences, and his ability to meet the challenge of an expanding world are largely dependent upon his mastery of the English language. The usage of his language plays a major part in determining the quality of his life.

In a broad sense, the language arts may be thought of as the skills which are receptive and those which are expressive. The receptive skills permit a person to receive ideas from others. The expressive language skills permit the expression of ideas to others.

The approach to language affects the depth of learning. The child needs careful guidance and a well-developed program to understand his language so that he can manipulate it to serve his needs.

## General Objectives

1. To help the child acquire an appreciation of the development, the power, and the significance of language as a tool for communication.
2. To assist the child to become efficient in the language arts skills of reading, listening, observing, oral and written expression, spelling and handwriting.
3. To contribute to the growth of each individual child in ability to communicate ideas correctly, effectively, fluently, and interestingly.
4. To diagnose the limitations of all students and to meet the individual needs.
5. To construct a sequential program through the interaction of literature, composition, and language.

## Specific Objectives

### 1. Listening

1. To provide readiness for listening activities.
2. To select appropriate materials for listening purposes.
3. To help the child recognize desirable physical and psychological aspects of listening situations.
4. To teach the child how to decide at which level of listening he should function.
5. To teach the child to become more discriminating in his listening.

### II. Reading

1. To teach every child to read to the best of his ability.
2. To develop in every child reading habits and skills at his own rate of learning.

## II. Reading (Cont'd)

3. To make the child increasingly aware of the purposes for which he reads, and of his progress in reading.
4. To develop in the child the ability to use reading materials independently.
5. To provide for the child with a balanced and varied program of reading activities.

## III. Literature

1. To help the child acquire desirable reading interests, tastes, and attitudes.
2. To help the child discover the values of reading and to get into the habit of spending some of his uncommitted time in reading.
3. To help the child read in a variety of materials, both poetry and prose.
4. To acquaint the child with the literary heritage of the human race.

### III. Literature (Cont'd)

5. To develop a realization of the power and beauty of our language.
6. Ultimately, to promote the personal and social adjustment of the child.

### IV. Oral Expression

1. To help the child develop facility in spontaneity of effective language expression.
2. To assist the child in learning to speak to and with people with no inhibitions other than those imposed by good social usage.
3. To aid the child in developing facility in functional language activities such as:
  - a. Participating in discussions
  - b. Carrying on conversations
  - c. Telephoning
  - d. Giving directions



#### IV. Oral Expression (Cont'd)

- e. Story telling
- f. Dramatizing
- g. Carrying on simple parliamentary procedures

#### V. Written Expression

1. To provide many opportunities for a child to write.
2. To teach the child the process of focusing on, organizing, and developing his ideas into effective and meaningful language.
3. To help the child develop functional facility in written expression by providing the type of writing activities which society expects of its educated citizens.
4. To teach handwriting and spelling as a means to written expression.
5. To aid the child in evaluating his own speaking and writing in regard to content, organization, and presentation.

#### V. Written Expression (Cont'd)

6. To help the child to grow and take delight in expressing himself creatively.
7. To help the child become aware of reading as a stimulus for expression of one's thoughts and feelings.

#### VI. Language

1. To help the child become aware of the importance of oral and written language as a vehicle of human communication.
2. To teach that language is a system of arbitrary symbols, both oral and written, that can be manipulated to communicate thoughts and feelings.
3. To teach the child the basic structures and patterns in the English language, both oral and written.
4. To develop the understanding that language changes in and through history.

VI. Language (Continued)

5. To teach the child the various areas of language study--  
reading, listening, writing, speaking.
6. To assist the child in making reasonable judgments  
about the language pervading his environment.
7. To encourage the child to choose language appropriate  
to the situation.
8. To encourage the child to be receptive to changes which  
develop in his language and environment.
9. To foster the acceptance of language differences of  
others.
10. To provide the child with opportunities to express him-  
self fluently, audibly with order, logic and a variety  
of usage.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS - GRADE 4

Suggested Time Allotments

Linguistics	50 min.
Reading	60 min.
Basal text	60%
Supplementary materials	20%
Free reading	20%
Spelling and Handwriting	15 min.

Adopted Texts for Language Arts

Reading:	<u>Ginn 100 Edition Roads to Everywhere</u>
English:	<u>Harcourt Brace &amp; World Roberts English Series 4</u>
Spelling:	<u>Harcourt Brace &amp; World Sound and Sense in Spelling 4</u>
Handwriting:	<u>Noble and Noble Better Handwriting For You 4</u>

## INTRODUCTION TO THE LINGUISTICS PROGRAM

The time blocks as established by this committee are not designed to be adhered to unalterably by every teacher. They are designed rather to provide a general basis, or a time guide, whereby each teacher can endeavor to teach effectively the ten parts of The Roberts English Series, as presented by the publishers, in approximately thirty weeks of actual time. Further study by teachers using this linguistic program will be needed if we are to establish more exact teaching time schedules for developing fully the reading passage and the grammar strand in each section of the textbook.

This committee realizes fully the problems encountered with the initial implementation of a linguistics program. Children who encounter the series for the first time in the fifth or the sixth grade are faced with difficulties. These children must be provided with materials for review, reteaching, and catching-up. Diagnostic testing, as provided in the workbook, should precede the selection and use of these materials. It is understandable that all of this takes time and delays the rate of progress. The first step toward the elimination of these obstacles is the full implementation of the linguistics program at all elementary grade levels.

The Roberts English Series is a sequential linguistics program which builds and provides a continuity of progression. For this reason, we believe that the teacher

must teach the lessons in the same order they are presented in the text. Each lesson presupposes what went before. It may often be necessary to go back for reteaching of parts that have not been learned well enough, but the teacher should never skip parts or lessons in hope of "advancing" more readily or "covering" the book. Skipping intermittent lessons or parts will only cause bewilderment and confusion among students.

This committee believes, further, that the record album which accompanies the text is a necessary and vital part of the total program. Selective use of the workbook which accompanies the text makes it possible for the child to put into actual practice the linguistic skills which are taught from the textbook. Undue emphasis and unnecessary use of the workbook can prove to be too time-consuming.

Supplementing the basal text with traditional, nonlinguistic materials and drills is not recommended. Proper evaluation of this program demands that the Roberts Linguistics Program be developed to its fullest extent.

Much emphasis in this series is based upon written composition. In grades four, five, and six the primary purpose of composition is to foster creative expression and to develop the skills of writing. Special care must be taken to encourage and not to discourage creativity. Therefore, grading, criticizing, and marking of papers at these grade levels by the teacher is not recommended. The skills of writing can be best

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developed when the child acquires the ability to proofread and evaluate his own compositions. It is the teacher's responsibility, through praise and encouragement, to provide the proper motivation for a disciplined program of self-correction.

Seventh grade students should be introduced to the high school method for evaluating written composition. At this time compositions will be read, corrected, graded, and returned by the teacher. The students will correct and revise their papers according to a standard procedure. A copy of the high school grading system for written compositions is included in the guides for seventh and eighth grade.

A LINGUISTICS PROGRAM  
GRADE 4

LITERATURE	SOUNDS & LETTERS	GRAMMAR	COMPOSITION		COMMENTS
			Oral	Written	
<p>Vocabulary Meaning</p> <p>PART 1 Three weeks</p> <p>A Poem - "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"</p>	<p>Rhyme The Vowel Sounds /i/, /e/, and /a/</p>	<p>Subjects and Predicates</p>	<p>Writing</p>	<p>Grading of written composition is not recommended at this level.</p>	
<p>A Poem - "Noise"</p>	<p>The Vowel Sounds /u/ and /o/</p>	<p>The Noun Phrases</p>		<p>Record 4A</p>	
<p>A Poem - "The Wind"</p>	<p>The Simple Vowels</p>	<p>The Word <u>be</u></p>		<p>Record 4A Dictionary Defi- nitions</p>	
<p>A Poem - "White Butterflies"</p>	<p>Two Complex Vowels /i/ and /e/</p>	<p>Adjectives</p>	<p>A Para- graph to Write</p>	<p>Record 4A Tests and Review</p>	



A LINGUISTICS PROGRAM  
GRADE 4

LITERATURE	SOUNDS & LETTERS	GRAMMAR	COMPOSITION	COMMENTS
Vocabulary Meaning			Dra Written	
PART 2 Three weeks A Poem - "The Sea Shell"	The Vowel Sounds /i/ and /ē/	Verbs		Record 4A
A Poem - "The Table and the Chair" (Stanzas one and two)	Rhyme The Vowel Sound /a/	Predicates	Writing Letters	Record 4A Teaching the whole poem at once sustains interest
A Poem - "The Table and Chair" (Stanzas three to five)	The Vowel Sound /ā/ Complex Vowels at the End of Words	Adjectives After Verbs		Record 4A
A Poem - "The Poem About the Train"	The Vowel Sound /ū/	A Grammar Review	Etymology A Paragraph to Write	Record 4A Tests and Review

A LINGUISTICS PROGRAM  
GRADE 4

LITERATURE	SOUNDS & LETTERS	GRAMMAR	COMPOSITION		COMMENTS
			Oral	Written	
<u>Vocabulary Meaning</u>  PART 3 Three weeks  A Myth - "The Story of Daphne" (First Part)	The Vowel Sound /ō/	Review: Nouns and Phrases Proper Nouns			Teaching the whole myth at once sustains interest
"The Story of Daphne" (Second Part)	Review: Vowel Sounds	Proper Nouns and Common Nouns	A Story to Write		
"The Story of Daphne" (Third Part)	The Consonants /p/ and /t/	Noun Phrases as Objects	Etymology		
A Fable - "The Grasshopper and the Ant"	The Consonants /p/ and /t/ after Complex Vowels	Personal Pronouns	Etymology		Tests and Review

A LINGUISTICS PROGRAM  
GRADE 4

LITERATURE	SOUND & LETTERS	GRAMMAR	COMPOSITION	COMMENTS
Vocabulary Meaning		Oral	Written	
PART 4 Three weeks				
A Poem - "The Old Stone House"	The Consonant Sound /k/	Personal Pronouns with Forms of <u>be</u>	A letter to Write	Record 4A
A Poem - "The Story of Johnny Head-in-Air" (Stanzas one and two)	The Final /k/ Sound	Contractions		Record 4A Teaching the whole poem at once sustains interest
"The Story of Johnny Head-in-Air" (Stanzas three and four)	The Vowel Sound /oo/	Adverbials		Record 4A
"The Story of Johnny Head-in-Air" (Stanzas five and six)	The Consonant Sound /ch/ The Spelling Rule for /ch/	Kinds of Adverbials	A writing assignment	Record 4A Tests and Review

A LINGUISTICS PROGRAM  
GRADE 4

LITERATURE	SOUNDS & LETTERS	GRAMMAR	COMPOSITION	COMMENTS
			Oral      Written	
Vocabulary Meaning  PART 5 Three weeks A Poem - "My Heart's in the Highlands"	The Consonant Sounds /b/ and /d/	Noun Phrases as Objects of Preposi- tions		Record 4A
A Poem - "Casey Jones" (Stanzas one to three)	The Consonant Sound /g/	Review: Noun Phrases Personal Pro- nouns as Ob- jects	A Writing Assignment	Record
"Casey Jones" (Stanzas four to seven)	The Consonant Sound /j/	Grammar- A Review		Record 4A Morphology
A Poem - "The Doze"	The Consonant Sounds /f/ and /v/	Noun Phrases Used as Complements	A Writing Assignment	Record 4A Tests and Review

A LINGUISTICS PROGRAM  
GRADE 4

LITERATURE	SOUNDS & LETTERS	GRAMMAR	COMPOSITION		COMMENTS
			Oral	Written	
Vocabulary Meaning					
PART 6 Three weeks A Poem - "The Calf Path" (Stanzas one to three)	The Consonant /f/ at the end of Words	Indefinite Pronouns			Record 4A Teaching the whole poem at once sustains interest
"The Calf Path" (Stanzas four and five)	The Consonant Sound /s/	Plurals of Nouns			Record 4A Morphology
"The Calf Path" (Stanzas six to eight)	The Sound /z/	Special Noun Plurals		A Moral to Write	Record 4A
A Poem - "The Frog"	Final /s/ and Final /z/	Irregular Noun Plurals	Etymology	A Paragraph to Write	Record 4A Tests and Review



A LINGUISTICS PROGRAM  
GRADE 4

LITERATURE	SOUNDS & LETTERS	GRAMMAR	COMPOSITION		COMMENTS
			Oral	Written	
Vocabulary Meaning PART 8 Three weeks A Poem - "W is for Witch"	Other Ways of Spelling the /au/ Sound	Spelling the s Form of Verbs The Past Tense of Verbs			Record 4A
A Poem - "The Ad-dressing of Cats" (First Part)	The Consonant Sound /m/	Verbs with Irregular Past Tense Forms	Etymology	A Paragraph to Write	Teaching the whole poem at once sustains interest
"The Ad-dressing of Cats" (Second Part)	The Consonant Sound /n/	Other Verbs with Irregular Past Tense Forms			
"The Ad-dressing of Cats" (Third Part)	The Vowel Sound /ou/	Most Irregular Past Tense Forms		A Description to Write	Morphology Tests and Review

A LINGUISTICS PROGRAM  
GRADE 4

LITERATURE	SOUNDS & LETTERS	GRAMMAR	COMPOSITION		COMMENTS
			Oral	Written	
Vocabulary Meaning					
PART 9 Three weeks A Poem - "The Plaint of the Camel" (Stanzas one and two)	The Vowel Sound /oi/	More Irregular Past Tenses			Teaching the whole poem at once sustains interest Morphology
"The Plaint of the Camel" (Stanzas three to five)	Rhyme Review 1: Simple Vowel Sounds	Possessives of Personal Pronouns	Etymology	A Paragraph to Write	
A Poem - "Rebecca" (Stanzas one and two)	Review 2: Some Complex Vowel Sounds	The Possessive Transformation			Teaching the whole poem at once sustains interest
"Rebecca" (Stanzas three to five)	Review 3: Vowel Sounds	More Possessive Transformations		A Picture to Describe	Tests and Review



A LINGUISTICS PROGRAM  
GRADE 4

LITERATURE	SOUNDS & LETTERS	GRAMMAR	COMPOSITION	COMMENTS
Vocabulary Meaning			Oral Written	
PART 10 Three weeks A Poem - "The Pigtail" (Stanzas one to three)	Review 1: Consonant Sounds	The Possessive Form of Other Noun Phrases		Teaching the whole poem at once sustains interest
"The Pigtail" (Stanzas four to six)	Two Spelling Problems Review 2: Consonant Sounds	More Possessives	Etymology A Paragraph to Write	Morphology
A Poem - "Daffodils" (Stanzas one and two)	Review 3: Consonant Sounds	The Possessive of Plural Noun Phrases		Teaching the whole poem at once sustains interest
"Daffodils" (Stanzas three and four)	Review 4: Consonant Sounds	Review: Pre-dicates with Forms of <u>be</u>	A Paragraph to Write	Tests and Review

PROOFREADING CHECKLIST FOR WRITTEN COMPOSITION

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Appearance

Margins (top, bottom, right, left)

Handwriting

Indentions

Title centered

Skip a line after title

Neatness

Writing materials (paper and pen)

Mechanics

Capitalization

Punctuation

Spelling

Sentence Structure

Grammar essentials for particular grade

Run-on sentences

Sentence fragments

Variety of sentences

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## Organization and Originality

### Organization

Logical arrangement of sentences

Topic sentence

Satisfying conclusion

Beginning new paragraphs

Unity (sticking to the subject)

Developing topic completely

### Originality

Imagination

Better word choice

Creative and independent writing

## INTRODUCTION TO READING

A systematic, co-ordinated program of reading instruction is needed throughout the elementary and junior high schools. It is for this reason that the Ginn Basic Reading Program has been adopted and extended through grades seven and eight.

While some seventh and eighth grade pupils may be ready for reading taught as a literature class, most of these pupils are in need of acquiring more reading skills and reinforcing those skills already learned.

Incidental reading instruction at any grade level, including the upper grades, does not produce the same results as a planned program. The abundance of supplementary materials present in our schools is indeed, an asset. Yet, care must be taken to assure that these materials are part of a planned program. To avoid their incidental use and to insure a planned program, these supplementary materials have been placed in the program. Our effort was to relate them to the basal reader by content and skills.

Because of the Ginn program's completeness, by way of its continuity in growth of abilities, variety of activities, organization of

experiences, and content of important ideas, we strongly recommend the reading teacher's close adherence to the program. The importance of the teacher's manual and it being closely followed cannot be too strongly emphasized.

This program is going to be evaluated carefully. The Ginn Achievement Test, which accompanies each test, will be administered in addition to the Stanford Achievement Test. The most important factor in the evaluation process will be the opinions of the reading teachers.

## INFORMAL READING INVENTORY

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The purpose of an informal reading inventory is to help teachers determine the reading levels of children in their classrooms. Various simple techniques may be used to administer the inventory. Descriptions of these techniques may be found in the Ginn manual, the Caddo Parish materials, or in The Graded Selections for Informal Reading Diagnosis by Nila Benton Smith which may be found in the Professional Library. The results are to be filed in the child's cumulative records.

## DETERMINING READING LEVELS

1. Independent Level - The highest level at which the child can read with full understanding and without difficulty.
  - (a) Comprehension: 90% or better accuracy
  - (b) Freedom from symptoms of tension
  - (c) Rhythmical oral reading: 99% or better accuracy in word recognition, conversational tone, etc. (not more than one unknown word in each 20 words)
  
2. Instructional Level - The level at which systematic instruction can be initiated.
  - (a) Comprehension: 75% minimum
  - (b) Freedom from symptoms of tension
  - (c) Rhythmical oral reading: 95% or better accuracy in word recognition, conversational tone, etc. (not more than one unknown word in each 20 words)
  
3. Frustration Level - The level at which the individual is thwarted and reading success is impossible.
  - (a) Comprehension: 50% or less
  - (b) Symptoms: tension, finger pointing, lip movement, vocalization, head movement, withdrawal, etc.
  - (c) Oral reading rhythmical, high pitched voice, meaningless substitutions, etc.
  
4. Listening Level - Hearing Level - Capacity Level (not I.Q.)
  - (a) Comprehension: 75% minimum
  - (b) Ability to relate experience to information gained through listening
  - (c) Ability to use language structure and vocabulary comparable to material heard.

INFORMAL READING INVENTORY  
 SYSTEMATIC RECORDING OF ERRORS

Substitution She is  
 We are

Addition The littl<sup>l</sup>girl

Omission The nice boy

Repetition We can dig

Phrasing I /went// to (make notations)

Help given //// /blaze/ (after 5 seconds of hesitation, help the child with the word)

Notations

Lip movement LM

Finger pointing FP

Head movement HM





Sample Informal Reading Inventory

Peter liked everything about the seashore. He ~~liked~~<sup>biked</sup> the way/the waves//rolled in/  
and/the/way the water changed ~~color~~<sup>colors</sup> with the sky. He liked to listen to the  
stories the fisherman told as they ~~fixed~~<sup>mixed</sup> their nets/on the beach/.

He liked most of all to ~~hear~~<sup>often</sup> Fisherman Bill tell/about//the Bad White Whale.

"He seemed to lie in wait for//fishermen returning//home with a big catch. Just  
when the wharf was in sight, up came this white whale.

"First /he surfaced/and//// blew water up like a tail white feather. Then he  
dived down into/the ocean and came/up<sup>from</sup>under the boat.'

"Boat, fisherman, and fish, all were turned over into the water."

Fisherman Bill would//// shake his head.

"He was a bad white whale if there ever was one!"

## KEEPING CUMULATIVE RECORDS

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Each teacher is to file the following information in the child's cumulative record folder. The results of these tests will be of the greatest help to you and the succeeding teachers in determining each child's needs and his stage of development.

1. Ginn Readiness Test results
2. Informal Reading Inventory
3. Interest Inventory from Readiness Test
4. Handwriting Pre-Test and Post-Test
5. Any other diagnostic tests administered such as the McCullough Word-Analysis Test
6. Ginn Achievement Test results
7. Standard Achievement Test results
8. Vermilion Parish Reading Record Form

A GUIDE TO USING SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS  
TO ACCOMPANY ROADS TO EVERYWHERE, 100 EDITION

Basal Selections Supplementary Materials

Stories and Poems	Topics	Skills	Topics	Skills
Unit I Adventure Waits Time: Four Weeks	Children who have had adventures - how courage		Reader's Digest 4 "The Boy Who Could Never Run"	
Selection: "Benjie and the Pilot"	Early mail service	Table of contents; proving opinions; alphabetizing	Reader's Digest 4 "Flying Doctors of the Outback"	
Selection: "Skating Party"	Ice skating; making new friends	Sequence; main and subordinate ideas	Controlled Reader D-9 "Jeremy and the Indian Boy"	Gates Peardon Elem. SA
Selection: "Back of the Bus"	Bicycle riding, safety rules for activities	Details; figurative language; skimming	Controlled Reader D-10 "Scuba Diving"	Gates Peardon Elem. RD
Selection: "Becky and the Bandit"	Gold mining in California, pioneer children facing danger	Listening; using evidence to make judgments; imagery; reference skills	Controlled Reader D-11 "Everglades Boy"	



A GUIDE TO USING SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS  
TO ACCOMPANY ROADS TO EVERYWHERE, 100 EDITION

Basal Selections

Supplementary Materials

Stories and Poems	Topics	Skills	Topics	Skills
Selection: "Daniel Boone"	Pioneers needed personal courage, resourcefulness, neighborliness for survival	Main ideas, writing titles; map reading; thinking critically	Controlled Reader DD-25 "Mrs. Scott's Escape"	Gates Peardon Elem. SA
Poem: "If Only...."	Where would you wish to go for excitement or adventure?			
Unit II Old Favorites Time: Four Weeks	Legends and myths from Germany, China, Scotland, Greece and India.			
Selection: "The Brave Little Tailor"	Grimm tale	Sequence; reference skills; main ideas; details	Controlled Reader DD-8 "Rumpelstiltskin"	Gates Peardon Elem. SA--Gates Peardon Elem. RD
Selection: "The Stone Cutter"	Oriental tale	Sequence; details	Controlled Reader D-18 "The Ten Suns and the Great Archer"	Gates Peardon Elem. RD

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Basal Selections		Supplementary Materials		
Stories and Poems	Topics	Skills	Topics	Skills
Selection: "Bruce and the Spider"	Scottish legend	Forming opinions, finding solutions to problems	Controlled Reader DD-2 "The Life of a Spider"	
Poem: "Spider Webs" Poem: "Someone" Poem: "Windy Nights"	Fear; sounds at night; outside noises Sounds		Controlled Reader DD-16 "The Ghost of the Canyon"	
Selection: "The Flight of Icarus"	Greek myth	Main idea; sequence skills; making judgments	Controlled Reader DD-21 "Daedalus and Icarus"	Gates Peardon Elem. SA
Selection: "The Brahman and the Tiger"	Table from India	Dramatization; details; seeing traits; reference skills	Controlled Reader DD-1 "The Magic Horse"	Gates Peardon Elem. SA



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Basal Selections Supplementary Materials

Stories and Poems	Topics	Skills	Topics	Skills
Poem: "B's the Bus" and "J's the Jumping Jay-Walker"				
Selection: "The Chopper"	A helicopter ride in Chicago	Inferences; drawing conclusions; outlining		
Poem: "Cockpit in the Clouds"	Flying over large cities		Reader's Digest 4 "Don't Look at Your Feet"	
Selection: "To The Moon and Back"	Imaginative conception of travel into outer space	Interpreting details; drawing conclusions	Reader's Digest 4 "Out of This World"	
Poem: "Night Plane"	Description of a plane flying overhead at night			

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Basal Selections		Supplementary Materials		
Stories and Poems	Topics	Skills	Topics	Skills
Unit IV They Worked to Win Time: Four Weeks	Achievement means work and perseverance; different relationships among people			
Selection: "Magic Money"	Costa Rica; generous spirit and will to work	Recalling details; making inferences	Controlled Reader DD-13 "Lady Egypt" Gates Peardon Elem. RD	
Poem: "Dreams"	Dreams and goals	Main and subordinate ideas; sequence; reading a diagram	Controlled Reader D-6 "Favor for Eric"	Gates Peardon Elem. SA
Selection: "Joey's Job"	A family emergency reveals the ability of children to accept responsibility and gain from the experience			
Poem: "New Frontiers"			Controlled Reader D-14 "Roger Williams and His Colony of Free Men"	





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Supplementary Materials

Basal Selections

Stories and Poems			
<p>Selection: "Old Tom"</p>	<p>Evaluating stories</p>	<p>Friendships are built through mutual respect and consideration</p>	<p>Controlled Reader DD-10 "Raymond Nobel"</p>
<p>Poem: "Lincoln"</p>		<p>Lincoln showed in his youth what kind of man he would be</p>	<p>Controlled Reader D-23 "Night Train Through Baltimore" DD-18 "Mother of a Soldier"</p>
<p>Poem: "Dogs and Weather"</p>		<p>Selecting a dog to match the weather</p>	<p>Controlled Reader D-17 "Fire Alarm"</p>
<p>Selection: "The Seventh Pup"</p>	<p>Main ideas and details; using maps</p>	<p>An orphan who overcomes difficulties by training a Boston terrier</p>	<p>Controlled Reader DD-20 "Wrinkles" Reader's Digest 4 "Queer Things About Your Dog"</p>

Gates Peardon  
Elem. SA  
Gates Peardon  
Elem. RD



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Basal Selections

Supplementary Materials

Stories and Poems	Topics	Skills	Topics	Skills
Unit V Here Comes the Animals Time: Four Weeks	Animals in their natural environments as they meet the daily struggle for survival		Reader's Digest 4 "How We Caught the Deer Swallower" Controlled Reader D-7 "Pelorus Jack" DD-9 "Fairy Pen-guins" DD-24 "The Wolverine"	
Poem: "Seal Lullaby"	Kipling writes a lullaby for a seal baby			
Selection: "A Sea Family"	Baby sea otter learning survival	Judging the validity of statements; locating information.	Reader's Digest 4 "Manners in Animal Land" "Natoonik-Wise Gay Hunter"	
Selection: "The Snowshoe Rabbit Escapes"	How the snowshoe rabbit escapes dangers	Main idea; writing titles; outlining		

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Basal Selections		Supplementary Materials		
Stories and Poems	Topics	Skills	Topics	Skills
Selection: "The Captive Swans"	Trumpeter swans that do not migrate	Main idea; drawing on outside sources of information; making judgments	Controlled Reader D-12 "Fly North, Fly South, Fly Round the World"	Gates Peardon Elem. SA
Poem: "Ducks' Ditty"				
Selection: "Sur-Dah, the Lion"	The law of the jungle allows few mistakes	Main idea; answering questions about details; outlining; using an index	Controlled Reader DD-4 "Moo and the Lion Hunt"	Gates Peardon Elem. SA
Selection: "When You Go to the Zoo"	How the hippo, the polar bear and the camel eat, drink and move.	Making judgments; evaluating information	Reader's Digest 4 "A Kind Word for the Camel" Controlled Reader D-22 "Penguins on Parade"	

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Basal Selections		Supplementary Materials	
Stories and Poems	Topics	Skills	Topics
Unit VI Fun and Nonsense Time: Four Weeks  Selection: "Freddy the Detective"	Humor that ranges from whimsy and fun with words to outrageous exaggeration  A person who makes a bet must expect to be taken up on it	Defining author's expression; learning the meaning of relevance	Reader's Digest 4 "Mama Spanks Me" Controlled Reader D-24 "April Fool's Day" DD-3 "Rhyming Billy"
Selection: "How Baseball Began in Brooklyn"	A humorous interpretation of the history of baseball involving Dutch boys and Indians	Sequence	Controlled Reader DD-15 "A Baseball for Richard"
Selection: "The Wedding of the Hawk"	African folktale explaining how the hawk, lizard, guinea, mantis and snake came to be the way they are	Cause and effect; context; main ideas and supporting details	Gates Peardon Elem. SA Gates Peardon Elem. RD



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Basal Selections		Supplementary Materials		
Stories and Poems	Topics	Skills	Topics	Skills
Selection: "Gone is Gone"	The Common human weakness of believing that the other fellow has an easier life than we do	Main ideas and supporting details; forming associations		Gates Peardon Elem. SA Gates Peardon Elem. RD
Selection: "The Five Chinese Brothers"	A tall tale from China	Context clues; remembering story details		Gates Peardon Elem. RD
Poems: "The Polar Bear" "How Doth the Little Crocodile" "Jonathan Bing" "Timbuctoo"	Humorous poetry			
Unit VII To the Rescue Time: Four Weeks	There are many kinds of heroes and many kinds of situations that bring forth acts of heroism		Reader's Digest 4 "Bloodhounds on the Trail" Controlled Reader D-21 "Dr. Livingstone I Presume" DD-6 "The Last Hill"	

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Basal Selections		Supplementary Materials	
Stories and Poems	Topics	Skills	Topics
		Skills	Skills
Selection: "Little Vic"	A race horse and an exercise boy lose courage but heroically save some campers in a race against time	Details; controlled text clues	Controlled Reader D-3 "Peggy and Prince"
Selection: "The Birds That Saved the Harvest"	Gulls save the crops of early Utah settlers from plague of crickets	Main idea; details	Gates Peardon Elem. FD
Selection: "John Hudson's son's Surprise"	Son of Henry Hudson shows potentiality for leadership early	Making inferences; reading orally; map reading	Gates Peardon Elem. FD
Poem: "Washington"	A real hero who came to the rescue of his country		

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Basal Selections

Supplementary Materials

Stories and Poems	Topics	Skills	Topics	Skills
Selection: "Adventure at the Falls"	An Indian saves a boy swept away at Niagara Falls	Details; main idea; context clues	Reader's Digest 4 "The Riddle of Rocky Gorge"	Gates Peardon Elem. FD
Selection: "The Meaning of the Word"	choice of responsibilities in the Corn Belt of the Midwest	Judging and evaluating; following directions; context clues		Gates Peardon Elem. FD
Poem: "A Nation's Strength"	Emerson's ideas of the things that make a nation or a country strong		Controlled Reader DD-5 "Marine Corps Boot Camp"	
Unit VIII Neighbors Round the World				
Poem: "Maps"	How maps stir the imagination	Choral reading		

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Basal Selections		Supplementary Materials	
Stories and Poems	Topics	Skills	Topics
Selection: "The First Lamb"	A poor shepherd in the mountains of Algeria	Main ideas, supporting details; sequence	Controlled Reader D-4 "Good Shepherd" D-11 "Joseph"
Selection: "Lars and the Wolves"	In Lapland every member of a family must join in the fight for survival	Recalling story details in making comparisons	Gates Peardon Elem. FD
Selection: "Tu-Tu, the Mongoose"	A brother and sister tame a mongoose on the island of Martinique in the Caribbean	Cause and effect	Gates Peardon Elem. FD
Selection: "When Taram Washed the Elephant"	A boy learns a lesson about teasing	Comparing India and America, map reading	Gates Peardon Elem. FD
poem "The Fisherman"	Portuguese fisherman		
Selection: "Man of the Family"	Kindness and courtesy on a Greek island	Sequence, thinking beyond the story	Gates Peardon Elem. FD



## MULTI-LEVEL USE OF SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The following filmstrips and stories were not recommended for specific correlation with the basal text. These may be utilized at any grade level to provide for individual needs of the group.

### Controlled Reader Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 4-D

D 1 - "Swamp Snake"	D19 - "A Day in Korea"
D 5 - "The Palace Made by Music"	D20 - "Clouds"
D13 - "The Many-Colored Serape"	D22 - "Penguins on Parade"
D15 - "The Little Mermaid"	D25 - "Albert Schwitzer"

### Controlled Reader Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text # Level 4-DD

DD 7 - "Tips on Eating"	DD17 - "The Smoke-eaters"
DD11 - "Joseph"	DD19 - "Day-old Bread"
DD12 - "Smog - Enemy of the City"	DD22 - "Mother's Cabbage Soup"
DD14 - "The Great Alaskan Earthquakes"	DD23 - "Manfred von Richthofen"

### Reader's Digest Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 4

"Nature's Super-Senses"	"Underground Fairyland"
"A Home for Ted"	"Annie Oakley"

Reader's Digest Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 4 (Cont'd)

"Last Escape"  
"Conversation With a Bird-Spotter"  
"Balsa, Nature's Wonder Wood"  
"Hot Magic"  
"Chesapeake Shell Game"  
"Flood"

Controlled Reader Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 5-E

E 1 - "New Boy at Tanglewood"  
E 3 - "The Money Maker"  
E 4 - "Singing Wire"  
E 8 - "Mystery in the Old House"  
E 9 - "The Meaning of the Word"  
E10 - "The Meaning of the Word"  
E11 - "Greased Lightning"  
E14 - "Toby's Otter"  
E16 - "The Great Frog War"  
E23 - "Herbert's Front Walk"  
E24 - "Turtles in the House"

Controlled Reader Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 5-EE

EE 1 - "The Lemon Ice War"  
EE 3 - "The Runaway"  
EE 5 - "The Wax People"  
EE 8 - "The Lazy Koala"  
EE 9 - "Ma Haller Pins on the Badge"  
EE11 - "The Fighting Seabees"  
EE13 - "Giant Meets Lee"  
EE14 - "New Cop on the Beat"  
EE16 - "Water, Water, But Not Everywhere"  
EE18 - "Dick Whittington's Cat"

Controlled Reader Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 5-EE (Cont'd)

EE21 - "A Strange Visitor"  
EE22 - "The Golden Touch"

EE23 - "Saturday Morning"  
EE24 - "Adventure in Cnossus"

Reader's Digest Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 5

"Mothers of the Wild"

"Sheik Justice"

"A Letter for Bobby"

"Old Slowpoke, the Possum"

"History As Tree Rings Tells It"

"Sea Lions"

"Porky - Nature's Pincushion"

"Winter Wonder"

"Shoes for the Children of Drancy"

"The Builders of the Bridge"

"Hero in Shining Feathers"

"Engine Number 999"

"Hawaii: Island Paradise"

"The Sergeant and His Shoeshine Boys"

Controlled Reader Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 6-F

F2 - "R.F.D."

F3 - "The Sea Captain and the Albatross"

F4 - "Fair Trader"

F5 - "Get 'Em While They're Hot"

F6 - "Only a Miracle"

F 9 - "The Would-Be Wizard"

F11 - Part II "Escape on Ice"

F13 - "First Man Across"

F14 - "Over the Alps"

F16 - "The Golden Cities of Cibola"

Controlled Reader Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 6-F (Cont'd)

F18 - "A Man of Words"  
F20 - "Scarce As Hen's Teeth"  
F23 - "It's the Ham in Them"  
F24 - "Adventures of a Scientist"

Controlled Reader Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 6-FF

FF 2 - "The Language of the Bees"  
FF 3 - "Sasquatch, Monster of Our Time"  
FF 4 - "The Swamp Fox"  
FF 5 - "A Fight With An Octopus"  
FF 7 - "The Spanish Riding School"  
FF 9 - "The Desert Rat"  
FF12 - "Where the Buffalo Roam"  
FF13 - "The Sea-Going Lawnmower"  
FF16 - "The Tractor"  
FF17 - "A Perfect Father"  
FF21 - "The Singing Slugger"  
FF23 - "Fire On the Oriskany!"  
FF25 - "Medicine Man"

Reader's Digest Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 6

"Mile-a-Minute Sledding"  
"Paul Revere and the World He Lived In!"  
"My Friend Lora, the Sea!"  
"Hoofs on the Prairie"  
"The Wonder of Wood"  
"My Father, Marconi"  
"The Flight of the Dragonette"  
"They Remembered the Birkenhead"

Controlled Reader Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 7-GH

GH2 - "Come for a Spin"  
GH4 - "The Glass Works"  
GH5 - "Duel at 70 Miles an Hour"  
GH6 - "Praying Preyers"  
GH7 - "The Liberty Bell"  
GH8 - "How Man Learned to Fly"  
GH9 - "King of the Prehistoric Monsters"  
GH10 - "The Telegram"  
GH11 - "The Beast That Never Was"  
GH15 - "Stalked by a Grizzly"  
GH19 - "Early Days Ashore"  
GH22 - "Sam Patch"  
GH24 - "The World's Oldest Warship"

Controlled Reader Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 8-HG

HG1 - "Pokey"  
HG2 - "Champion Stock"  
HG5 - "Chased By the Trail"  
HG6 - "Casey Jones"  
HG7 - "The Great Chicago Fire of 1871"  
HG8 - "The South American 'Didi'"  
HG9 - "They're Crazy Over Rocks"  
HG10 - "Homemade Gold"  
HG11 - "At Home With the Termites"  
HG13 - "The Squires Win Golden Spurs"  
HG14 - "America's Strangest Animal"  
HG15 - Part I "Charles Goodyear"  
HG16 - Part II "Charles Goodyear"  
HG17 - "Thar She Blows"

Controlled Reader Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 8-HG (Cont'd)

HG20 - "Never Monkey With a Baboon"

HG24 - "Haym Solomon"

HG21 - "Before the Circus Comes to Town"

HG25 - "The Lost Colony of the Confederacy"

HG22 - "Tracking Counterfeiters"

Reader's Digest Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Advanced

"Why Not Speed Up Your Reading?"

"The Fiercest Animal on Earth"

"Twenty Most Common Questions Asked  
About Dogs"

"Why Live in Alaska?"

"How They Captured the Rainbow"

"The Light in the Window"

"They Found the New World"

"The Mystery of the Trace Elements"

"My Fight with Jack Dempsey"

"Roger Williams - First Modern American"

## READING STORIES TO CHILDREN

A teacher's comprehensive background of knowledge - of poetry, prose, stories of various kinds, books of different type of content - is very helpful in the motivation and guidance of pupils in reading. An oral reading teacher should love the old gems but keep abreast of the new. She should be alert to the precious tales of childhood and the accomplishments of adulthood. A very fine story can be spoiled by inept reading, but a simple story may be entertaining because a teacher knows it perfectly, has prepared adequately to read it, and presents it with the right tone in a pleasant and considerate manner. A teacher who reads well orally from the best authors and poets will so motivate pupils to read that the time will come when all the pupils of a class will desire to read.<sup>1</sup>

Books or stories chosen to be read aloud to children should be selected on the basis of literary quality and oral readability. Teachers are advised to consult librarians and various lists to be found in professional publications in addition to their own knowledge of children's literature for suggested titles. The list included here was taken from Language Arts Guide, Lexington Public Schools, Lexington, Massachusetts.

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<sup>1</sup>James A. Fitzgerald and Patricia G. Fitzgerald, Teaching Reading and the Language Arts. (Milwaukee: The Bruce Publishing Company, 1965).

SUGGESTED STORIES FOR ORAL READING BY THE TEACHER - GRADE 4

- Bishop, Claire. Twenty and Ten. Viking, 1952.
- Carlson, Natalie S. Alphonse That Bearded One. Harcourt, 1954.
- Carroll, Lewis. Alice in Wonderland.
- De Jong, Meindert. Tower by the Sea. Harper, 1950.
- De La Mare, Walter. Tales Told Again. Knopf, 1959.
- Dickens, Charles. A Christmas Carol.
- Eager, Edward. Half Magic. Harcourt, 1954.
- Enright, Elizabeth. Gone-Away Lake. Harcourt, 1957.
- Estes, Eleanor. The Moffats. Harcourt, 1941.
- Fleischman, Sid. Mr. Mysterious and Company. Little, 1962.
- Gates, Doris. Blue Willow. Viking, 1940.
- George, Jean. My Side of the Mountain. Dutton, 1959.
- Godden, Rumer. The Doll's House. Viking, 1962.
- Hale, Lucretia. The Complete Peterkin Papers. Houghton, 1960.
- Henry, Marguerite. King of the Wind. Rand, 1948.
- Malcolmson, Anne. Yankee Doodle's Cousins. Houghton, 1941.
- Montgomery, Rutherford. Kildee House. Doubleday, 1949.
- Sawyer, Ruth. The Enchanted Schoolhouse. Viking, 1956.
- Seredy, Kate. The Good Master. Viking, 1935.



## INTRODUCTION TO THE SPELLING PROGRAM

The purpose of the spelling program is to teach pupils to spell words they will use in their written expression. To accomplish this, spelling should be introduced in a meaningful situation. If a child does not know or understand a word, he will not use it in his written or oral language.

The method used in our text, Sound and Sense, is explained in the teacher's edition. The success of the spelling program will depend on how adequately this method is implemented. The teacher's effort should be directed toward the efficiency with which she uses this method.

The development of spelling ability is not limited to what is done in periods specifically devoted to teaching spelling. Pupils learn to spell many words by reading. As reading abilities are developed, spelling is improved.

Composition contributes much to spelling. Correct spelling is a factor in acceptable written work, and there should be increasing emphasis upon it in intermediate grades and beyond.

Better spelling occurs when shortcomings in speech are overcome. Mispronunciations have been found to be related to disabilities in spelling. Correct pronunciation is an essential step in learning spelling.

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Children learn to spell many words in activities outside the spelling class. This points to the need for coordinating instruction in spelling periods with the development of spelling ability in other activities.

A definite plan for correcting spelling errors should exist. The mere checking of spelling errors does little good unless accompanied by an effective plan for learning the words which have been misspelled. The more pupils accept responsibility for detecting spelling errors and learning the misspelled words, the better. Pupils should correct their own trial tests. This focuses the attention of the individual pupil on each word he has misspelled, as well as on the correct spelling of the word. To have each pupil correct his own paper is better than to have pupils exchange papers or to have the teacher correct them. Checking their own papers will help establish the habit and improve the ability of proofreading.

## SPELLING DEMONS

As a result of three independent studies of the words frequently misspelled by elementary school pupils, a combined list has been published in Education Today Bulletin

No. 56.

Fourteen words common to all three lists were: coming, every, February, friend, here, know, some, their, there, they, too, two, very, would.

The 225 demons in the combined list are given below, as a guide to teachers in the reduction of spelling errors.

ache	another	been	business	clothes
again	answer	before	busy	color
all right	any	beginning	buy	coming
always	apple	believe	came	cough
am	around	birthday	can't	could
among	asked	blue	caught	country
an	babies	bought	children	course
and	beautiful	break	choose	cousin
animals	because	built	Christmas	dear

decided	for	having	jumped	minute
didn't	forty	he	jumping	money
different	friend	hear	just	morning
doctor	friends	heard	know	mother
does	frightened	here	laid	Mrs.
done	from	him	let's	much
don't	getting	hoarse	letter	my
down	goes	hour	like	name
dropped	going	how	likes	named
early	good-by	I	little	none
easy	grammar	I'll	looked	now
enough	guess	instead	loose	o'clock
every	half	interesting	lose	October
everybody	Halloween	it	making	off
February	happened	its	many	often
fine	have	it's	me	or.
first	haven't.	January	meant	once

one	seems	surprise	threw	want
our	separate	swimming	through	wanted
people	shoot	teacher	time	was
place	since	tear	tired	we
play	some	than	to	weak
pretty	something	Thanksgiving	today	wear
raise	sometime	that's	together	Wednesday
read	sometimes	the	tonight	went
ready	started	their	too	were
received	stationery	them	tried	when
right	stopped	then	trouble	where
running	straight	there	truly	whether
said	sugar	they	Tuesday	which
Santa Claus	summer	they're	two	whole
Saturday	Sunday	things	until	will
says	suppose	though	used	with
school	sure	thought	very	woman

won't  
would  
write  
writing  
wrote  
you  
your  
you're

## HANDWRITING

In grade four students should concentrate their efforts on improving their cursive writing skills. All, or nearly all, written work in this grade should be done in cursive writing.

This is not to say that manuscript writing should be forgotten. It is necessary for map work, filling in blanks, posters, etc., and should be maintained. Students should be encouraged to increase the speed of their writing during this year, but even more important than speed is legibility. In this grade, the emphasis should be placed on making strokes in an easy, swinging fashion, pausing only long enough to change direction. With such a rhythmic style, both speed and legibility can be achieved.

By the time students reach the fifth grade, they have had considerable practice in developing the skills needed for a legible handwriting. The fifth grade work should emphasize fluency by giving additional practice and concentrate on eliminating any weaknesses that remain.

By the time students reach the sixth grade, they should have acquired all the skills necessary for good handwriting. It is important that the work of this year be organized to insure that each student gains these essential skills. Continued

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practice and self-evaluation are necessary for improvement in the use of these skills.

Teachers at every grade level should call a halt to poor writing habits and hold every student to established standards of neatness and legibility. If every teacher, especially those in departmentalized situations, consistently refused to accept careless, haphazard written work, penmanship would improve. Praise those students who do improve. Even junior high students respond to encouragement and appreciation of their efforts.



## HELPFUL HINTS FOR THE TEACHING OF HANDWRITING

1. Make a definite plan for each lesson, changing the type frequently to arouse and maintain interest.
2. Study and practice the letters before attempting to demonstrate on the chalkboard.
3. Check the commonly made errors in letter formations, and give special drill on them.
4. Compare writing with early attempts to note degree of growth. Keep a progress folder.
5. Encourage good posture by commending those who are showing improvement.
6. Help the child to understand the following terms: slant, undercurve, retrace, uniform, size, movement, and rhythm.
7. Provide practice at the chalkboard and on paper to help the child develop a feeling of rhythm and to acquire the habit of writing rhythmically.
8. Line the chalkboard which is to be used for demonstration.
9. Encourage expressions from the child as to the faults in writing and the remedy for the same.
10. Form the habit of neatness and orderliness in all written work.

Pre-Test and Post-Test  
Noble and Noble Publishers, Inc.

I realize how important it is to improve the quality of my handwriting. I expect to practice the exercises in this book every day. I know that they will help me to judge my handwriting and to develop the easy flowing style that I need.

This test contains every letter of the alphabet. Dictate it to your students at the beginning of the year, before their study of handwriting for this grade. They should write in cursive style as you dictate the test. Their test papers should then be made the basis of your lessons for several weeks. During this time, you should also teach them how to check their handwriting for the Six Handwriting Skills which contain the essentials of all good handwriting. They include:

1. Size - height of letters
2. Slant - uniform slant, parallel down-strokes
3. Shape - width of letters, their similarity to the models within a word and between words
4. Spacing - alignment
5. Sitting on the base line - neatness, clean work, proper margins
6. Style -

After your students have studied the results of this test, the papers should be saved and compared to their results on the final test they will take at the end of the year.

## LISTENING

Listening is the primary skill of the language arts, for it is through listening that the baby is aware of speech. He learns to form words through imitation of the sound he hears.

This primary nature of listening tends to make us consider it a natural skill, one that is known by everyone and does not require teaching. We should not assume that listening will take care of itself.

To promote effective listening, teachers should be aware of the assistance they can provide to pupils. The physical conditions of the classroom should be checked. Little attentive listening will be done in a room that is poorly ventilated, overheated, or unusually cold.

Vary the routines of teaching so that children do not become overly fatigued or bored. The listening attentiveness of young children is relatively short. Long periods of uninterrupted listening are less effective than are short experiences interspersed with more active learning activities.

Plan learning activities to include more speaking by children and less by the teacher. The majority of the speaking is often done by the teacher, with relatively infrequent opportunities for students to speak. Children who are involved in an

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activity listen more readily, more attentively, for there is a reason to listen.

The teacher should set the style in listening. How the teacher listens to children may influence their habits of listening. The teacher who obviously is not sufficiently interested in a child's presentation before the class cannot expect the class to listen.

To listen is an effort, and just to hear is no merit. Listening is a skill needed by every person every day. The teacher should be aware of the importance of listening and realize that listening skills must be taught. Materials are rapidly appearing on the market to assist the teacher in providing instruction in these skills.

## LISTENING ACTIVITIES AND MATERIALS

### ACTIVITIES

Listening to tape recordings--music, poetry, plays, reports, stories, speeches.

Listening to sound motion pictures for information relevant to content areas.

Listening to choral readings. Participating in choral reading.

Listening to directions. Giving directions.

Listening to stories. Telling stories.

Listening to messages delivered by the public address system. Special activities could be planned for a class in order that specific directions of instructions are given to students in one room or grade.

Participating in conversations and discussions.

Participating in plays, programs, assemblies, radio and television programs, and producing recordings (tapes and records).

Planning listening activities and evaluations of the activities.

Developing class standards for effective listening.

Constructing a listening chart for recording listening progress.

Playing listening games.

Establishing a listening corner in a classroom, stocked with records, record players, tapes and tape recorders, so that the students may engage in independent listening activities.

Providing opportunities for students to utilize receptive and expressive communication skills.

### MATERIALS

(These are supplementary materials which a teacher may need to acquire. This is not a list of basic materials, i.e., records, record player, tape recorders, earphones, etc.)

Tapes: Read and Listen tapes with accompanying workbooks produced by the Educational Development Laboratories.  
SRA Listening Tapes with accompanying workbooks produced by Science Research Associates

Skill Builders: Listening Skill Builders which are included in most of the SRA Reading Laboratories produced by the Science Research Associates.

Filmstrips: Tachist-O-Films for the improvement of learning produced by the LTS, Incorporated, Texas Educational Aids, 4725 Main, Houston, Texas 77002.

Audio Reader: Tapes and worksheets for oral fluency produced by Califone, Texas Educational Aids, 4725 Main, Houston, Texas 77002.

Books for skill games and activities in listening:

Wagner, Guy, Max Hosier, and Mildred Blackman. Listening Games, Building Listening Skills with Instructional Games. Darien, Connecticut: Teachers Publishing Corporation, 1960.

Russell, David H. and Elizabeth F. Russell. Listening Aids Through the Grades. New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1959.

Various language arts text books which are designed to serve college method courses for instruction in the language arts.

## LITERATURE

It happens sometimes that literature, its objectives, and its place in the elementary school are confused with reading, its objectives, and its place in the elementary schools. It should be kept in mind that the literature lesson and the reading lesson are not the same. We teach reading in school so that children will learn to read. We teach literature so that children will want to read for their own pleasure. With these distinctions in mind, a consideration of the teacher and literature in the elementary grades is in order.

The teacher holds the key to the success of a literature program. In teaching literature, the teacher should become a willing participator in the lesson. To do this, the teacher first needs to know books. The teacher must also communicate a sincere enjoyment in the literary materials being read. It is useless for teachers to try to interest children in reading something that they themselves do not find enjoyable.

The teacher should present a broad range of materials to the children so that their choices can be made from a broad base. Personal preferences of the teacher, even though narrowed down to one or two types of literature, should not be an obstacle to this presentation.

How are we as teachers going to be sure that our students read good literature outside of the classroom? The usual answer will be, "Make them give book reports." The

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children themselves will ask, "Why do we have to have book reports?"

"Because I need to know what you're getting out of the book," will be the teacher's answer.

The book report usually tells the author's name and book title, the locale, theme, and the plot told in the reporter's own words. Sometimes the reader's opinion of the book is required. The report may be either oral or written.

There exists an alternative to book reports, book introductions. A book introduction is a plan for children and a book to meet each other. Enough is told about the book introduced so as to make further acquaintance easier and desirable. The introduction usually includes the name of the author and title and some incident in the story preferably read aloud so that the exact words of the story itself can be shared. The plot is not disclosed nor are surprises in the story given away. Book recommendations are usually oral. Book reports differ from book recommendations mainly in that the book report's attention is on the reporter, whereas in the book introduction, the attention is focused on the book.



## ORAL COMPOSITION

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By far the greater number of people speak their language without writing it. The length of time that writing has been in use is short in comparison with the length of time spoken language has been in existence. The language an individual speaks remains throughout his life the most utilized method of communication with his fellow man.

The normal child vocalizes shortly after birth and progresses from about seven sounds in the first two months of life to a rate as high as thirty thousand words a day by the age of six.<sup>1</sup>

In planning language development, it is important to consider two problems: (1) how to develop new abilities, habits, and skills of expression; and (2) how to guide each child to change from ineffective or defective language habits to effective and acceptable ways of communicating with others.

Speaking, which was so frequently used in preschool periods must be restrained to

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<sup>1</sup>John E. Anderson, "Principles of Growth and Maturity in Language", Elementary English Review, 18:250, November 1941.

some degree in school. The child must learn that speaking is not just a matter of saying anything and everything that comes to mind. The etiquette of communicating with others involves listening and giving thought to the expressions of others. A child should learn to meet people with poise, to speak clearly in all situations, to use an acceptable vocabulary in good taste, and to develop competence in listening and speaking.

Teachers have the responsibility of making children sensitive to "levels" of oral communication. Classes and individuals in classes differ enormously in their backgrounds. Playground English will differ from the structures set forth in the English text. Teachers must avoid stating flatly that substandard English is "unacceptable". The text and the teacher give what help they can in presenting forms and explaining that this is the kind of English used in colloquial business and government, and in exercises for English and other subjects in school. Accept what the child says and with careful modeling of both text and teacher, effective and acceptable oral communication can be developed.

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