

# Unit 3 Super Powers: Reading With Print Strategies (Weeks 14-20)

Content Area: **Template**  
Course(s):  
Time Period: **Full Year**  
Length: **9 Weeks**  
Status: **Published**

## **Unit 3 Super Powers: Reading With Print Strategies**

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### **Unit Rationale**

Throughout this unit, students are introduced to common sight words and strategies to read longer and stronger. Readers will learn and practice important “Reading Super Powers” to tackle hard words within their books. Students will use their “pointer power” for one-to-one word matching, tap individual sounds, check if their reading makes sense, and quickly identify sight words. All of these strategies will help students read fluently and comprehend their fiction and non-fiction books. Students are encouraged to use a combination of strategies and persistence to overcome times when reading feels hard. They will notice patterns, punctuation, and sentence structure to make their reading sound smooth. Students will reread to add expression and fix a word or sentence that doesn't look or sound right. Children will bring their books to life through reading and discussing their favorite parts aloud. Students will strengthen their reading Super Powers throughout the remainder of the school year.

## **21st Century Life and Career**

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CRP.K-12.CRP1.1

Career-ready individuals understand the obligations and responsibilities of being a member of a community, and they demonstrate this understanding every day through their interactions with others. They are conscientious of the impacts of their decisions on others and the environment around them. They think about the near-term and long-term consequences of their actions and seek to act in ways that contribute to the betterment of their teams, families, community and workplace. They are reliable and consistent in going beyond the minimum expectation and in participating in activities that serve the greater good.

### **Essential Questions**

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Why is it important for readers to learn and practice reading strategies or "superpowers?"

How do readers tackle hard words?

How do readers bring books to life?

Why is building confidence, stamina, and resilience important while learning to read?

## **Pre-Assessments**

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Post-Its

Conferring

Observations

Partnership Observations

Small Group Observations (Guided Reading and Strategy Groups)

Grand Conversations

Running Records

## **Instructional Plan**

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[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1P-1hWvCnWWN6kI5WMZXcigWe0Et6cCbqJE\\_wPMWWPCU/edit](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1P-1hWvCnWWN6kI5WMZXcigWe0Et6cCbqJE_wPMWWPCU/edit)

## **Skill Set #1: Readers Use Superpowers to Look, Point, and Read!**

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See attached for Student Learning Intentions or We are learning to ... (WALT) and Student Success Criteria ... "I can statements"

[Learning Intentions](#)

Refer to Instructional Plan document for Instructional Strategies and Activities, Formative Assessments, Instructional Materials and Resources, and Reflections and Suggested Modifications

## **Skill Set #2: Readers Tackle Hard Words**

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See attached for Student Learning Intentions or We are learning to ... (WALT) and Student Success Criteria ... "I can statements"

[Learning Intentions](#)

Refer to Instructional Plan document for Instructional Strategies and Activities, Formative Assessments, Instructional Materials and Resources, and Reflections and Suggested Modifications

### **Skill Set #3: Readers Bring Books to Life**

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See attached for Student Learning Intentions or We are learning to ... (WALT) and Student Success Criteria ... "I can statements"

#### [Learning Intentions](#)

Refer to Instructional Plan document for Instructional Strategies and Activities, Formative Assessments, Instructional Materials and Resources, and Reflections and Suggested Modifications

### **Modifications and/or Accommodations**

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#### **Suggested Modifications (ELL, Sp. Ed, Gifted, At-risk of Failure)**

#### **English Language Learners**

Native language support: The teacher provides auditory or written content to students in their native language.

Adjusted Speech: The teacher changes speech patterns to increase student comprehension. This could include facing the students, paraphrasing, clearly indicating the most important ideas, and speaking more slowly.

Visuals: The teacher uses graphics, pictures, visuals, and manipulatives. This helps ELL students better understand and comprehend the subjects at hand.

Front-Loading Vocabulary: The teacher front loads vocabulary. This means providing students with a list of important vocabulary words they will need to know for a book, lesson, etc. prior to the lesson being taught. Including pictures to go with the vocabulary words is also very beneficial for the students.

#### **Special Education Students**

Chunking: The teacher presents information in a way that makes it easy for students to understand and remember. Chunking is based on the presumption that our working memory is easily overloaded by excessive detail. The best way to deliver information is to organize it into meaningful units. Because students with special needs get overloaded easily, chunking is an effective strategy

to use with them.

**Checking for Understanding:** It is important to constantly check for understanding, especially for students who have accommodations. Teachers want to make sure students understand the concepts being covered in a way that makes sense to them.

**Extra time:** The teacher provides students with special needs extra time to complete work or answer questions. It is important to give students enough time to process their thoughts.

**Oral Reading:** The teacher will read work orally to students. Class work such as tests and literature circles may need to be read aloud to the student.

**Timers:** The teacher will use timers as an instructional tool. The use of timers is beneficial for students who have trouble completing tasks. Timers can be helpful so the student is aware of how much time they have to complete an assignment.

## **Students with 504 Plans**

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## **Gifted & Talented Strategies**

**Extensions/Enrichments:** Teachers will provide gifted and talented students with extension/enrichment projects. Students will be challenged to further their understanding, to apply acquired knowledge, and/or to produce something in reference to acquired knowledge.

**Modify/Change Activities:** Teachers will monitor and modify activities to accommodate those students who need to be challenged further. Additional reading, problem-solving, writing, or project work is necessary for those students who are ready to move on at a rate more accelerated than their peers. In this way, G & T students are provided the same opportunity for support as special needs students.

## **Students at Risk of School Failure**

**Directions or Instructions:** Make sure directions and/or instructions are given in limited numbers. Give directions/instructions verbally and in simple written format. Ask students to repeat the instructions or directions to ensure understanding occurs. Check back with the student to ensure he/she hasn't forgotten.

**Peer Support:** Peers can help build confidence in other students by assisting in peer learning. Many teachers use the 'ask 3 before me' approach. This is fine, however, a student at risk may have to have a specific student or two to ask. Set this up for the student so he/she knows who to ask for clarification before going to you.

**Alternate or Modified Assignments:** Always ask yourself, "How can I modify this assignment to ensure the students at risk are able to complete it?" Sometimes you'll simplify the task, reduce the length of the assignment or allow for a different mode of delivery. For instance, many students may hand something in, the at-risk student may jot notes and give you the information verbally. Or, it just may be that you will need to assign an alternate assignment.

**Increase One to One Time:** When other students are working, always touch base with your students at risk and find out if they're on track or needing some additional support. A few minutes here and there will go a long way to intervene as the need presents itself.

**Contracts:** It helps to have a working contract between you and your students at risk. This helps prioritize the tasks that need to be done and ensure completion happens. Each day write down what needs to be completed, as the tasks are done, provide a checkmark or happy face. The goal of using contracts is to eventually have the student come to you for completion sign-offs.

**Hands On:** As much as possible, think in concrete terms and provide hands-on tasks. This means a child doing math may require a calculator or counters. The child may need to tape record comprehension activities instead of writing them. A child may have to listen to a story being read instead of reading it him/herself.

**Tests/Assessments:** Tests can be done orally if need be. Break tests down in smaller increments by having a portion of the test in the morning, another portion after lunch and the final part the next day.

**Seating:** Seat students near a helping peer or with quick access to the teacher. Those with hearing or sight issues need to be close to the instruction which often means near the front.

## **Integration of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion; Climate Change; Informational and Media Literacy**

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See CrossWalk

ELA.L.RF.K.1.A	Follow words from left to right, top to bottom, and page by page.
ELA.L.RF.K.1.B	Recognize that spoken words are represented in written language by specific sequences of letters.
ELA.L.RF.K.1.C	Understand that words are separated by spaces in print.
ELA.L.RF.K.1.D	Recognize and name all upper- and lowercase letters of the alphabet.
ELA.L.RF.K.2.A	Recognize and produce rhyming words.
ELA.L.RF.K.3.A	Demonstrate basic knowledge of one-to-one letter-sound correspondences by producing many of the most frequently used sounds of each consonant.
ELA.L.RF.K.3.C	Read high-frequency words and grade level irregular words with automaticity.
ELA.L.RF.K.3.E	Distinguish between similarly spelled words by identifying the sounds of the letters that differ (e.g., nap and tap; cat and cot).
ELA.RL.CR.K.1	With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about key details in a literary text (e.g., who, what, where, when, why, how).
ELA.RL.CI.K.2	With prompting and support, identify the central message and retell familiar literary texts, including key details (e.g., who, what, where, when, why, how).
ELA.RL.MF.K.6	With prompting and support, describe the relationship between illustrations and the story in which they appear (e.g., what moment in a story an illustration depicts).
ELA.SL.PE.K.1	Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about kindergarten topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.
ELA.SL.PE.K.1.A	Follow agreed-upon norms for discussions (e.g., listening to others with care and taking turns speaking about the topics and texts under discussion).
ELA.SL.PE.K.1.B	Continue a conversation through multiple exchanges.
ELA.SL.AS.K.6	Speak audibly and express thoughts, feelings, and ideas clearly.

## **Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills**

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TECH.9.4.2.CI.1	Demonstrate openness to new ideas and perspectives (e.g., 1.1.2.CR1a, 2.1.2.EH.1, 6.1.2.CivicsCM.2).
TECH.9.4.2.CT.1	Gather information about an issue, such as climate change, and collaboratively brainstorm ways to solve the problem (e.g., K-2-ETS1-1, 6.3.2.GeoGI.2).

## **Integration of Computer Science and Design Thinking**

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CS.K-2.ETW	Effects of Technology on the Natural World
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## **Interdisciplinary Connections: NJSLs for ELA, Social Studies, Science and/or Math**

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ELA.L.VL.K.2	With prompting and support, ask and answer questions to help determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on kindergarten reading and content.
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## **SEL Competencies**

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SEL.PK-12.1.1	Recognize one's feelings and thoughts
SEL.PK-12.1.2	Recognize the impact of one's feelings and thoughts on one's own behavior
SEL.PK-12.1.3	Recognize one's personal traits, strengths, and limitations
SEL.PK-12.1.4	Recognize the importance of self-confidence in handling daily tasks and challenges
SEL.PK-12.2.1	Understand and practice strategies for managing one's own emotions, thoughts, and behaviors
SEL.PK-12.3.1	Recognize and identify the thoughts, feelings, and perspectives of others
SEL.PK-12.3.2	Demonstrate and awareness of the differences among individuals, groups, and others' cultural backgrounds
SEL.PK-12.4.1	Develop, implement and model effective problem-solving, and critical thinking skills
SEL.PK-12.4.2	Identify the consequences associated with one's actions in order to make constructive choices
SEL.PK-12.4.3	Evaluate personal, ethical, safety, and civic impact of decisions
SEL.PK-12.5.2	Utilize positive communication and social skills to interact effectively with others
SEL.PK-12.5.3	Identify ways to resist inappropriate social pressure
SEL.PK-12.5.4	Demonstrate the ability to prevent and resolve interpersonal conflicts in constructive ways