Tools for the ESOL Classroom

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**Using Authentic Texts to Build Alphabetic Skills**



**Institute for the Professional Development of Adult Educators**

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Tools for the ESOL Classroom

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Table of Contents

[Introduction 3](#_Toc449523561)

[Teaching Alphabetic Skills with Real-World Sources: Newspapers 3](#_Toc449523562)

[Lesson 1: Alphabetics: Letters and Sounds 3](#_Toc449523563)

[Lesson 2: Alphabetics: Sight Words 4](#_Toc449523566)

[Lesson 3: Alphabetics: The Alphabet Game 6](#_Toc449523568)

[Lesson 4: Alphabetics: Skimming for Words and Ideas 7](#_Toc449523570)

[Appendix A: Lesson 1 – Reading Newspapers Questionnaire 9](#_Toc449523572)

[Appendix B: Lesson 2 – General Service List 10](#_Toc449523573)

[Appendix C: Lesson 3 – Symbols – What do They Mean? 29](#_Toc449523578)

[Appendix D: Lesson 4 – Scavenger Hunt 30](#_Toc449523579)

# Introduction

## Teaching Alphabetic Skills with Real-World Sources: Newspapers

Adult learners who are working on basic reading skills need to see that what they are learning in class has a practical application. One way to help students apply new skills to a meaningful context is to use authentic materials in the classroom. It’s hard to find any teaching tool more relevant or authentic than a newspaper.

The newspaper is an excellent learning resource to develop both reading and life skills. Use of media as a teaching instrument in the classroom is an effective tool to teach necessary reading skills, as well as motivate students to read, even at the basic, alphabetic level. Although newspapers are often used for supporting reading comprehension skills, the following lessons/activities can be used to review basic phonics, phonemic awareness, and sight word recognition skills.

## Lesson 1: Alphabetics: Letters and Sounds

**Introduction**

Alphabetics is an understanding of how speech sounds are related to print (phonemic awareness) and how to identify words (decoding). These word identification skills are the foundation of reading instruction. Some people do not easily acquire phonemic awareness. They may struggle with how letters and sounds are connected.

There are many different evidence-based reading programs that you can use in the adult basic education reading classroom. These structured programs are necessary to ensure systematic instruction. However, there are also activities that you can use with the newspaper to support students’ learning of the basics of reading.

***Objectives***

Students will:

* Define newspaper vocabulary terms
* Locate and label the parts of the front page of a newspaper

## *Materials*

* Sample Newspapers – daily, weekly, special interest, local, national
* Chart paper and markers

## *Teaching the Lesson*

Ask students why people read the newspaper. As a class, discuss their reasons. Ask students if they read newspapers in their native language. What was their favorite section? You may wish to have students answer the questions included in ***Appendix A***.

Share with students that today they will be using newspapers to review what they have learned in reading English.

**Pass the Paper**

To play, divide the class into two or more teams of students. Give each team a newspaper and a sheet of chart paper. If you want to have students identify letters, have the first student find a word that begins with the letter “A.” When the word is found, the student writes it on the chart paper and then passes the newspaper to the next team member. That team member finds a word that starts with a “B” and records it under the first word. This continues until a team member cannot find the next word in the alphabetical sequence or until a word for every letter has been found. The group that finds words for the most letters wins that round.

After the winner is declared, have students practice reading the words on their list. If students do not have the words by sight, have the class decode the word through the use of phonics rules.

## Lesson 2: Alphabetics: Sight Words

**Introduction**

The use of sight words is another part of alphabetics. In order to be a fluent reader, students need to be able to instantly recognize and read words. Think about when you read. You don’t have to “sound out” each word; you know most of them by sight. Adult students need this same comfort level with words. They need to have a large “sight word” vocabulary. Sight words are those words that students should be able to read automatically.

Two common lists for sight word lists for the beginning reader are the Dolch List and Fry List. If your students have instant recognition of the words on these lists, their reading skills will be greatly enhanced. At the lower level of reading, the Dolch or Fry List of Words are often used as the basis for sight words. For the intermediate adult basic education student, The General Service List (GSL) (West. 1953) is a set of 2,000 words selected to be of the greatest "general service" to learners of English. They are not the most common 2,000 words, though frequency was one of the factors taken into account in making the selection.

***Objectives***

Students will:

* Accurately read identified sight words appropriate for their level of reading
* Locate a specified list of sight words in the front page of the newspaper

***Materials***

* Sample Newspapers – daily, weekly, special interest, local, national
* Highlighters
* Appendix B: General Service List
* List of twenty selected words from the General Service List for students to find in their local newspaper

## *Teaching the Lesson*

Write the following words on the board (or words that are currently begin taught):

air eye danger know shoe

Ask the students whether or not these words “look” like they “sound.” Discuss that there are many words in the English language that do not follow the rules of phonics. They are often called sight words because one needs to be able to know them by “sight” rather than through “sounding them out.” Have students brainstorm other sight words that they know. Write the words on chart paper and post them in the room.

Tell students that today they will be working on a list of sight words that have been identified as of greatest service to a reader because they are commonly found in reading materials. This list is called the General Service List.

Reassure students that they will not have to learn all 2,000 of these words in class. In fact, many of them they already know and others they will learn the more they read.

To assess whether or not students can read these words by sight, you may wish to have the students individually read the words aloud to you during a class session. Mark those words with which they have difficulty or are not able to read. These become their list of sight words to learn.

**Find That Word!**

Many students may think that learning sight words is not important. Divide the class into teams of two or you may wish to have students work independently. Provide students with a list of ten to twenty words from the General Service List.

Note: The complete list of 2,000 words is located in **Appendix B**.

Next, give students the front page of the local paper or *USA Today*. Have students highlight each word on their list as they find it in the articles on the front page.

Debrief the activity by having students discuss how frequently these words were used in the newspaper. This type of activity provides students with a reason to learn new words. They are usable and found frequently in authentic materials.

***Additional Resources***

The following are Internet sites from which you can access basic reading word lists and activities for use in the classroom. These sites provide additional activities to use in the adult education classroom with students to improve their sight vocabulary.

* **The Dolch Kit** A free kit of the Dolch words and lots of games that can be used in the classroom. Located on the World Wide Web at: <http://www.theschoolbell.com/Links/Dolch/Dolch.html>
* **The Instant Words** LINCS provides a pdf file of the Instant Words (Fry) that students should know. Located on the World Wide Web at: <https://lincs.ed.gov/readingprofiles/Instant_Words.pdf>
* **Fry List** A list of the first 300 words from the Fry list. Located on the World Wide Web at: <http://www.k12reader.com/subject/vocabulary/fry-words/>
* **General Service List** A list of 2,000 words deemed to be of greatest service when reading materials. Located on the World Wide Web at: <http://jbauman.com/aboutgsl.html>

## Lesson 3: Alphabetics: The Alphabet Game

**Introduction**

Being able to retrieve words and use them appropriately is a first step toward integrating sight words with vocabulary. This lesson provides a short activity for students to practice their word-finding skills.

***Objectives***

Students will:

* Retrieve basic sight words in their oral and written vocabulary
* Determine appropriate words to complete a cloze activity
* Access background knowledge to complete an activity

***Materials***

* Sample Newspapers – daily, weekly, special interest, local, national
* Scissors
* Chart paper and markers
* Appendix C: Symbols – What Do They Mean?

## *Teaching the Lesson*

Share with students that today they will be playing a game with finding words. Divide the class into two teams. Place two pieces of chart paper on the board. List the letters of the alphabet vertically on each sheet. Make sure to allow enough room for students to write a word by each letter.

Write the following sentence on the board:

Newspapers are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Give each team a marker. The participants of each team form a line and each member becomes a letter of the alphabet. The first person gets the marker. Tell students that they need to think of words that complete the sentence using each letter of the alphabet.

When the game starts, letter “A: races to write a word beginning with an “A: that completes the sentence correctly. When finished, the person gives the marker to the next person. When all people on the team have gone and there are still letters left, the “A” person goes again assuming a new identity/letter. If a particular letter is having difficulty coming up with a word, the rest of the team can help. As soon as one team finishes the whole alphabet, the game ends.

Post both lists up so that everybody can see them. Read and discuss the sentences and words together. Give points for good spelling, sentences that make sense, original words, etc. Decide which team wins.

Share with students that newspapers are filled with not only words, but also symbols – objects or items that represent something else. For example: $ means dollars; % means percent; & means and; @ means at. Provide students with newspapers and have them find all of the symbols that they can and cut them out. Place the symbols on chart paper and as a class identify what each symbol means. Discuss how the ability to read symbols is an important skill in one’s daily life.

Students may wish to create their own symbol list. Have them draw the symbols or paste newspaper symbols onto chart paper or into their personal dictionary.

## Lesson 4: Alphabetics: Skimming for Words and Ideas

**Introduction**

Teaching reading comprehension is a complex process. To get students started, teach them how to skim for basic information and words.

Although the research provides us with information on what types of strategies are effective to better understand what is read, it does not tell us which ones work best. To assist students in becoming more effective readers, they need strategies to use before, during, and after the reading process. The next two lessons work on before reading strategies – skimming and scanning.

***Objectives***

Students will:

* Define the term skimming
* Apply skimming techniques to finding information in the newspaper

***Materials***

* Sample Newspapers – daily, weekly, special interest, local, national
* Chart paper and markers
* Appendix D: Scavenger Hunt

## *Teaching the Lesson*

Write the word skimming on the board. Ask students if they know what the word means. Discuss that as they have looked for different information in the newspaper, they have been skimming – quickly trying to find a specific piece of information. Discuss that the way a person reads depends on the purpose of why something is being read. When people read the newspaper, they do not usually read it word-by-word. Rather, most people skim the text and then decide whether or not they want to read more closely.

**Newspaper Scavenger Hunt**

Tell students that today, they will be using their skills to skim the newspaper for different types of information. Divide the class into small teams and provide each team with a complete copy of a newspaper, such as *USA Today* or the local newspaper. Ask students if they have ever participated in a scavenger hunt. Discuss what happens in a scavenger hunt. Tell students that today they will need to quickly skim their newspapers for information. Their task is to be the first team to find all of the information.

Provide each team with a copy of Appendix D: Scavenger Hunt. Have the team identify information that answers each question. You may wish to have students cut or tear out the information from the newspaper. This is a great technique to get team spirit going and involve even the most reticent kinesthetic learner.

If students cannot read the text, provide an audio version of the scavenger hunt or provide each item individually and see which team finds the item first.

Provide students with additional practice in skimming by showing students how to skim grocery store advertisements for prices. Provide students with a grocery store advertisement. Call out different items in the flyer. Have students locate the item. For example: Who can find three cans of x brand of beans for $2.00? Who can find the name of the detergent on sale for $3.49?

Debrief the activities by asking students to identify other types of situations where skimming would be an important skill to have in their daily lives.

## Appendix A: Lesson 1 – Reading Newspapers Questionnaire

Answer the following questions.

* What newspapers do you have in your home?
* Who reads the newspaper in your home?
* What do you like about newspapers?
* What do you not like about newspapers?
* The part of the newspaper that I most like is . . . Why?
* I do not read the newspaper, but I would be most interested in . . . Why?

## Appendix B: Lesson 2 – General Service List

## *The First 1000 Words of the General Service List*

## *West, 1953*

a

able

about

above

accept

accord

account

across

act

actual

add

address

admit

adopt

advance

advantage

adventure

affair

afford

after

again

against

age

agent

ago

agree

air

all

allow

almost

alone

along

already

also

although

always

among

amount

an

ancient

and

animal

another

another

answer

any

appear

apply

appoint

arise

arm

army

around

arrive

art

article

as

ask

association

at

attack

attempt

average

away

back

bad

ball

bank

bar

base

battle

be

bear

beauty

because

become

bed

before

begin

behind

being

believe

belong

below

beneath

best

better

between

beyond

big

bill

bird

bit

black

bless

blood

blow

blue

board

boat

boat

body

book

born

box

boy

branch

bread

break

bridge

bright

bring

broad

brother

build

burn

business

but

buy

by

call

camp

can

canal

capital

captain

car

care

carry

case

castle

cause

center

century

certain

chair

chance

change

character

charge

chief

child

choose

church

circle

city

claim

class

clean

clear

close

cloud

club

coal

coast

coin

cold

college

colony

color

come

comfort

command

committee

common

company

compare

complete

concern

condition

connect

consider

contain

content

continue

control

corn

corner

cost

cotton

could

council

count

country

course

court

cover

creature

crop

cross

crowd

crown

cry

current

custom

cut

dance

danger

dare

dark

date

daughter

day

dead

deal

dear

debt

decide

declare

deep

defeat

degree

deliver

demand

department

depend

describe

desert

desire

destroy

detail

determine

develop

die

difference

difficult

direct

discover

disease

distance

distinguish

district

divide

do

dog

dollar

door

double

down

draw

dream

dress

drink

drive

drop

dry

due

duty

each

ear

early

earth

east

easy

eat

edge

edge

effect

effort

egg

either

elect

else

empire

employ

end

enemy

English

enjoy

enough

enter

entire

equal

escape

even

evening

event

ever

every

evil

example

excellent

except

exchange

exercise

exist

expect

expense

experience

experiment

explain

express

extend

eye

face

fact

factory

fail

fair

faith

fall

familiar

family

famous

fancy

far

farm

fashion

fast

fate

favor

fear

feed

feel

fellow

few

field

fight

figure

fill

find

fine

finger

finish

fire

first

fish

fit

fix

flag

floor

flow

fly

follow

for

force

foreign

forest

forget

form

former

forth

fortune

free

fresh

friend

from

front

full

furnish

future

gain

game

garden

gas

gate

gather

general

gentle

get

girl

give

glad

glass

glory

go

God

gold

good

grain

grave

great

green

ground

grow

guard

gun

habit

hall

hand

handle

hang

happen

happy

hard

hardly

have

he

head

health

hear

heat

heaven

heavy

help

her

here

hide

hide

high

hill

his

history

hold

home

honest

honor

hope

horse

hot

hour

house

how

human

I

idea

ideal

if

ill

important

impossible

in

inch

include

increase

indeed

independent

influence

instead

intend

interest

into

introduce

iron

it

its

join

joy

judge

just

keep

kill

kind

king

know

lack

lady

lake

land

language

large

last

late

latter

laugh

law

lay

lead

leaf

learn

least

leave

leg

less

let

letter

level

liberty

library

lie

life

lift

light

like

likely

line

limit

lip

listen

literature

little

live

local

long

look

lord

lose

lost

lot

love

low

machine

main

make

man

manner

manners

manufacture

many

march

mark

market

marry

mass

master

material

matter

may

me

mean

measure

member

memory

mention

merchant

mere

metal

middle

might

mile

milk

mind

mine

mine

minister

minute

miss

mistake

modern

moment

money

month

moon

more

moreover

morning

most

mother

motion

motor

mountain

mouth

much

music

must

my

name

narrow

nation

native

nature

near

necessary

neck

need

neighbor

neither

never

new

next

night

no

noble

none

nor

north

not

note

nothing

notice

now

number

object

observe

occasion

ocean

of

off

offer

office

often

oil

old

once

one

only

onto

open

operation

opinion

opportunity

or

or

order

ordinary

organize

other

otherwise

ought

out of

out

over

owe

own

page

pain

paint

paper

part

particular

party

pass

past

pay

peace

people

per

perfect

perhaps

permanent

permit

person

picture

piece

place

plain

plan

plant

play

please

poet

point

political

poor

popular

population

position

possess

possible

post

power

practical

practice

prepare

present

preserve

president

press

pretty

prevent

price

print

private

problem

produce

product

production

profit

program

progress

promise

proper

property

propose

protect

prove

provide

public

pull

purpose

put

quality

quantity

queen

question

quiet

quite

race

raise

rank

rate

rather

reach

read

ready

real

realize

really

reason

receive

recent

recognize

record

red

reduce

refuse

regard

regular

relation

religion

remain

remark

remember

rent

repeat

reply

report

represent

republic

reserve

respect

rest

result

return

rich

ride

right

ring

rise

river

road

rock

roll

room

rough

round

royal

ruin

rule

run

rush

safe

sail

sale

salt

same

sand

say

scale

scarce

scene

school

science

sea

season

seat

second

secret

secretary

see

seem

seize

sell

send

sense

separate

serious

serve

set

settle

several

shade

shadow

shake

shall

shape

share

she

shine

ship

shoe

shoot

shore

short

should

shout

show

side

sign

silence

silver

simple

since

sing

single

sir

sister

sit

situation

size

skill

sky

slave

sleep

slight

slow

small

smile

snow

so

society

soft

soil

soldier

some

son

soon

sort

soul

sound

south

space

speak

special

speed

spend

spirit

spite

sport

spot

spread

spring

square

stage

stand

standard

star

start

state

stay

steel

step

stick

still

stock

stone

stop

store

storm

story

straight

strange

stream

street

stretch

strike

strong

struggle

study

subject

substance

succeed

such

sudden

suffer

sugar

suggest

summer

sun

supply

support

suppose

sure

surface

surprise

surround

sweet

sword

system

table

take

talk

taste

tax

teach

tear

tell

temple

tend

term

terrible

test

than

that

the

theatre

their

them

then

there

therefore

these

they

thing

think

this

though

thought

through

throw

thus

till

time

title

to

today

together

ton

too

tooth

top

total

touch

towards

town

trade

train

travel

tree

trouble

true

trust

try

turn

type

uncle

under

understand

union

unite

university

unless

until

until

up

upon

upper

use

usual

valley

value

various

very

vessel

victory

view

village

virtue

visit

voice

vote

wage/s

wait

walk

wall

want

war

warn

waste

watch

water

wave

way

we

wealth

wear

weather

week

welcome

well

west

western

what

when

where

whether

which

while

white

who

whose

why

wide

wife

wild

will

win

wind

window

wine

wing

winter

wise

wish

with

within

without

woman

wonder

wood

word

work

world

worse

worth

wound

write

wrong

year

yes

yet

yield

you

young

## *The Second 1000 Words of the General Service List*

## *West, 1953*

abroad

absence

absolutely

accident

accuse

accustom

ache

actual

admire

advertise

advice

afford

afraid

afternoon

agriculture

ahead

aim

airplane

alike

alive

aloud

altogether

ambition

amongst

amuse

anger

angle

annoy

anxiety

apart

apologize

applaud

apple

approve

arch

argue

arrange

arrest

arrow

artificial

ash

ashamed

aside

asleep

astonish

attend

attract

audience

aunt

autumn

avenue

avoid

awake

awkward

axe

baby

bag

baggage

bake

balance

band

bar

 barber

bare

bargain

barrel

basin

basket

bath

bay

beak

beam

bean

beard

beast

beat

beg

behave

bell

belt

bend

beneath

berry

bicycle

bind

birth

bit

bite

bitter

blade

blame

bless

blind

block

boast

boil

bold

bone

border

borrow

bottle

bottom

boundary

bound

bow

bowl

brain

brass

brave

breakfast

breath

bribe

brick

brown

brush

bucket

bunch

bundle

burst

bury

bus

bush

busy

butter

button

cage

cake

calculate

calm

camera

camp

canal

cap

cape

card

carriage

cart

cat

cattle

caution

cave

cent

century

ceremony

chain

chair

chalk

charm

cheap

cheat

check

cheer

cheese

check

chicken

chimney

Christmas

civilize

clay

clean

clerk

clever

cliff

climb

clock

cloth

club

coarse

coat

coffee

collar

collect

comb

combine

commerce

companion

compare

compete

complain

complicated

compose

confess

confidence

confuse

congratulate

connect

conquer

conscience

conscious

convenience

conversation

cook

cool

copper

copy

cork

corner

correct

cottage

cough

courage

cousin

cow

coward

crack

crash

cream

creature

creep

crime

critic

crop

cruel

crush

cultivate

cup

cure

curious

curl

curse

curtain

curve

cushion

custom

damage

damp

dance

dare

deaf

debt

decay

deceive

decrease

deed

deer

defend

delay

delicate

delight

deliver

descend

desert

deserve

desk

despair

devil

diamond

dictionary

dig

dinner

dip

dirt

disappoint

discipline

discuss

disease

disgust

dish

dismiss

disturb

ditch

dive

donkey

dot

double

dozen

drag

drawer

drown

drum

duck

dull

during

dust

eager

earn

earnest

ease

edge

educate

efficient

elastic

elder

electricity

elephant

empty

enclose

encourage

engine

entertain

entire

envelope

envy

especial

essence

everywhere

evil

exact

examination

excellent

excess

excuse

expense

explode

explore

extra

extraordinary

extreme

fade

faint

false

fan

fancy

farther

fashion

fat

fate

fault

favorite

feast

feather

feed

female

fence

fever

fierce

film

finger

firm

flag

flame

flash

flat

flavor

flesh

float

flood

flour

fold

fond

fool

foot

forbid

forgive

fork

formal

frame

freeze

frequent

fright

fruit

fry

fun

funeral

fur

gallon

gap

garage

gate

gay

generous

glory

goat

govern

grace

gradual

grain

grammar

grand

grass

grateful

grave

grease

greed

greet

grey

grind

guard

guess

guest

guide

guilty

habit

hair

hall

hammer

handkerchief

handle

harbor

harm

harvest

haste

hat

hate

hay

heal

health

heap

heart

height

hesitate

hinder

hire

hit

hole

holiday

hollow

holy

honest

hook

horizon

hospital

host

hotel

humble

hunger

hunt

hurry

hurt

hut

ice

ideal

idle

imagine

imitate

immediate

immense

improve

industry

inform

ink

inn

inquire

insect

inside

instant

instrument

insult

insure

intend

interfere

international

interrupt

invent

invite

inward/s

jaw

jealous

jewel

joint

journey

juice

jump

key

kick

kiss

kitchen

knee

kneel

knife

knock

knot

ladder

lamp

lazy

leaf

lean

left

leg

lend

lessen

lesson

liberty

lid

limb

liquid

list

load

loaf

loan

lock

lodging

log

lonely

loose

lot

loud

loyal

luck

lump

lunch

lung

mad

mail

male

manage

map

mat

match

meal

meanwhile

meat

mechanic

medicine

melt

mend

merchant

mercy

merry

message

mild

mill

miserable

mistake

mix

model

modest

monkey

moral

moreover

motion

mouse

mud

multiply

murder

mystery

nail

narrow

neat

neck

needle

neglect

nephew

nest

net

nice

niece

noise

nonsense

noon

nose

noun

nuisance

nurse

nut

oar

obey

ocean

offend

omit

opportunity

opposite

orange

organ

origin

ornament

otherwise

overcome

pack

pad

pain

pair

pale

pan

parcel

pardon

parent

park

passage

paste

path

patient

patriotic

pattern

pause

paw

pearl

peculiar

pen

pencil

penny

perfect

perform

permanent

pet

photograph

pick

pig

pigeon

pile

pin

pinch

pink

pint

pipe

pity

plaster

plenty

plough

plural

pocket

poet

poison

police

polish

polite

pool

postpone

pot

pour

poverty

powder

practical

practice

praise

pray

preach

precious

prefer

prejudice

preserve

pretend

pride

priest

print

prison

probable

procession

produce

profession

program

prompt

pronounce

proof

proud

pump

punctual

punish

pupil

pure

purple

push

puzzle

qualify

quarrel

quart

quick

quiet

rabbit

radio

rail

rain

rake

rapid

rare

raw

ray

razor

recommend

refer

reflect

refresh

regret

regular

rejoice

relieve

remedy

remind

rent

repair

repeat

replace

reproduce

reputation

request

rescue

resign

responsible

restaurant

retire

revenge

review

reward

ribbon

rice

rid

ripe

risk

rival

roar

roast

rob

rod

roof

root

rope

rot

row

rub

rubber

rubbish

rude

rug

ruin

ruler

rush

rust

sacred

sacrifice

sad

saddle

sake

salary

sample

sand

satisfy

sauce

saucer

saw

scale

scatter

scent

scissors

scold

scorn

scrape

scratch

screen

screw

search

seed

seize

seldom

sentence

severe

sew

shade

shadow

shallow

shame

sharp

sheep

sheet

shelf

shell

shelter

shield

shilling

shirt

shock

shoe

shop

shout

shower

shut

sick

silk

sincere

sink

skill

skin

skirt

slave

slide

slight

slip

slope

slow

smell

smoke

smooth

snake

soap

socks

soil

solemn

solid

solve

sore

sorry

soup

sour

sow

spade

spare

spell

spill

spin

spit

spite

splendid

split

spoil

spoon

sport

staff

stain

stairs

stamp

steady

steam

steep

steer

stem

stiff

sting

stir

stockings

stomach

storm

stove

straight

strap

straw

stretch

strict

string

strip

stripe

stuff

stupid

substance

suck

sudden

sugar

suit

supper

suspect

swallow

swear

sweat

sweep

swell

swim

swing

sympathy

tail

tailor

tall

tame

tap

taste

taxi

telegraph

telephone

temper

temperature

tempt

tend

tender

tent

terrible

thank/s

theater

thick

thief

thin

thirst

thorn

thorough

thread

threaten

throat

thumb

thunder

ticket

tide

tidy

tie

tight

tin

tip

tire

title

tobacco

toe

tomorrow

tongue

tonight

tool

tooth

tough

tour

towel

tower

toy

track

translate

trap

tray

treasure

treat

tremble

trial

tribe

trick

trip

trunk

tube

tune

twist

ugly

umbrella

unclear

unit

unity

universe

upper

upright

upset

urge

vain

veil

verb

verse

violent

vowel

voyage

waist

wake

wander

warm

warn

waste

wax

weak

weapon

weather

weave

weed

weigh

wet

wheat

wheel

whip

whisper

whistle

whole

wicked

widow

wine

wing

wipe

wire

witness

wool

worm

worry

worse

worship

wrap

wreck

wrist

yard

yellow

zero

## Appendix C: Lesson 3 – Symbols – What do They Mean?

As you locate symbols in the newspaper, draw or paste copies of them below. Write a short definition on what they mean so that you remember the definition that goes with the symbol.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Symbol** | **What It Means** |
| $ | Dollar sign |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Appendix D: Lesson 4 – Scavenger Hunt

Find the following things. Cut them out of your newspaper:

1. Find the date of your newspaper.
2. Find the name of your newspaper.
3. Find a want ad.
4. Find a comic strip.
5. Find an ad for a car.
6. Find an ad for food.
7. Find a weather map.
8. Find a headline.