

Ascent Advantage Academy Online

Language 1B: Lessons 121 - 135

Materials Needed in this Lesson Packet:

- Lesson 121 and on
 - Handwriting Download
 - Syllabication and Accent Rules Download
 - Beginning Phonics Cards
 - Common Word Cards - Made by self on index cards
 - Advanced Phonics Cards
 - Language Arts 1 Spelling Downloads
 - Copy *The Friend* or *The New Era*



Week 25

I'M READING!

Today begins a somewhat NEW LESSON FORMAT.

We will still review, learn the new: apply it, and practice it,
but the review portion will be a bit larger and include:

**MOST COMMON WORD GRIDS, Beginning Phonics & Advanced
Phonics, Syllabication & Accent Rules & eventually Spelling Rules**

Lesson 121

1. **Review** MOST COMMON WORDS by
 - a. Reading the *Grids* that appear at the end of this lesson packet - ***as fast as you can..***
 - b. Read ONE Grid each day.
 - c. When you have worked your way through them all, reading one grid a day, start over with GRID # 1 the next day.
2. **Review** BEGINNING PHONICS - two a day.
 - a. Check the student's knowledge using the cards.
 - b. If he is slow or uncertain, have him write it a number of times while saying the sounds.
3. **Review** ADVANCED PHONICS - use the Grid below.
 - a. Check the student's knowledge using the grid.

- b. If he is slow or uncertain, have him write any missed, saying it a number of times while saying the sounds. "oe = ˊo" oe = long o
4. **Review** SYLLABICATION and ACCENT RULES as needed.

NEW MATERIAL:

1. MOST COMMON WORDS for Today: land, different, home
2. Learn what a sentence is.
 - a. Get out the magazine. Show several sentences. You have been working with them already.
 - b. State that there are five things that help make a sentence.
 - c. The FIRST is that the FIRST WORD is capitalized.
 - d. SHOW THIS in the magazine. Show several sentences.
3. Spelling - See Language Arts 1 Spelling Download for Instructions.

COMPLETE SOUND GRID for ADVANCED PHONICS

Sh ee th ow ou oo ch ar ay

ai oy oi er ir ur wor ear ng

ea aw au or ck wh ed ew ui

oa gu ph ough(6) oe ey igh kn

gn wr ie dge ei eigh ti si ci

Have the student read as much as he can in an article or story from the magazine.
 Help him with what he cannot read.
 End of Lesson

Lesson 122

1. Review as given in Lesson 121
2. New Material:
 - a. MOST COMMON WORDS for Today: us, move, try

- b. The sentence needs five parts to make it a sentence.
 - i. Yesterday we said, that it starts with a _____?_____ (capital letter)
 - ii. The second part that a sentence needs is and end marl. The most common end mark is the period.
 - iii. Show the magazine, with sentences starting with a capital and ending with a period.

Have the student read as much as he can in an article or story from the magazine.
Help him with what he cannot read.

End of Lesson

Lessons 123

- 1. Review as given in Lesson 121
- 2. New Material:
 - a. MOST COMMON WORDS for Today: kind, hand, picture
 - b. The sentence needs five parts to make it a sentence.
 - i. We said, that it starts with a _____?_____ (capital letter)
 - ii. The second part that a sentence needs is an ??(end mark). The most common end mark is ????? (the period).
 - iii. Another common end mark is the question mark?
 - iv. Show the magazine, with sentences starting with a capital and ending with a question mark.
 - v. Have the student write a line of question marks on his penmanship paper.

Have the student read as much as he can in an article or story from the magazine.
Help him with what he cannot read.

End of Lesson

Lessons 124

- 1. Review as given in Lesson 121
- 2. New Material:
 - a. MOST COMMON WORDS for Today: again, change, off
 - b. The sentence needs five parts to make it a sentence.
 - i. We said, that it starts with a _____?_____ (capital letter)
 - ii. The second part that a sentence needs is an ??(end mark).

- iii. Name and write the two common end marks we have talked about.
- iv. Another common end mark is the exclamation point. It looks like this: **!**
- v. Have the student write a line of exclamation points.
- vi. Show the magazine, with sentences starting with a capital and ending with the three common end marks.

Have the student read as much as he can in an article or story from the magazine. Help him with what he cannot read.
End of Lesson

Lesson 125 - Review - Do the Review portion of Lesson 121
Also pass-off your Spelling Words for Lesson 121.

Lesson 126

1. Review as given in Lesson 121
2. New Material:
 - a. MOST COMMON WORDS for Today: play, spell, air
 - b. LEARN SPELLING DOWNLOAD LIST #2.
 - c. The sentence needs five parts to make it a sentence.
 - i. What is the First thing a sentence needs?
 1. It starts with a capital letter.
 - ii. What is the second thing we mentioned?
 1. It end with and end point.
 - iii. What are the three end points? Write them
 1. Period .
 2. Question mark ?
 3. Exclamation point !
 - iv. The third thing the sentence needs is a verb.
 1. A verb shows action. It is something that happens.
 2. Examples:
 - a. Run, jump, talk, eat, sleep
 3. A verb can also just show that something exists.
 4. Examples:
 - a. Is, are, was, were, be,
 5. Sometimes, all you need for an effective sentence are these three parts, but this is rare.
 6. Example: *GO!* *Jump!* *Look!* These are usually commands and really mean: *YOU go.* *YOU jump.* *You look.*

7. Show the student the magazine. Read 10 different sentences and have him find the verb in each. Make sure you include some of each kind of verb - those that show action and those that show existence.

Have the student read as much as he can in an article or story from the magazine.
Help him with what he cannot read.

End of Lesson

Lesson 127

1. Review as given in Lesson 121
2. New Material
 - MOST COMMON WORDS for today: away, animal, house
 - The Five Parts of A Sentence
 - The FIRST thing a sentence needs is a ?? (capital letter)
 - The next thing a sentence needs is an ???(end mark)
 - Give three examples of end marks???(., ?, !)
 - Another thing a sentence needs is a word of action or existence that is called a ?????(verb)
 - Give examples of some verbs. Some action, some that show existence.
 - Remember we said that sometimes it seems that a sentence has only these three parts: a CAPITAL, an end mark and a verb?
 - Especially one that shows excitement or command?
GO! JUMP!
 - We said that these actually mean YOU go! YOU jump!
 - The YOU is the subject of the sentence.
 - The Subject is the Fourth thing that a sentence needs.
 - The subject must be a person, place, thin, idea or a word that stands-in for a person, place, thing or idea.
 - Show the magazine. Read 10 sentences.
 - Identify the
 - Capital Letters
 - The end marks
 - The verb

- The subjects - WHO or WHAT did the action or exists?

Have the student read as much as he can in an article or story from the magazine.
Help him with what he cannot read.

End of Lesson

Lesson 128

1. Review as given in Lesson 121
2. New Material:
 - a. MOST COMMON WORDS: point, page, letter
 - b. We have talked about FOUR things that a sentence needs.
 - i. What are they? (Coach the student, if he needs help.)
 - c. There is a fifth thing that a sentence needs if it is going to be a sentence: It needs to be a complete thought.
 - i. Read the lines below to your student. Have him tell you if the line is a complete thought or not.
 1. Jay swims. (Yes)
 2. Maggie, wearing her best dress (No)
 3. end of the night (No)
 4. jumps down the stairs (No)
 5. Leave the house. (Yes)
 6. I am hungry. (Yes)
 - d. Name the five things a sentence needs to be a sentence:
 - i. It starts with a capital.
 - ii. Ends with an end mark
 - iii. Has a verb that shows action or existence
 - iv. Has a subject that does the action or exists
 - v. Make sense - is a complete thought.

Have the student read as much as he can in an article or story from the magazine.
Help him with what he cannot read.

End of Lesson

Lesson 129

1. Review as given in Lesson 121
2. New Material
 - a. New MOST COMMON WORDSs: another, answer, found
 - b. Review the definition of a sentence:
 - c. Name the five things a sentence needs to be a sentence:

- i. It starts with a capital.
- ii. Ends with an end mark
- iii. Has a verb that shows action or existence
- iv. Has a subject that does the action or exists
- v. Make sense - is a complete thought.

Have the student read as much as he can in an article or story from the magazine.
Help him with what he cannot read.

End of Lesson

Lesson 130- Review: As given in Lesson 121 above and
review the definition of a sentence as given in lesson 128.

Receive a CERTIFICATE of ACHIEVEMENT
for Learning the Definition of a Sentence.

Pass-off your 2nd Spelling List.

Lesson - 131

1. Review as given in Lesson 121
 - a. Also Definition of a sentence as given in Lesson 128
2. New Material:
 - a. MOST COMMON WORDS: study, still, learn
 - b. LEARN SPELLING DOWNLOAD LIST #3.
 - c. KINDS of SENTENCES
 - i. This first kind of sentence
 1. just gives the facts about something.
 2. It is called a declarative sentence.
 3. It ends with a period.
 4. Look at the magazine. Find 10 Declarative sentences.

Have the student read as much as he can in an article or story from the magazine.
Help him with what he cannot read.

End of Lesson

Lesson 132

Review as given in Lesson 121

Also Definition of a sentence as given in Lesson 128

New Material:

MOST COMMON WORDS: should. America, world

KINDS of SENTENCES

- ii. REVIEW the first kind of sentence
 1. just gives the facts about something.
 2. It is called a declarative sentence.
 3. It ends with a period.
 4. Look at the magazine. Find 5 Declarative sentences.
- iii. The SECOND kind of sentence
 1. ASKS QUESTIONS
 2. Is called an interrogative sentence
 3. Ends with a question mark.
 4. Look at the magazine and find at least 5 questions.

Have the student read as much as he can in an article or story from the magazine.
Help him with what he cannot read.

End of Lesson

Lesson 133

1. Review as given in Lesson 121

a. Also Definition of a sentence as given in Lesson 128

2. New Material:

a. **MOST COMMON WORDS:** high, every, near

b. **KINDS of SENTENCES**

- i. REVIEW the first kind of sentence
 1. just gives the facts about something.
 2. It is called a declarative sentence.
 3. It ends with a period.
 4. Look at the magazine. Find 2 Declarative sentences.
- ii. REVIEW the SECOND kind of sentence
 1. ASKS QUESTIONS
 2. Is called an interrogative sentence
 3. Ends with a question mark.
 4. Look at the magazine and find at least 3 questions.

c. EXERCISE: READ the following sentences. TELL WHICH are DECLARATIVES and WHICH are INTERROGATIVES.

1. Susan eats apples.
2. Is Susan a girl?
3. No, Susan is not a girl.
4. What is Susan?
5. Susan is a dog.

Have the student read as much as he can in an article or story from the magazine.
Help him with what he cannot read.

End of Lesson

Lesson 134

1. Review as given in Lesson 121
 - a. Also Definition of a sentence as given in Lesson 128
2. New Material:
 - a. MOST COMMON WORDS: add, food, between
 - b. KINDS of SENTENCES
 - i. REVIEW the first kind of sentence
 1. just gives the facts about something.
 2. It is called a declarative sentence.
 3. It ends with a period.
 4. Look at the magazine. Find 2 Declarative sentences.
 - ii. REVIEW the SECOND kind of sentence
 1. ASKS QUESTIONS
 2. Is called an interrogative sentence
 3. Ends with a question mark.
 4. Look at the magazine and find at least 3 questions.
 8. in a story, you can find an exclamatory sentence.
 - d. READ the following sentences. Tell which are declaratives and which are interrogatives.
 - i. Every morning is a new day.
 - ii. What do you do in the morning?
 - iii. The first thing I do is get up.
 - iv. What do you do second?

- v. I roll out of bed.
 - vi. What happens next?
 - vii. I kneel by my bed and say my prayers.
-
-

Lesson 135- Review - As given in Lesson 121 above and
also the definition of a sentence
and the TWO kinds of sentences.

Award a CERTIFICATE of ACHIEVEMENT
for Learning the Definition of a Sentence.

The first Most Common Word Grids follow.

Make sure you have marked the Reading Chart
for the magazine articles or stories you read.

Proceed to Lesson 136

#1 - Lessons
41-63

the

of

and

a

from

to

in

is

you

that

it

he

was

for

on

are

as

with

his

they

I

at

be

this

have

or

one

had

by

word

but

not

what

all

were

#2 - Lessons
63-78

we

when

your

can

said

there

use

an

each

which

she

do

how

there

if

will

up

other

about

out

many

then

them

these

so

some

her

would

make

like

him

into

time

has

look

#3 - Lessons
79-93

two

more

write

go

see

number

no

way

could

people

my

than

first

water

been

called

who

oil

sit

now

find

long

down

day

did

get

come

made

may

part

over

new

sound

take

only

#4 - Lessons
93-107

little

work

know

place

years

live

me

back

give

most

very

after

things

our

just

name

good

sentence

man

think

say

great

where

help

through

much

before

line

right

too

means

old

any

same

tell

#5 - Lessons
108-122

boy

following

came

went

show

also

around

form

three

small

set

put

end

does

another

well

large

must

big

even

such

because

turned

here

why

asked

meant

men

read

need

land

different

home

us

move

#6 - Lessons
122-137

try

kind

hand

picture

again

change

off

plug

spell

air

away

animals

house

point

page

letters

mother

answer

found

study

still

learn

should

America

world

high

every

near

add

food

between

own

below

country

plants