



*Literacy and Intervention*

## SAMPLE LESSON

# Right into Reading

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**A Phonics-Based Reading and Comprehension Program**

Grades K–3+

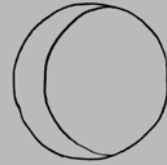


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## Book 2: Lesson 15

## Lesson 15: Irregular Double Vowel OO as in Moon

When the vowels **OO** come together, they have an **unexpected sound** as in moon.



moon

Sound out the letters to read each word.





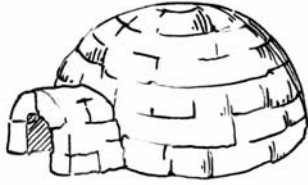



soon	food	room	cool
boot	roof	hoop	root
pool	too	noon	fool
tooth	shoot	zoo	choose

ooze	loose	stool	tool
droop	gloom	snooze	broom
school	foolish	smooth	bloom
shampoo	bedroom	cartoon	balloon

➔ Circle the words that rhyme with the word in the box.

school	pool	soon	fool	zoo	tool
ooze	snooze	goose	roof	stool	choose
room	bloom	booth	broom	gloom	noon
boot	tooth	shoot	droop	root	soon
loop	snoop	hoop	food	droop	boot

→ Circle the name of the picture.

<p>root</p>  <p>roof</p>	<p>room</p> <p>rook</p>	<p>tool</p>  <p>tall</p>	<p>tooth</p> <p>tune</p>
<p>moose</p>  <p>mood</p>	<p>move</p> <p>goose</p>	<p>boat</p>  <p>boot</p>	<p>bowl</p> <p>beat</p>
<p>zoo</p>  <p>igloo</p>	<p>too</p> <p>loom</p>	<p>drop</p>  <p>stool</p>	<p>droop</p> <p>stoop</p>
<p>raccoon</p>  <p>balloon</p>	<p>cocoon</p> <p>cartoon</p>	<p>spook</p>  <p>shoe</p>	<p>spoke</p> <p>spoon</p>

→ Circle the missing letter. Then write the letter on the line.

1. A \_\_oose is sometimes eaten at Thanksgiving. m g l

2. You can tell a \_\_accoon by the rings on its tail. c b r



3. You can only see a kangaroo in America if you go to the \_\_oo. s z t

4. If a plant does not get water it will \_\_\_\_oop. sn tr dr

5. The hill was steep and Ted was foolish not to wear his hiking \_\_oots. h b f

6. If you put air into a \_\_alloon it will expand. b g l

7. A male chicken is called a \_\_ooster. b m r

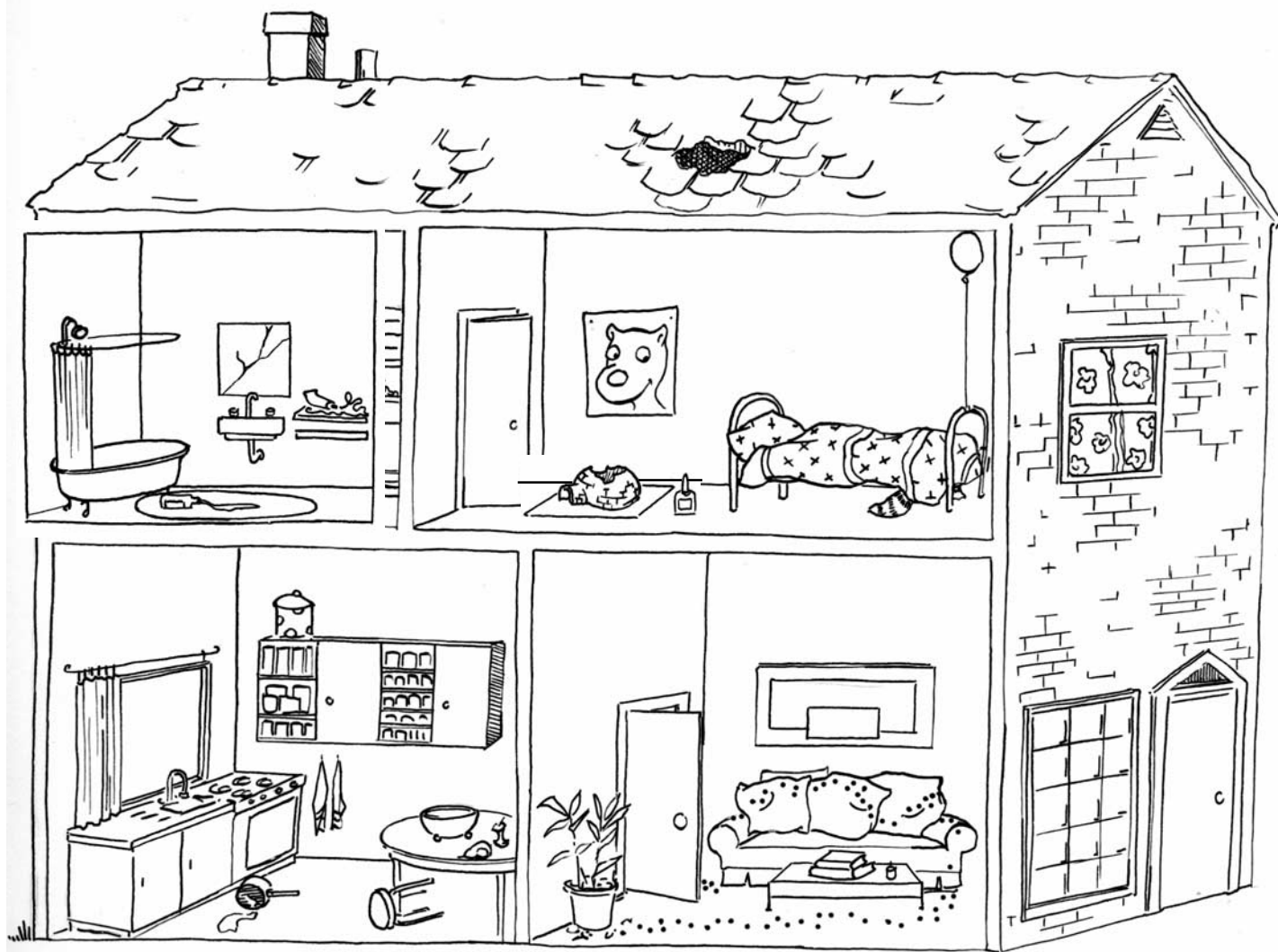
8. We eat the \_\_oots of some plants, such as carrots, potatoes, turnips, and parsnips. f t r

## Solve the Mystery: 2

Sung Soo had the afternoon off from school, so she and her mother went to the zoo. But Sung and her mother had a big surprise when they got home—for it was a mess!

Had a burglar broken in? Or had there been some other visitor?

Study the picture carefully and see if you can find some clues to tell what happened, who did it, and where the visitor got in.



→ Put an X in the box next to the sentences that answer the question.

## 1. What had the visitor done?

In the kitchen:

- A pan of soup had been spilled and pools of it were on the floor.
- The food on the shelves had been thrown on the floor.
- A bowl of fruit had been thrown on the floor.
- A stool had been overturned.

In the living room:

- Dirt marks on the carpet showed the visitor's path.
- The pillows on the sofa had been crushed.
- The blooms on the lily plant had been eaten.

In Sung's bedroom:

- The igloo she made for a school project had been stepped on.
- The balloon she was given at a party had been let loose from her bed.
- A cartoon on the wall had been removed.

In the bathroom:

- Toothpaste had oozed all over one of the shelves.
- Some shampoo had been spilled on the bathmat.
- The mirror on the wall had been broken.


## 2. The visitor got in by

- a tunnel leading into the house
- an open window
- a hole in the roof

## 3. Who was the visitor?

- a burglar
- a baboon who had escaped from the zoo
- a raccoon


A final clue: If you peer closely at the picture you will see that the visitor is happily snoozing in one of the rooms!

 Write about the raccoon's adventure in Sung Soo's home as if you were the raccoon. Tell about the things you see and the fun that you are having.

Handwriting practice lines consisting of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed middle line, repeated 10 times.



## Baboon Troop

 Read the passage and see if you can figure out the meaning of the words in bold print.

Learn to read this word: **through**

How do you think baboons show that they are fond of each other?

- (a) hugging and kissing like humans
- (b) running their fingers through each other's hair
- (c) pulling each other's tails



Dusk falls and the moon begins to shine on the grasslands in Africa. Groups of baboons quietly gather before going to sleep. They sit close together, running their fingers **through** each other's hair. Baboons **groom** each other often. It helps them keep clean, and it's their way of showing fondness for each other.

Baboons rely on each other a lot. They have to protect each other. On the grasslands where they spend much of their time, there are no trees nearby where they can escape from their enemies.

Source: National Geographic *World*, June 1981.

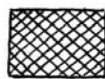
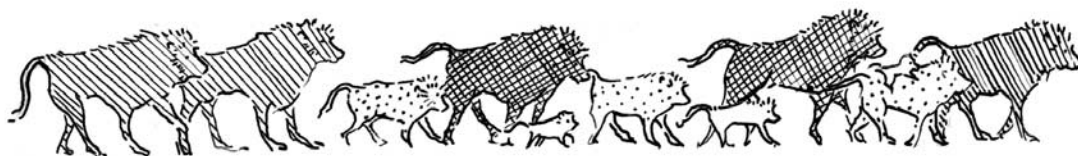
Baboons live together in **troops** of different sizes. The usual **troop** has forty or so members. The **troop** members eat, sleep, play, and travel together. Females stay with the same **troop** for life. Many males leave their **troop** and go to another one when they become adults. Some move often from **troop** to **troop**.

Baboons have many enemies, such as wild dogs, hyenas (hy-e-nas), lions, leopards, and humans who hunt and shoot them.

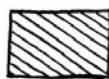
The males defend the **troop**. They are much bigger than the females. They probably weigh (way) just as much as you do. They have sharp eyes that help them spot enemies from far away. And they have sharp teeth for attacking them.

Baboons may travel a long way for their food. In the dry season they may have to go several miles a day to find food. They eat insects, berries, roots, plants, tender grass, and sometimes animals that are not very big.

When baboons are traveling, they always keep the same order in the **troop**. The females and children stick closely to the strongest males. The other males travel at both ends to watch for enemies. If the **troop** meets an enemy, the males band together while the females flee with their children.



strongest males



other males




females



children

→ Reread the passage and then circle the correct answer.

1. Baboons show they are fond of each other by
  - (a) hugging and kissing like humans
  - (b) running their fingers through each other's hair
  - (c) pulling each other's tails
  
2. Groom means (a) to hurt (b) to make neat, to clean
  
3. Troop means (a) a group (b) being alone
  
4. Members of a baboon troop
  - (a) do everything together
  - (b) only travel together
  
5. Baboons have a hard time feeding themselves in
  - (a) the wet season
  - (b) the dry season
  
6. Baboons try to defend themselves from enemies by
  - (a) hiding in trees
  - (b) banding together
  
7. The members of the troop who go first and last when they travel together are
  - (a) the strongest males
  - (b) the other males

 Describe 6 facts that you have learned about baboons.

Handwriting practice lines consisting of 12 sets of three horizontal lines (top solid, middle dashed, bottom solid) for writing.