Date: $\qquad$

| Component: Decoding | (1) Approximate Time: | $\checkmark$ Individual |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Instructional Activity: Decoding Words with ar | 7 minutes | $\checkmark$ Small Group |
| Materials Needed: sound-spelling cards, whiteboards, markers | Click here for video example | $\checkmark$ Large Group |

## State the objective(s).

You're going to learn a new vowel pattern. In this vowel pattern, called an r-controlled vowel, the vowel is spelled with a combination of one or two vowels and the consonant $r$. When an $r$ follows a vowel, it changes the sound the vowel makes. The vowel and the $r$ work together to make a new sound, called an r-controlled vowel sound. In this lesson, we're going to look at $r$-controlled vowel patterns with ar pronounced /ar/ as in car.

Review prerequisite skills and teach related vocabulary.
A syllable is a chunk of a word that contains one vowel sound. Write ar on the board. Point to the letters as you explain: If a syllable includes a vowel followed by $r$, the syllable is called an $r$-controlled syllable. When an $r$ follows a vowel, it changes the sound the vowel makes. The vowel and the $r$ work together to make a new sound, called an $r$-controlled vowel sound-:

When $r$ follows the vowel $a$, the new sound is /ar/. What's the new sound? Students: /ar/

Demonstrate. Teach the new skill, model with clear explanations, verbalize your thinking process.
Display or hold the sound-spelling card for/ar/. Point to the picture at the top of the card.

- The sound is /ar/. The key word is $\qquad$ .
- The sound /ar/ cannot be held. Listen: /ar/.
- Point to the spelling pattern on the card. The sound /ar/ is spelled ar.
- ar comes at the beginning, middle, or end of a word or syllable.

Now, watch and listen as I sound out and read some words containing /ar/ spelled ar.
Write the word artist on the board. I can see that this word has multiple vowel patterns and syllables. I'm going to use the Reading Big Words strategy to figure out this word.

First, I underline the vowels in the word. Underline ar and i. Prompt: Remember, I underline $a$ and $r$ together because when an $r$ follows a vowel, the vowel and the $r$ work together to make a new sound, called an $r$-controlled vowel sound.

I look at what I've underlined in the word. There are two vowels in the word: ar and $i$. That means the word has two syllables. I'll draw a line under the ar. This is an r-controlled syllable because the $r$ follows $a$, and the letters work together to make a new sound /ar/. I also draw a line under the $i$.

I look around each vowel to see what letters I would put together to make a syllable, then scoop under each syllable. (Note: If students have already been taught how to divide syllables in a word, they will know to scoop under ar and tist. If not, they may suggest scooping under art and ist, since they may recognize the word art within the word artist. Model the way you think students will follow.)

Now, I sound out and read each syllable. Point under each letter as you say its sound: /ar/ -- ar- /tiinssst/ -- -tist I put the two syllables together: artist. The word is artist. I ask myself, does the word artist make sense? Have I heard the word before? If I have, then I'm pretty sure I figured out the word and read it correctly!

Date: $\qquad$

## Provide guided practice.

Let's try it together!
Write the word garden on the board.
Do you see an r-controlled vowel in the word? What letters work together to make an r-controlled vowel sound? Students and teacher:
yes-ar
What kind of syllable is it? Students and teacher: $r$-controlled vowel syllable
What sound does ar make? Students and teacher: /ar/
Note: If students respond that ar says/air/, explain that ar can say /air/in some words, like carry, but most of the time it says/ar/. If students respond that ar says / $\partial \mathrm{r} /$, explain that ar can say / $\partial \mathrm{r} /$ in some words like molar, but most of the time it says /ar/. You may need to scaffold by saying, In this word, ar says /ar/.
Sound out and read each syllable. Point to each letter as you say its sound. Students and teacher: /gar/ --gar-- /děěěnnn/ --den--
Now we put the two syllables together: Students and teacher:/gardĕĕĕnnn/. The word is garden.
Repeat the routine using these words: market, barnyard, sharpen.
$\dot{x}$

| If students need support with: | Then try this: |
| :--- | :--- |

Decoding multisyllabic words with ar $\quad$ Model and practice with single syllable words first: part, yarn, car, arm, jar, dark

Date:

## Provide independent practice.

Now it's your turn to do it on your own!
Write the word target on the board.
Do you see an r-controlled vowel in the word? What letters work together to make one vowel sound? Students: yes-ar
What kind of syllable is it? Students: $r$-controlled vowel syllable
What sound does ar make in this word? Students: /ar/
Sound out and read each syllable. Students: /tar/ --tar-- /gĕĕĕt/ --get--
Put the syllables together. Students: /targěĕĕt/ --target--
Repeat the routine using these words: scarlet, carpet, starlit, start, farm, spark.

## j

| If students need support with: | Then try this: |
| :--- | :--- |
| Deadin | Enourag |

Decoding vowel sounds correctly (including $r$ controlled vowels)

Encourage students to "flex" the sound by trying other possible sounds for the vowel until they find the word that makes sense.


