

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 *er, ir,* and *ur* pronounced /ər/ as in *bird*.

Review prerequisite skills and teach related vocabulary.

A syllable is a chunk of a word that contains one vowel sound. Write *er*, *ir*, and *ur* 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 vowels e, i, or u, the new sound is /ər/. What's the new sound? Students: /ər/



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REVIEW & VOCABULARY **Demonstrate.** Teach the new skill, model with clear explanations, verbalize your thinking process.

Display or hold the sound-spelling card for /ər/. Point to the picture at the top of the card.

- The sound is /ər/. The key word is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The sound /ər/ cannot be held. Listen: /ər/.
- Point to the spelling pattern on the card. The sound /ar/ can be spelled er, ir, or ur.
- *er, ir, and ur* come in the middle or at the end of a word or syllable.

Now, watch and listen as I sound out and read some words containing /ar/ spelled ir, er, or ur.

Write the word *surprise* on the board. I can see that this word has multiple vowel patterns and syllables. I'm going to use the <u>Reading</u> <u>Big Words</u> strategy to figure out this word.

First, I underline the vowels in the word. Underline *ur* and *i\_e*. Prompt: Remember, I underline *u* 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*. I also see a silent e syllable; When a single vowel is followed by a single consonant and a final silent e in a word, the vowel makes its long sound.

I look at what I've underlined in the word. There are two vowel patterns in the word: *ur* and *i\_e* (*i* blank e). That means the word has two syllables. I'll draw a line under the *ur*. This is an r-controlled syllable because the *r* follows *u*, and the letters work together to make a new sound /ər/. I also draw a line under the i and e.

Now, 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 sur and prise. If not, they may suggest scooping under *surp* and *rise*. Model the way you think students will follow.)

I sound out and read each syllable. Point under each letter as you say its sound: /sər/ -- sur- /prrriiisss/ -- -prise I put the two syllables together: surprise. The word is surprise. I ask myself, does the word surprise 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!



## Let's try it together!

Write the word *perfect* 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—er* 

What kind of syllable is it? Students and teacher: *r-controlled vowel syllable* 

What sound does er make? Students and teacher: /ər/

Sound out and read each syllable. Point to each letter as you say its sound. Students and teacher: /pər/ --per-- /fffěěěct/ --fect--Now we put the two syllables together: Students and teacher: /pərfffěěěct/. The word is *perfect*.

Repeat the routine using these words: turnip, burger, birthday.

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If students need support with:	Then try this:
Decoding multisyllabic words with <i>er</i> , <i>ir</i> , and <i>ur</i>	Model and practice with single syllable words first: skirt, burn, fern, curb, perch, third.



WE DO ITI

Now it's your turn to do it on your own!

Write the word *sunburn* on the board.

Do you see an r-controlled vowel in the word? What letters work together to make one vowel sound? Students: yes—ur

What kind of syllable is it? Students: r-controlled vowel syllable

What sound does ur make in this word? Students: /ər/

Sound out and read each syllable. Students: /sssŭŭŭnnn/ --sun-- /bərnnn/ --burn--

Put the syllables together. Students: /sssŭŭŭnnnbərnnn/ --sunburn--

Repeat the routine using these words: chapter, return, thirst, serpent, disturb, firm.

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If students need support with:	Then try this:
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.



YOU DO IT!

Assess students (formally or informally). Determine the level of mastery for the stated objective.

Observe individual students as they respond during guided and independent practice. Scaffold or correct all errors. Provide specific feedback for accurate responses.

ASSESS

Enrichment/Extension. Provide enrichment and extension activities for students who need less support.

For students who show mastery for decoding words with r-controlled vowel patterns, consider moving to the instructional protocol for encoding words with r-controlled vowel patterns.

