

Lesson Plans *Assessments *Activities *



3 Reasons to Love This Resource Set

PUTS BOOK AT THE CENTER OF INSTRUCTION

With done-for-you-lesson plans and student activities, you can strengthen your students' comprehension skills, enhance vocabulary, and foster a deep understanding of how words work - all while using The Little Old Lady Who Was Not Afraid of Anything by Linda Williams.

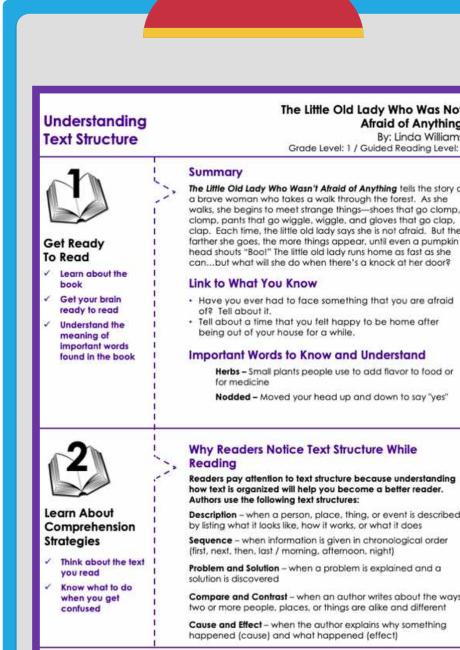
SAVES TIME

Finally have time to "fit it all in" with super-efficient lesson plans, activities, and flexible resource sets that can help you meet your instructional goals without any planning or a lot of prep.



CONSISTENT FORMATTING

You and your students will benefit from the consistent formatting of the resources. As you become familiar with the format, you'll deliver instruction more easily and your students will be able to better focus on their learning goals.





By: Linda Williams

The Little Old Lady Who Wasn't Afraid of Anything tells the story o a brave woman who takes a walk through the forest. As she walks, she begins to meet strange things-shoes that go clomp, clomp, pants that go wiggle, wiggle, and gloves that go clap, clap. Each time, the little old lady says she is not afraid. But the farther she goes, the more things appear, until even a pumpkin head shouts "Boo!" The little old lady runs home as fast as she can...but what will she do when there's a knock at her door?

Link to What You Know

- · Have you ever had to face something that you are afraid
- Tell about a time that you felt happy to be home after being out of your house for a while

Important Words to Know and Understand

Herbs - Small plants people use to add flavor to food or

Nodded - Moved your head up and down to say "yes"

Why Readers Notice Text Structure While

Readers pay attention to text structure because understanding how text is organized will help you become a better reader.

by listing what it looks like, how it works, or what it does Sequence – when information is given in chronological order

(first, next, then, last / morning, afternoon, night)

Problem and Solution - when a problem is explained and a

Compare and Contrast - when an author writes about the ways two or more people, places, or things are alike and different

Cause and Effect - when the author explains why something happened (cause) and what happened (effect)



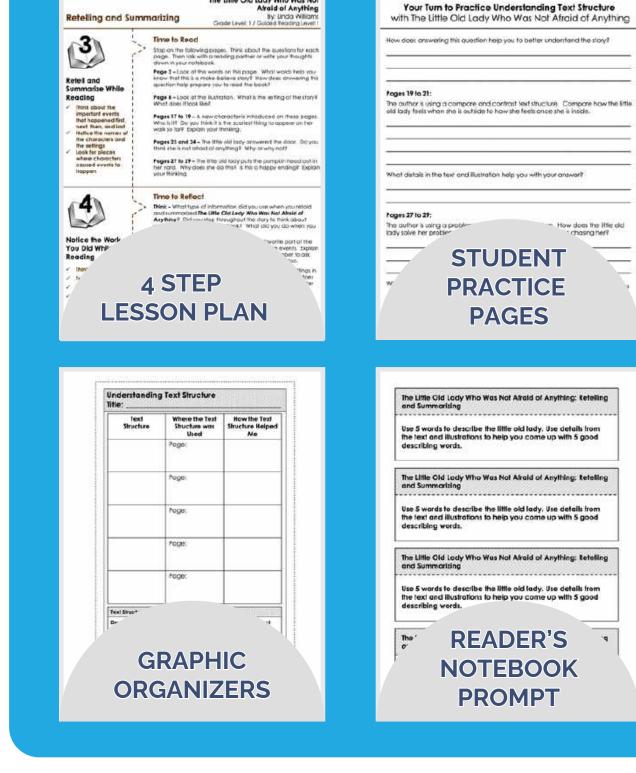




3 COMPREHENSION STRATEGY RESOURCE SET

Use The Little Old Lady Who Was Not Afraid of Anything and the step-by-step lesson plans included in this resource to teach:

- Retelling and Summarizing
- Synthesizing
- Understanding Text Structure











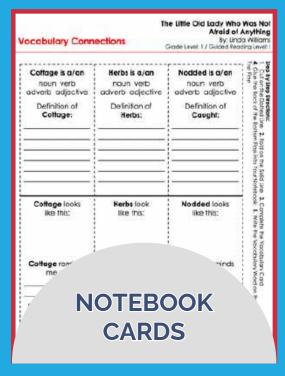
VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT RESOURCE SET

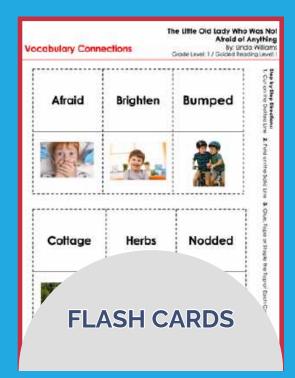
The vocabulary resources included in this bundle focus on words that are important for readers to know and understand in the text. The resources include the following:

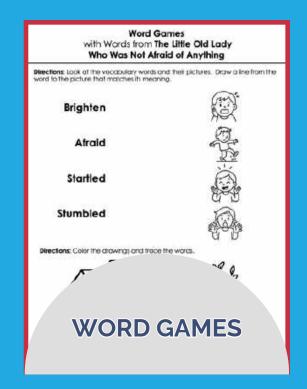
- Vocabulary Word List
- Flash Cards (match words to pictures and match words to definitions)
- Interactive Vocabulary Notebook Cards
- Vocabulary Word Games Printable
- Personal Vocabulary Word Bookmark















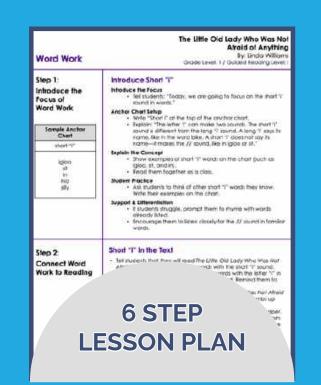


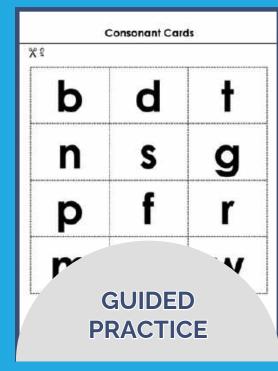
PHONICS AND WORD WORK RESOURCE SET

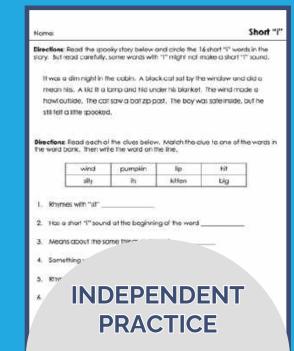
Improve word recognition, and spelling by anchoring your word study instruction to the books you use for whole group and small group instruction. The word study resources in this bundle include:

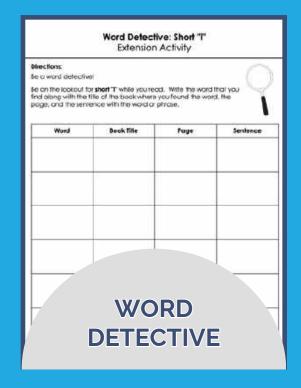
- Lesson Plan
- Independent practice page
- Guided practice page
- Word detective activity















ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

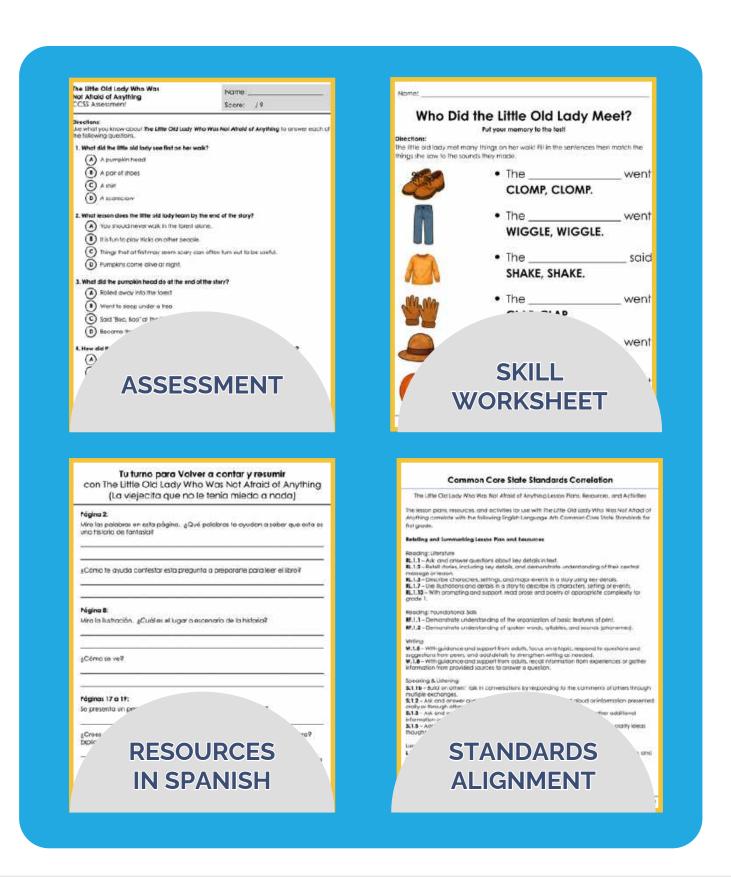


In addition to the comprehension, vocabulary, and word work resources, this bundle also includes the following:

- Assessment
- Skills worksheet
- Student resources in Spanish
- Standards alignment







PART ONE:

- Student Friendly Book Summary
- Questions to activate prior knowledge for the text and to prepare students to use the strategy
- Key vocabulary words in the text that students should know for better comprehension

The Little Old Lady Who Was Not Afraid Of Anything The Little Old Lady Who Was Not Afraid of Anything by Linda Williams - Illustrated by Massin Floyd

Understanding Text Structure

The Little Old Lady Who Was Not Afraid of Anything

By: Linda Williams Grade Level: 1 / Guided Reading Level: 1



Get Ready To Read

- Learn about the book
- Get your brain ready to read
- Understand the meaning of important words found in the book

Summary

The Little Old Lady Who Wasn't Afraid of Anything tells the story of a brave woman who takes a walk through the forest. As she walks, she begins to meet strange things—shoes that go clomp, clomp, pants that go wiggle, wiggle, and gloves that go clap, clap. Each time, the little old lady says she is not afraid. But the farther she goes, the more things appear, until even a pumpkin head shouts "Bool" The little old lady runs home as fast as she can...but what will she do when there's a knock at her door?

Link to What You Know

- Have you ever had to face something that you are afraid of? Tell about it.
- Tell about a time that you felt happy to be home after being out of your house for a while.

Important Words to Know and Understand

Herbs - Small plants people use to add flavor to food or for medicine

Nodded - Moved your head up and down to say "yes"

PART TWO:

Student Friendly Explanation of the Comprehension Strategy

This portion of the lesson plan can be copied and pasted into student reader's notebooks or enlarged and used on an anchor chart or bulletin board.

TIP: Pair the <u>BookPagez Comprehension</u>
<u>Strategy Posters</u> with these lessons!



Learn About Comprehension Strategies

- Think about the text you read
- Know what to do when you get confused

Why Readers Notice Text Structure While Reading

Readers pay attention to text structure because understanding how text is organized will help you become a better reader. Authors use the following text structures:

Description – when a person, place, thing, or event is described by listing what it looks like, how it works, or what it does

Sequence – when information is given in chronological order (first, next, then, last / morning, afternoon, night)

Problem and Solution – when a problem is explained and a solution is discovered

Compare and Contrast – when an author writes about the ways two or more people, places, or things are alike and different

Cause and Effect – when the author explains why something happened (cause) and what happened (effect)



PART THREE:

Text- dependent questions to help students use the strategy to improve comprehension.

These questions focus on the strategy, require students to use evidence from the text, and help them to qualify their thinking - all of which are essential skills for more successful reading.



Understanding Text Structure

The Little Old Lady Who Was Not Afraid of Anything

By: Linda Williams Grade Level: 1 / Guided Reading Level: 1



Understand Text Structure While Reading

- Notice the words an author uses – does the author describe things or explain events?
- Look at the pictures.
 Sometimes pictures
 give you clues about
 text structure

Time to Read

Stop on the following pages. Think about the questions for each page. Then talk with a reading partner or write your thoughts down in your notebook.

Pages 5 and 6 – The little old lady walks in the woods. What caused her to stop? What details in the text and illustration help you with your answer?

Pages 11 and 12 – The little old lady bumps into many pieces of clothing. Tell what happens first, next, then, and last.

Page 16 – Look at the illustration. Describe what is happening to the little old lady. How does answering this question help you to better understand the story?

Pages 19 to 21- The author is using a compare and contrast text structure. Compare how the little old lady feels when she is outside to how she feels once she is inside. What details in the text and illustration help you with your answer?

Pages 27 to 29 – The author is using a problem and solution text structure. How does the little old lady solve her problem of the pumpkin head and the clothes chasing her? What lesson can you learn from the little old lady?

PART FOUR:

Think, Talk, and Reflect prompts to help students notice the work they did as readers and monitor their own comprehension.

TIP: Use the included Reader's Notebook prompt to help students write about their reading and extend their use of the strategy.



Nonce the Work You Did While Reading

- ✓ Think
- ✓ Talk
- Reflect
- ✓ Write

Time to Reflect

Think – How did the different text structures help you to better understand The Little Old Lady Who Was Not Afraid of Anything? Why do you think authors use more than one text structure when they tell stories?

Talk – Tell your reading partner about a place where you noticed a description. Explain how you knew the author was using a descriptive text structure.

Reflect – Think about the text structures in The Little Old Lady Who Was Not Afraid of Anything. How does paying attention to the way the author organizes text help you to be a better reader?

Write – Glue your Strategy Slip into your Reader's Notebook.
Write about the work you did while reading The Little Old Lady
Who Was Not Afraid of Anything. (Remember to include
examples from the book!)



The Comprehension Strategy Resource Set also Include:

- STUDENT PRACTICE PAGES & ANSWER KEYS
- STRATEGY GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS
- READER'S NOTEBOOK PROMPTS
- STANDARDS ALIGNMENT









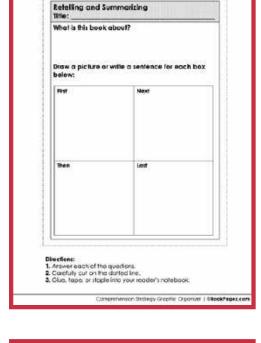




Answer Key for Understanding Text Structure

with The Little Old Lady Who Was Not Afraid of Anything

ow does onswering this question help you to better understand the stary#







WORD LIST

The words included on this list are Tier 2 and 3 vocabulary words. Tier 2 words are high frequency vocabulary words that are necessary for reading comprehension. The chances of Tier 2 words showing up in other text is high.

Tier 3 words are lower frequency words that are specific to the text. These words have been selected based on their level of importance in the text. The chances of Tier 3 words showing up in other text is low.

The Little Old Lady Who Was Not Afraid of Anything

Vocabulary Connections

By: Linda Williams Grade Level: 1 / Guided Reading Level: 1

Important Words to Know and Understand in The Little Old Lady Who Was Not Afraid of Anything

Afraid

Scared or feeling like something might hurt you

Brighten

To look happier or more cheerful

Sumped

Hit something lightly by accident

Cottage

A very small house, often in the woods or countryside

Herbs

Small plants people use to add flavor to food or for medicine

Nodded

Moved your head up and down to say "yes"

Pace

The speed at which you are walking or moving

Sliver

A very tiny, thin piece of something

Startled

Suddenly surprised or scared

Stumbled

Tripped or almost fell while walking

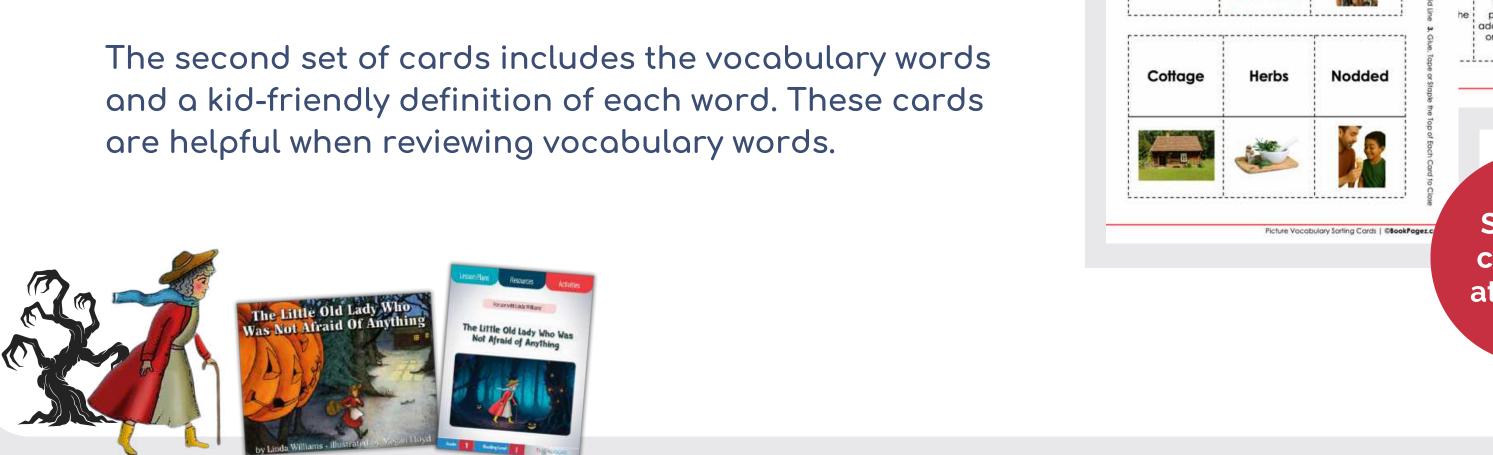




Vocabulary Word List | @BookPagez.com

SORTING CARDS

There are 2 sets of sorting cards. The first set includes the vocabulary word and a picture of the word. This set of cards is particularly helpful for English Language Learners, but can be used with any student to scaffold prior knowledge and connect new words to visual memory.



words to the definition! Match the **Vocabulary Connections** words to the picture! Afraid **Brighten** Bumped The Little Old Lady Who Was Not Afraid of Anything By: Linda Williams Hit something To look happier or lightly by Afraid **Brighten** Bumped Nodded up and down to add flavor to food Sort the cards by attribute!

Match the

INTERACTIVE VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK CARDS

The interactive notebook cards provide students with a tool to process new vocabulary words. These cards engage multiple parts of the brain and help students to personalize their learning.

Depending on your goals, you can use the page by page guide in a couple of different ways. Here are some suggestions:

- Connect the new word to a word they already know
- Classify the word as a noun, verb, adverb, or adjective
- Review the definition of the new word
- Illustrate the new word
- Anchor the new word to a specific text

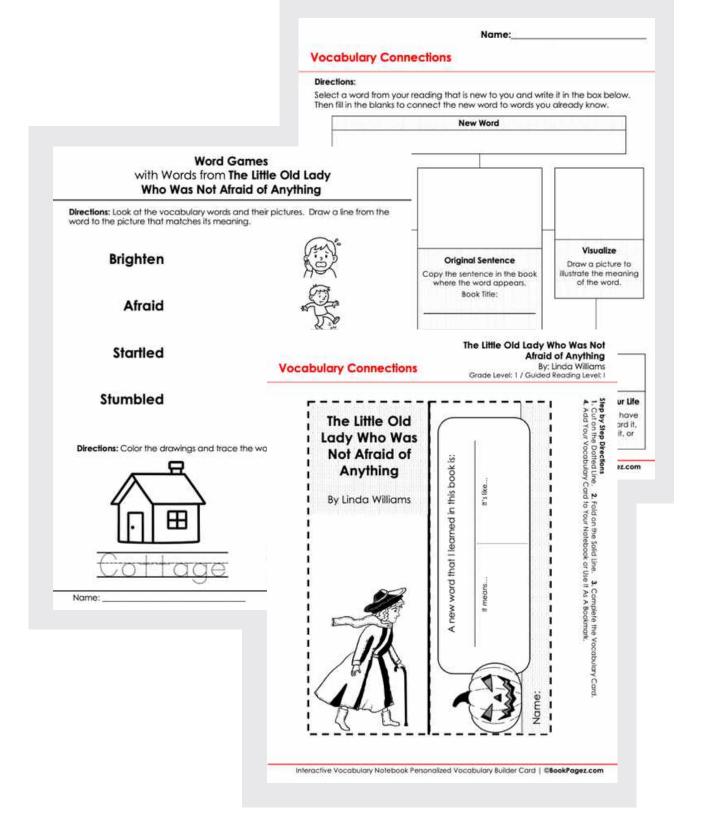


The Little Old Lady Who Was Not Afraid of Anythina **Vocabulary Connections** Grade Level: 1 / Guided Reading Level: Cottage is a/an Herbs is a/an Nodded is a/ar noun verb noun verb adverb adjective adverb adjective adverb adjective Definition of Definition of Definition of Cottage: Herbs: Caught: Herbs look **Nodded** looks Cottage looks like this: like this: Cottage reminds Herbs remind **Nodded** reminds me of: me of: me of: I saw this word in I saw this word in I saw this word in Interactive Vocabulary Notebook Cards | @BookPagez.com

WORD GAMES AND A VOCABULARY BOOKMARK

Each package contains a different set of word games including crossword puzzles, word searches, graphing, categorizing, matching, and more. These games are intended to help students practice working with the new vocabulary words in a more traditional format.

The bookmark provides students with the opportunity to identify a word from the book that they would like to remember. In this way, students are able to keep track of words that are new to them.





The Vocabulary Connections Resource Set also Include:

- ANSWER KEYS
- CONTEXT CLUE ACTIVITY
- STANDARDS ALIGNMENT











Take a Closer Look at the Phonics & Word Work Resource Set

STEP-BY-STEP LESSON PLAN

Every phonics and word work lesson plan was designed to support a variety of instructional approaches. The resource sets are flexible enough to be used for wholegroup, small-group, or one-on-one instruction.

PART 1: Introducing the instructional focus

PART 2: Connecting the instructional focus to the text

PART 3: Guided practice

PART 4: Independent practice

PART 5: Reflection

PART 6: Extension activity (optional)





The Little Old Lady Who Was Not Afraid of Anything

Word Work

By: Linda Williams Grade Level: 1 / Guided Reading Level: 1

Instructional Focus:

Short "i"

Background:

In the English language, there are special letters called "vowels." The vowels are \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{e} , \mathbf{i} , \mathbf{o} , and \mathbf{u} . Sometimes y can also be a vowel.

The letter "i" can make two sounds. The short "i" sound is different from the long "i" sound. A long "i" says its name, like in the word bike. But a short "i" does not say its name. It makes the /i/ sound like in sit.

When you see the letter "i" in the middle of a word, it often makes this short sound. Listen to these words: pig, wind, and hill. Each of these words has the short "i" sound. Sometimes, the letter "i" can also make the /i/ sound at the beginning of a word, like with it, in, and itch.

Examples:

it	kids	with	silly
bigger	itch	pig	in
didn't	into	middle	windy

Materials and Preparation:

- A copy of The Little Old Lady Who Was Not Afraid of Anything by Linda Williams
- Whiteboard or chart paper
- "i" Cards (1 set per student; cut out in advance)
- Consonant Cards (1 set per pair; cut out in advance)
- Short "i" Practice Page (1 per student)
- Optional: Word Detective Extension Worksheet (1 per student)
- Optional: "The Little Old Lady's Long i's" activity to extend engagement

Word Work at a Glance | @BookPagez.com

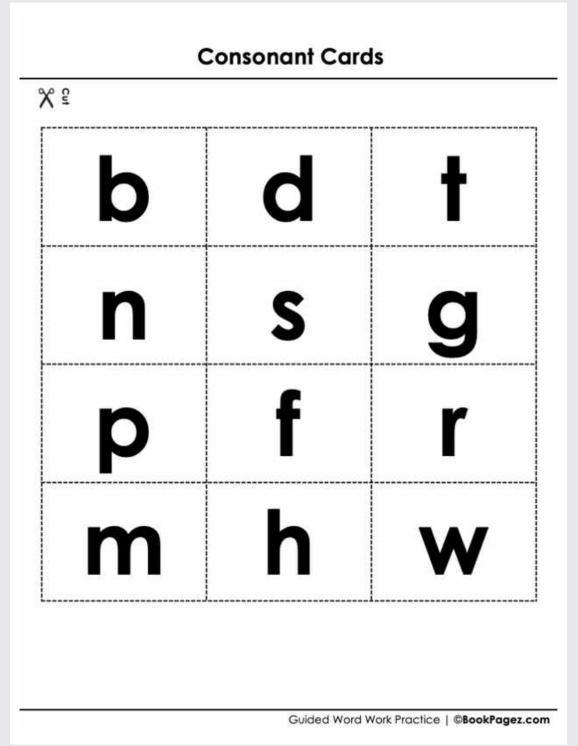
Take a Closer Look at the Phonics & Word Work Resource Set

GUIDED PRACTICE

Students will have an opportunity to manipulate words, explore how they work, and discover connections between them.

- Students actively examine words using a hands-on approach
- Students' specific knowledge of an alphabetic, pattern, or meaning system deepens as a result of interacting with words and with other students
- Students are able to communicate what they know and what they are wondering about the word study to deepen understanding



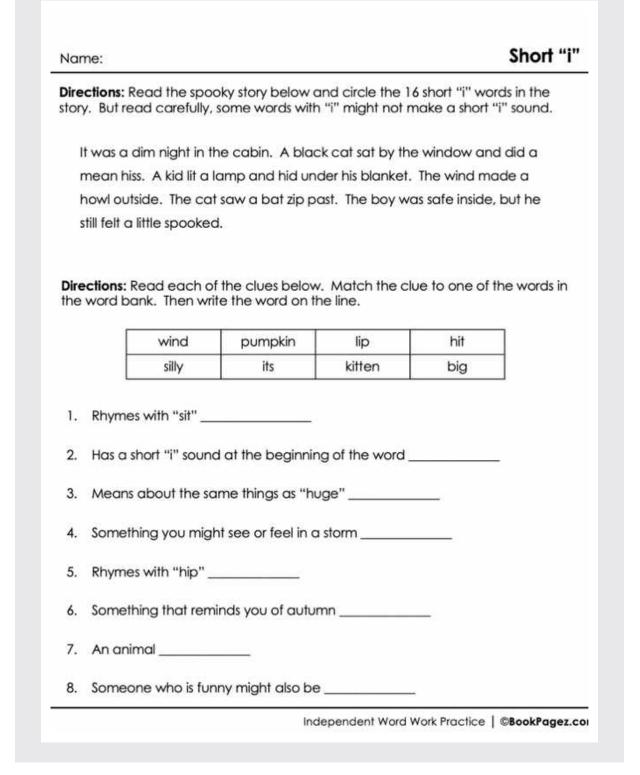


Take a Closer Look at the Phonics & Word Work Resource Set

INDEPENDENT PRACTICE

Students have the opportunity to show what they've learned about words.

Through presenting students with an independent activity designed to extend their work with specific words, you allow the student to engage with words at their own pace. This is a perfect time for you to assess student understanding and confer with any students who may be struggling.



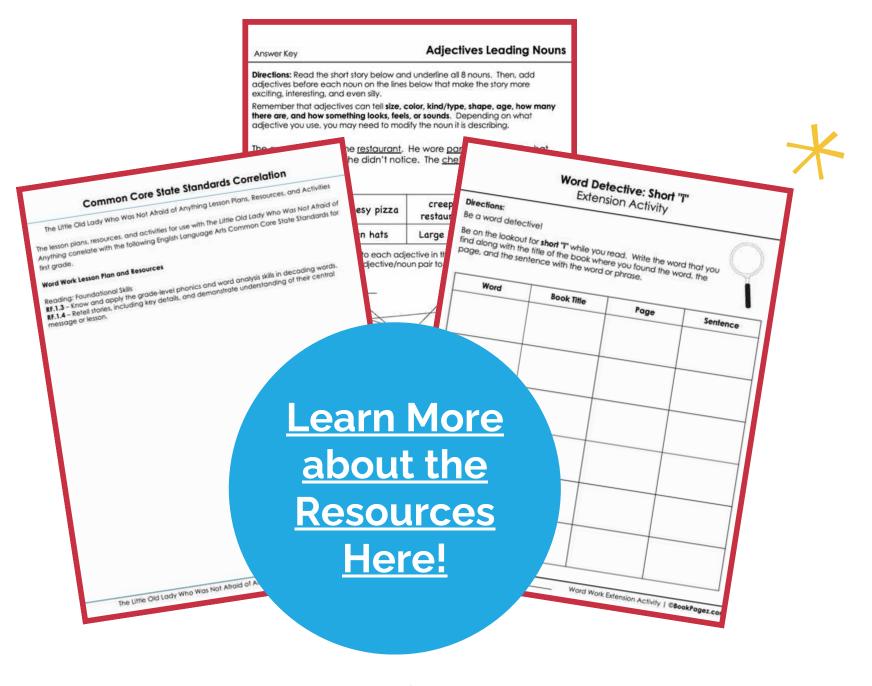


The Phonics & Word Work Resource Set also Include:

ANSWER KEYS



- WORD DETECTIVE ACTIVITY
- STANDARDS ALIGNMENT









Assessments and Activities include:

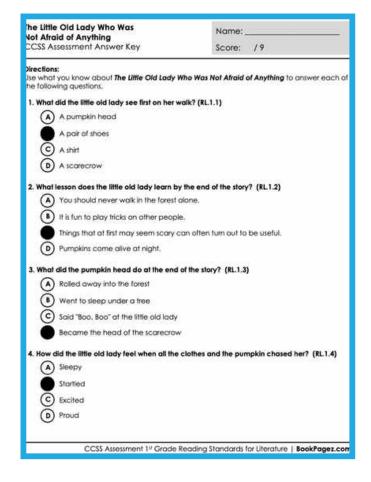
COMMON CORE COMPREHENSION ASSESSMENT



- SKILL PRACTICE PAGES
- ANSWER KEYS



The assessments include a standards-aligned comprehension assessment to help you evaluate student understanding of the text.







The skills practice pages vary from text to text. They cover skills like comparing and contrasting, writing, sequencing, matching, cause and effect, and more.



LET'S CONNECT!











With thousands of done-for-you lesson plans and activities, you can strengthen your students' comprehension skills, enhance vocabulary, and foster a deep understanding of how words work - all while reading the very best books!





