



LEVEL 1 | BOOK 2 | READABILITY LEVEL 2.1

How Wild Horses are Captured

Story Summary

This is the story of how wild horses were traditionally rounded up by the men and boys of the tribe.

Author

Verbena Greene

Illustrator

William Frank

Grade Level

Elementary

Estimated Instructional Time

Two 60 minute reading periods

Materials/Resources Needed

Copies of the story, chart with vocabulary terms, audiotapes, phonic charts, handout/chart on think aloud strategy, question generation chart, retelling chart

Overview of the Lesson

Students engage in learning activities that provide opportunities for students to practice the identified dimensions of reading: vocabulary, fluency, decoding, and comprehension.

Student Objectives

- Students will use story vocabulary in a variety of activities so that they can recognize and understand the terms in other stories and be able to use the vocabulary in daily speech and writing
- Students will practice echo reading to develop fluency
- Students will identify and use affixes to understand word meaning and structure
- Students will learn and use the think aloud strategy to monitor their understanding of the text
- Students will foster understanding of the text through question generation
- Students will demonstrate comprehension by writing a summary of the story
- Students will show comprehension by retelling the story

Teacher Background

Level I Teacher's Manual identifies a number of different activities that can be used before, during and after reading the story. Pages 47–61 in the Teachers' Manual describes several warm up or pre-reading activities that can lead students to engage in the reading lesson.

Instructional Plan - Learning Activities

SESSION #1A

Teacher Read Aloud and Student Dramatization

- Have a chart with the important vocabulary on display while the story is read.
- Read aloud *How Wild Horses are Captured*, periodically examining illustrations, asking for connections, and predictions.
- Work with students to create a dramatization of the story with students taking turns as different characters. What would you say if you played one of these characters in a play?
- On a chart, list some ideas that students generate in the discussion so that when they do the dramatization there are cues available if the students need them.
- Have student groups take turns acting out the story.
- Have students write in their journals what they liked, did not like, what they learned, some questions they want to discuss next time.

SESSION #1B

Word Study - Option 1 - Vocabulary

Preview the story for important, useful, or words you think the students will find interesting. Vocabulary should be unknown to students but critical to the understanding of the story. List the vocabulary on a chart in order of importance (Examples: flowed, venison, pemmican, frightened, gathering, prepare).

Engage students in activities that will lead to a thorough understanding of the terms in the story. Suggestions on pages 105–108 Level I Teacher's Manual (Example: Have students choose one of the vocabulary terms that is interesting to them and create a word card).

Word Cards

- On an index card (4x6 or 5x7) students write the vocabulary term in the center
- In the upper left corner, they can write a synonym/antonym/part of speech, etc.

- In the top right corner a definition in their own words
- In the bottom right corner, a sentence that conveys the meaning
- In the bottom left corner, a picture depicting the word meaning
- Post the word cards on a word wall or place in a word box

Word Study - Option 2 - Phonics

Activities may be used at any point in the lesson depending upon student need.

Select activities to reinforce systematic instruction students have received in specific phonic skills using a comprehensive reading program. The following suggestions are provided as possible examples that could be used to provide additional practice for students.

Sight and High Frequency Word Review: Read the story and select words students will use in the story. Organize practice activities which will maximize students' opportunities to practice the words.

R Controlled Vowels: or, ar, er (e.g., for, far, gather)

Compound Words: (e.g., grandmother, grandson, something, someone, sometimes, themselves, hazelnuts)

Suffixes: s, ed (/t/, /d/, /ed/), er, ing

Suffix - Meaning

- **s** - more than once (e.g., days,)
- **ed** - past-tense words (e.g., wandered)
- **ing** - verb form/present participle (e.g., gaining, gathering)
- **ful** - full of (playful)

Syllable Types: Review the six syllable types (open, closed, vowel-consonant -e, vowel-r, vowel pair, and final stable syllable. There are several words in the story which will provide practice for the first five syllable types

- **Open:** (e.g., go)
- **Closed:** (e.g., can, trap)
- **Vowel Consonant e:** (e.g., time)
- **Vowel-r:** (e.g., short, turn)
- **Vowel Pair:** (e.g., near, tree)

SESSION #2A

Comprehension

Activities may be used at any point in the lesson depending upon student need.

Select activities which provide both explicit and indirect comprehension strategies instruction which support student's ability to use a multiple strategies when they are reading.

Think aloud strategy

Teach students to think out loud when they are having trouble understanding what they are reading.

Example questions

- Does this make sense?
- Is this a narrative or expository text?
- This isn't making sense. What can I do to fix it?
- Do I know what all the words mean?
- Can I picture in my mind what is happening?

Think and connect what I read to what I already know.

Identify and discuss the story structure: Understanding story structure helps the reader ask and answer appropriate questions.

Narrative Text

Tell Stories. Stories follow a familiar story structure: setting, character, problem, plot resolution.

Expository Text

Explain facts; provide information that helps with content comprehension.

Questioning Strategies: Answering and generating questions strengthens comprehension.

Level I Questions

Ask the reader to remember a specific item of text (e.g., What time of year did the men go out to catch horses?)

Level II Questions

Ask the reader to find more complex information that is located in several places in the text (e.g., Explain how the trap corrals were used to trap the wild horses).

Level III Questions

Ask the reader to answer a question by thinking about what they have read and provide an answer based on their own experiences and/or opinion (e.g., Why do you think the younger men and boys were the short stops?)

Summarizing

Provides opportunities for the reader to tell or write about the main or most important ideas of the story.

Story Retelling: Refer to pages 49–60, 75 in the Teacher's Manual for teaching suggestions.

SESSION #2B

Fluency

Activities may be used at any point in the lesson depending upon student need.

Select a variety of strategies to provide students with several opportunities to build and strengthen their reading fluency.

- Teacher reads the story as students follow along. Teacher calls attention to dialogue and changes in her prosody.
- Teacher and students read the story together.
- Teacher tapes the story. Student follows along with the story as they listen to the story.
- Teacher reads a phrase or sentence in the story as students follow along. Students echo the teacher's reading.
- Students read orally with a partner, taking turns reading phrases, sentences, paragraphs, etc. Refer to page 104 in the Teacher's Manual for teaching suggestions.

EXTENSIONS

- Dramatization - Pantomime
- Refer to page 60 in the Teacher's Manual
- Writing Down - New Roles and Story Endings
- Refer to page 89 in the Teacher's Manual
- Writing Down - Add On
- Refer to page 87 in the Teacher's Manual
- In Other Words (Making Books)
- Refer to page 97 in the Teacher's Manual

Student Assessment/Reflection

Retelling, word cards, journal entry, summary, follow up stories