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The Exercises

Tracing the Word

Tracing the word allows the student to be introduced to the new sight word in a non-threatening manner. The student becomes familiar with the letters making up the word and their sequence. There is the secondary benefit of letter formation practice.

Finding the Box

Asking a child to find the box that the word fits into allows the child to focus on the entire word shape, or *gestalt*, of the word. This activity forces a child to think about how the letters fit against each other—whether there are letters that go above or below the line, and whether those upward and downward letters go at the beginning of the word or at the end.



Circling the Word's Letters from the Alphabet

This seemingly simple activity is important on several levels. It reinforces alphabet sequence while providing an exercise in visual matching. Most importantly, it helps a child realize that language is manageable. Every word is going to be formed from these same 26 letters—regardless of the number of letters a word contains and what the letters are. It develops within a child a sense that language is a code with a finite number of pieces. New words will be assemblages of the code pieces.

Filling in the Missing Letters

Requiring a child to fill in missing letters allows a child to develop an awareness of letter sequence without being overwhelmed by the task. It reinforces the understanding that every letter is needed to make up a word and that the letter must appear in a particular order. It aids in spelling mastery, as well as providing the secondary benefit of letter formation practice.

Circling the Vowels

As with circling the word's letters from the alphabet, this activity is important on several levels. Obviously it reinforces vowel identification, but it also helps to develop the sense that the language code (reading) has rules. Every word requires at least one vowel. Although circling the vowels may not seem that important when sight words are introduced, familiarity with vowels will help during later phonics exercises, syllabication, and spelling.

Fixing Spelling Errors

During this exercise, a child is given the authority to be the "doctor." It is a given that the word is spelled incorrectly. It is up to the child to fix it. By having to fix the word several times, each time identifying a different error, proper spelling is reinforced. To many students, the idea of fixing something is what maintains their interest. They enjoy crossing out wrong letters and inserting correct ones. In addition, this exercise aids in developing editing skills. Checking that one has used the correct vowel and letter formation (*b* versus *d*, for example), provides practice for the types of things that a child will look for when he or she is self-correcting his or her own work later on. A teacher may want to instruct the children on the use of the caret (^), the editing symbol for the insertion of a letter, at this time. Rewriting the word entirely is optional.

and

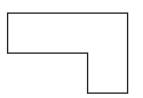
Trace the word and.

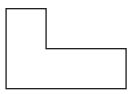
and

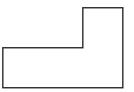
and

and

Find the box the word and fits into. Write and in the correct box.









Circle the letters from the alphabet found in the word and.

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Fill in the missing letters for the word and.

Circle the vowel in the word and. The vowels are: a, e, i, o, u.

a

n

d

Fix these words so they spell and.

nd

amo

anb

end

anp