

Where does your reader envision himself or herself under the big baobab tree today? Don't forget to let your imaginations take you away to a comfy, shaded spot where the air is cool and the reading is fun. Reading expeditions are just future memories in disguise. Make them magical and fanciful! Then, turn to the page with short "i" words, and let the learning begin!
By now, you are familiar with the proper way to blend the letters. When all of the "i" words have been mastered, teach the sight words included in the section for short " $i$ ". "Make tracks" with the practice sentences on page 55 of The Reading Place. Your reader will then be ready to read Power Reader 3. Don't forget to do the section entitled "Conversation Station" at the conclusion of the story!

## Taking a Closer Look - Sample Dialogue to Help Direct Your Course

Tour Guide: (Using imagination, the Tour Guide engages the reader in some "pretend" play.) "Hmmm. Looks like it's sunny on the savannah today. Should we find a nice, shady spot under the baobab tree to rest and read?"
Reader: "I'll pick the spot! How about right...here (child points to place on picture)."
Tour Guide: "Good choice. We have a lot of words to learn while we're on this trip, so we'll
 need a place to get comfortable. Let's close our eyes and imagine we're there right now. <pause and chat> Okay, are you ready to earn another sticker on your success trail?"

## Reader: "Yes!"

Tour Guide: "Then, let's read these words with short 'i'. What does short 'i' say?"
Reader: "ih"
Tour Guide: "Right! Here are all of our new word lists for this expedition. Why don't you choose which list you'd like to read first? When we're all done, we'll see what happens in the story. (Tour Guide holds up Power Reader 3.) It's called A Big Hill. It must be written for a big reader like you!"

Some antelope have straight horns, while others have horns that are spiral shaped or curvy. The horns differ depending on how they are used. Some are used to dig. Some are used to fight.

## for Tour Guides

## "Dissect and Connect"

When your reader is beginning to read small words, remember to "dissect" before you "connect". Look at the letters separately - dissect them.
cat
What does the letter "c" say?
How about the letter " $t$ "? What sound does it make? Now let's look at the vowel - it says what? "aaah" Let's "connect" those sounds together smoothly.


$$
c \text {-aaah-t. }
$$

## zy x w vuts r <br> $q$ p <br> 0 <br> n <br> m <br> lk i <br> <br> h 9 <br> <br> h 9 f f e e d d <br> <br> C <br> <br> Cbb <br> <br> a

 <br> <br> a}
## for Friends

## Play Crazy Letters!

How about a game of "Crazy Letters"? Your reader will laugh by trying to say the alphabet backwards as fast as possible. Or, write the letters on the blackboard (or use the alphabet chart) and point to them in random order, seeing how many letters (or letter sounds) the reader can say in thirty seconds!

The Reading Place (pages 51-55), Power Reader 3 entitled A Big Hill, a good sense of humor and a vivid imagination.

## Results to Achieve During Your Expedition

The reader will master all of the words containing the short sound of " $i$ ", the sight words and the practice sentences that are listed in The Reading Place on pages 52-55. He or she will also read Power Reader 3, entitled A Big Hill.

## Jungle Journal <br> Expedition Activities:





This fun game can be played with 2-4 players. Everyone should shake hands before starting and agree to show good sportsmanship. May the best batter win! (You will need one die from a set of dice. If you do not have dice, you can use the set of "dice cards" instead. Just cut them out, shuffle them and place them face-down to select from a pile.)

1. Players each select a different game piece to move around the board. Pennies, nickels and dimes work well, but you can get creative and think up your own things to use as well. Paper clips, thin plastic animals, candy pieces, gumdrops and other small items all might be good options to consider. Just make sure that very small children don't have small game pieces within reach that could pose as a choking hazard.
2. Players put their game pieces on "Go" to begin the game. Each player rolls one of a pair of dice to see who will go first. The player with the highest roll is first to take a turn.
3. Again, using only one of the dice, each player, in turn, rolls a number and advances that number of spaces on the game board.
4. Upon landing on his or her space, the player must read the word on the space. The player gets the number of points shown on the space for reading the word. Short "a" and short "e" words are worth one point each. Short "i" words are worth two points. You may keep track of points on a tally sheet, or, you can distribute small edible treats in exchange for points that can be counted and then eaten at the end of the game. Cereal, raisins, peanuts and popcorn all work well and are healthy snack foods.
5. Should the player land on one of the two spaces that say "'O' - No!", he or she must go back to "Go". All points gained to that point are lost. Never fear, however! Those points can be earned again!
6. The first player to reach "Home Run!" gets four bonus points. The game is not over at this point. All of the remaining players continue to move around the board, rolling and reading.
7. When all of the players have reached "Home Run!", the game is over. The player who has the most points wins the game. (If you have used "edible" points, each player may eat his or her winnings!)
8. (You may wish to review all of the words on the game board with your reader before playing.)

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Don't let the umpire send you back to "Go"! This is the game where landing on short "i" words can make you a winner, but landing on the vowel "o" can make you crazy!


