



Loud and Quiet at the Zoo

Level B / 33 words / informational text

High frequency words:

is, the, too

Before reading

- Look at the cover and read the title.
- Possible discussion questions: "Can you describe a time where you heard an animal being loud? What about a time when an animal was being quiet?"

Look through all the pictures

- Using the language in the story, discuss the animals introduced in each picture.
- Have students locate the words that may be new to them: *aardvark, koala, and okapi*. Have the children clap and count the syllables.

Reading the text

- Have the children read the text independently. Encourage them to read it again if they finish before the others in the group.
- While they're reading, listen to each student individually and prompt them to use meaning, structure, and letter cues at difficulty. Praise the successful use of reading cues.
- Make sure the children can match (with their finger) or track (with their eyes) each word of the text.

FUN FACT

The blue whale is the loudest mammal on earth. The call of the blue whale can reach 188 decibels. In comparison, a lion's roar can reach 114 decibels, while a human's shout can only reach 70 decibels.

After reading

- Discuss the meaning, structure, and letter cues that you noticed students using correctly at difficulty.
- **Literal comprehension:** The answers are in the text. Say, "Name some loud animals from this story. Name some quiet animals from this story." Have the children read the pages that support their answers.
- **Inferential comprehension:** The answers are in your head. Ask, "Why do you think some animals are loud? Why do you think some animals are quiet? If you were an animal, would you be loud or quiet? Why?"

Word work

- Have students locate the high-frequency words in the text and practice writing them.
- Find the animal words in the text: *aardvark, ape, elephant, koala, lion, okapi, seal, and zebra*.
- Ask the children to find the pair of opposite words *loud-quiet* in the text. Opposites are also called *antonyms*.

Rereading for fluency

- Have the children read the story again, either independently or with a partner. Use this opportunity to listen and prompt for strategy use at difficulty.

Writing activity

- Have students write a sentence about a loud or quiet animal at the zoo. Then have the students draw a picture that corresponds to what they have written.

Teaching Points: Using meaning to connect pictures to text; Finding and clapping multisyllabic words; Introducing new animal words; Introducing antonyms.