

MORPHOLOGY ANTHOLOGY

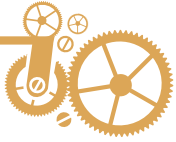
Vol. 1 - Chronicles of the Deep Blue



GRADES
3-5

STRUCTURED LITERACY ROUTINES

BY THE CRAFTING MINDS GROUP



Morphology Anthology at a Glance



<p>24 Thematic Lessons (15 minutes each) based on Content-Area Instruction Providing Rich Informational Text on Scientific and Historic Themes</p>	<p>Lessons Use a Structured Literacy Framework to Build Cumulative Morphological Knowledge</p>	<p>Teacher Scripts Maximize Explicit Instruction and Student Engagement <i>*Can be used by classroom teachers, interventionists or specialists</i></p>
<p>Visual Aids Offer Additional Scaffolds and Support for a Variety of Learners' Needs</p>	<p>Each Lesson Features Vocabulary Routines like Frayer Models and Word Matrices</p>	<p>Systematic Spelling Practice Supports Application of Rules for Adding & Dropping Suffixes</p>



Scope and Sequence of Morphology Anthology Lessons Vol. 1



Lesson Number/Book	New Morpheme	Vocabulary Word	Page
Lesson 1: Members Only: Underwater Clubs	-s	gathers	15
Lesson 2: Giant Squid	-es	feature	25
Lesson 3: Tricks of the Trade: The Mad Skills of Sea Creatures	-ing	dwelling	37
Lesson 4: Always Losing Their Teeth: Sharks	-ing	disturbing	49
Lesson 5: Armored Bugs in the Ocean	-ed	vanished	61
Lesson 6: The Coral Reef: A Fragile Underwater Wonderland	-ly	vastly	73
Lesson 7: The Magnetic Force of the Moon	-ful	powerful	85
Lesson 8: A Cavern of Cobalt and Sapphire	-s, -ing, -ed, -ly, -ful	vessel	97

*Please refer to the appendix in the back for spelling rules to preview with students before a lesson



Overview of Morphology Anthology



The *Morphology Anthology Chronicles* uses structured literacy lessons and content-area passages to teach common morphological patterns. Each chronicle is thematic, and student passages offer a variety of informational content related to the chosen topic. Just as the base of the word serves as a launching point for linguistic knowledge, the Morphology Anthology series propels students through reading achievement in upper-elementary school. Morphology Anthology lessons support the development of literacy skills through a set of 10 different instructional activities that systematically and cohesively prepare students to successfully read the accompanying passage. Activities build a range of skills that contribute to reading accuracy and fluency by developing phonics, morphology, vocabulary, fluency, comprehension, and spelling skills.

Morphology serves as the linguistic focus of the Morphology Anthology lessons because of the important role it plays in both the comprehension and word recognition of English texts. As a morphophonemic spelling system, English word patterns are influenced by both word meaning (morpheme) and pronunciation (phoneme). Instruction in the components of morphology, notably morphemes (the smallest unit of meaning in a word) is a promising pathway to increasing students' reading accuracy, fluency and comprehension (Kirby, Geier & Deacon, 2009).

Key Ideas and Terms in Morphological Instruction. In English there are two different types of morphemes: free and bound. Free morphemes are independently meaningful and can serve as either base words, roots or as a part of a compound word. Bound morphemes fall into one of two categories: inflectional or derivational. Inflectional morphemes change the state of the base word. For example, suffix - s, makes nouns plural (beans) and puts a verb in the present tense (bets). Alternatively, derivational morphemes change the function of the base word. For example, when the suffix - ful is added to the verb, hope, it becomes an abstract noun - hopeful. Bound morphemes are also referred to as affixes which can precede (prefix) or follow (suffix) a word.

Delivery of Instructional Activities. The Morphology Anthology lessons are designed in a flexible manner. Each lesson can be divided into 3 parts (see Suggested Sequence) and delivered in 15-minute sessions or in one - 45 minute intervention.

Teacher Language. Along with a brief overview of the activity, each instructional routine in the Morphology Anthology lesson has an accompanying script that teachers can utilize as needed. It is also noted when students need to read from their "Student Reader" during the lesson. Each Morphology Anthology teacher manual comes with one Student Reader. Teachers may make copies for students or purchase additional Student Readers on Crafting Minds' website.

Chronicle Conundrum. The Morphology Anthology Chronicle launches with a conundrum or riddle that is slowly solved by unscrambling a key word in each lesson passage. By the final lesson students should have all the words for their riddle and are able to provide an answer to the conundrum. Each lesson plan provides the answer for the accompanying passage. The answer key can also be found on the back page of the manual. Students can keep track of the words from each lesson in their Student Reader.

Suggested Three Day Sequence

Three Day Lesson Plan (approximately 15 mins per lesson)

Day 1 (15 mins)
Review/Annotate (3 mins)
New Affix to Teach (5 mins)
Single Word Reading (2 mins)
RAN Chart (3 mins)

Day 2 (15 mins)
Sentence Reading (5 mins)
Vocabulary (5 mins)
Passage Reading (7 mins)

Day 3 (15 mins)
Word Matrix (3 mins)
Dictation (7 mins)
Book Reading (Grade-level Literature) (5 mins)



Volume: 1 Lesson: 1

Text: Members Only: Underwater Clubs **Affix:** -s



I. Review/Annotate Previously Learned Morphemes

1. N/A	2.	3.	4.
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II. New Affix

Affix: -s	Meaning: more than one, present tense
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III. Single Word Reading*

1. animals	2. thousands	3. schools	4. groups
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IV. RAN Chart (Phrase)*

1. create patterns in the water
2. fun and interesting names
3. gathers with friends

V. Sentence Reading*

1. Groups of animals have fun and interesting names .
2. Schools of fish create patterns in the water by moving at the same speed.
3. Whales also travel in pods over large distances to find food.

VI. Vocabulary Routine

Word: gathers
Definition: (v) when people gather somewhere they come together in a group, or you can gather things in a group. (v) If something gathers speed, it gradually becomes faster.

VII. Passage Reading*

Title: Members Only: Underwater Clubs

Questions:

1. What are three special names for groups of animals?
2. What are some reasons animals stick together in groups?
3. What is the advantage of sticking together in groups?

Answer to the student riddle: floating

VIII. Word Matrix

Base	Suffix	Sentence
hundred	s	Some animal groups are small while others include hundreds of members.
whale	s	Whales also travel in pods.
turtle	s	Turtles lay eggs and migrate together.

IX. Diction

Affix: -s	Meaning: more than one, present tense	
1. hundreds	2. members	3. gathers
Sentence 1: Schools of fish swim together.		
Sentence 2: Dolphins gather in pods.		



New Affix



Read each sentence with students, and guide them in determining what the affix means.

Affix: - s

Meaning: Write on white board/chart after reading the sentences

1. Beware, a large group of sea **animals** you will want to avoid is a swarm of jellyfish, which is called a **smack**.

2. A herd of **seals** can be found on land or ice.

Meaning: Write on white board/chart after reading the sentences

1. A dolphin **gathers** with friends in pods that vary in size.

2. One sea turtle **glides** through the water to find food.



Single Word Reading

1. animals

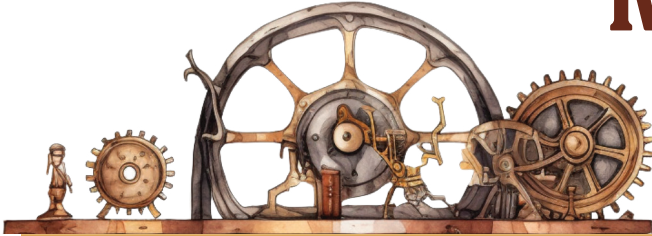
2. thousands

3. schools

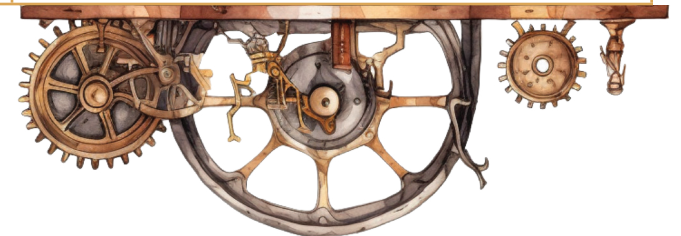
4. groups



RAN Chart - Phrases



create patterns in the water	fun and interesting names	gathers with friends
fun and interesting names	gathers with friends	create patterns in the water
gathers with friends	create patterns in the water	fun and interesting names
fun and interesting names	gathers with friends	create patterns in the water

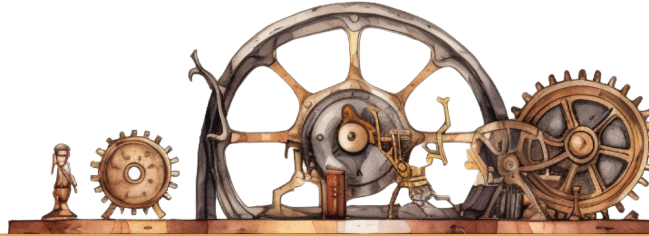


Sentence Reading



- 1. Groups of animals have fun and interesting names.**
- 2. Schools of fish create patterns in the water by moving at the same speed.**
- 3. Whales also travel in pods over large distances to find food.**

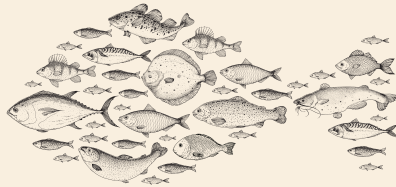




My Definition

(v) when people gather somewhere they come together in a group, or you can gather things in a group.

(v) If something gathers speed, it gradually becomes faster.



Sentence

The little squirrel gathers nuts to store them in its cozy nest for the winter.

gathers

Example and Non-Examples

Which one is an example of gather?

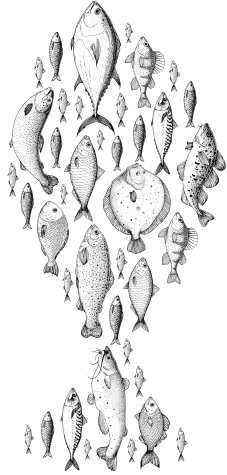
- The teacher gets together the students for a story
- Children leaving school at the end of the day.

Associations

Where might you gather?
Who might you gather with?
When do people gather together?



Members Only: Underwater Clubs



Groups of animals have fun and interesting names. Some animal groups are small while others include hundreds of members. Thousands of fish swim together in schools. Schools create patterns in the water by moving at the same speed.

Dolphins, Whales, and Seals

A dolphin gathers with friends in pods that vary by size. Dolphin pods change from day to day or even hour to hour depending on available food and their environment. Whales also travel in pods over large distances to find food. A herd of seals can be found on land or ice.

Turtles and Fish

Catfish swim through freshwater rivers in clowders. One sea turtle glides through the water to find food. A group of sea turtles, otherwise known as a bale, lay eggs and migrate together. Beware, a large group of sea animals you will want to avoid is a swarm of jellyfish which is called a smack.

Solve the unit riddle by unscrambling the letters and filling in the blank:

Find me _____ing through water

Letter Bank: l a o t f

Questions:



1. What are three special names for groups of animals?

2. What are some reasons animals live in groups?

3. What is the advantage of living in a group?



Word Matrix

hundred	s	Some animal groups are small while others include hundreds of members.
whale	s	Whales travel in pods.
turtle	s	Turtles lay eggs and migrate together.



Dictation (Teacher)



Teacher (Affix): Say _____. (Teacher says sounds of affix and students repeat.) What letter(s) spell _____? (Students repeat the morpheme.) (Students respond/write down.) (Verbally discuss the meaning.)

Teacher (Words): The word is _____. (Use the word in a sentence.) What is the word? (Students repeat.) Tell me the base in (word). Tell me the prefix/suffix in (word). (Students respond/write after each prompt.) Repeat for each word.

Teacher (Sentence): The first sentence is _____. I am going to throw you the sentence, hold your pencil in your writing hand and catch the sentence in your other hand. Let the sentence out of your hand one word at a time. Hold up a finger for each word you say. Repeat for the second sentence.

Teacher: Now, let's check our work. (Have students chorally read the affix/meaning, single words, and sentences and put a check after each one. Error correction should take place when students make the error while completing the dictation and not during the "check" portion. Monitor student responses and offer support when needed.)

Affix: -s	Meaning: More than one; present tense		
Single Words	1. hundreds	2. members	3. gathers
Sentence 1:	4. Schools of fish swim together.		
Sentence 2:	5. Dolphins gather in pods.		