To introduce Cloze as a procedure to the student/s.

Teaching Points:

Cloze can best be introduced in oral work by discussing a variety of situations with the students from everyday situations.

This provides students with an understanding of picking up clues in context.

This activity can be introduced with the whole class discussing answers for the first few spaces. This is an opportunity to illustrate that there may be more than one correct answer for each space.

Number 2 could read: pretty flowers **or** pretty daisies

Encourage students to review the choices when they exist and select the one that they feel is most appropriate for the situation.

Encourage students to read their answers several times, emphasizing that the answers will appear correct or incorrect as they are read as a part of a group of words.

Evaluation:

As an introductory exercise little emphasis should be placed on the number correct, however students who have not had success should be noted, as this indicates an inability to select words in context and will require revision. Cloze may need repeated direct teaching before a good understanding is obtained.

- 1. fence
- 6. road/street, lane
- 2. flowers
- 7. town/village
- 3. animals
- 8. doors
- 4. ran
- 9. Jane
- 5. gate
- 10. field/paddock/meadow

Introductory

Name:			

The pictures tell you about the missing words. Put in your own words that fit the pictures and then you will have a story.
Kate climbed over the to pick some pretty
for her sister Jane. She saw in
the field so she away. Kate did not close the
so a cow got out and ran down the
near
the farm closed their and said that
was wrong to ask her sister to pick some flowers.
The animal was soon back in the The gate was
not left open this time!

COLOR THE PICTURES
AFTER YOU CHECK YOUR ANSWERS



Newspaper Report 1

Objectives:

- To alert students to possible dangers in the community.
- To strengthen reading skills using the cloze concept in a story familiar to the students.

Teaching Points:

- Be sure students can read all words.
- After completing the exercise, the following points could be discussed:
 - The roles played by people in this situation (police, parents, teachers); and
 - What could happen if the situation had not ended happily.
- Students could write their own story of a similar incident.

Evaluation:

Are the students now aware of the danger in accepting rides from strangers.

- I. hours
- 2. searched
- 3. missing
- 4. parents
- 5. police

- 6. never
- 7. strangers
- 8. classes
- 9. happy
- 10. safe



Name:			

Fill in the	spaces in this newspap	oer
report. U	Ise the words from the	list in
the box.		

DAILY TIMES

police strangers hours safe never classes happy searched parents missing

For three	the police	
the	forest near the small to	own of Dawton.
	nad been reported	on
their way home from	school. Their	were worried
and had called the _	Man	y times they had told
their girls	to go with	Teachers
at the school had als	so warned their	8
	Luckily, this story had	Q
	ending. They were b	oth found and are
	NOW	at home with their
W.	parents.	Reporter: T. Foster
	COLOR THE PICTURES	

AFTER YOU CHECK YOUR ANSWERS



To strengthen reading skills by using context clues to differentiate between letter groups which have the same sound, but different spelling.

Teaching Points

- Ask the students for words to list in each group, for example, spade, plane, date.
- Point out to the students that letter groups have the same long 'a' vowel sound.
- Remind the students to check the spelling of the words they use.

Evaluation:

Compile a class list of common homonyms as a follow-up exercise, for example; too, two, to; rode, road. Did the students make the correct selections from the homonym pairs?

Answers:

- made 1. pane 6. 2. r**ain**ing 7. paid 3. †rain 8. gate 4. late 9. Jane

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he Trip	

Name:

Use the letter groups in the box to fill the spaces below. Then read the story to sure it makes sense.

-aid -ade -ane -ain -ait -ate

Mother looked through the

window p_____ and said

it was r____ing. She

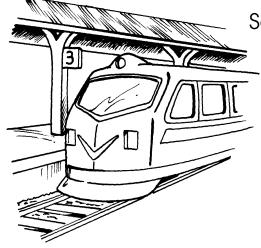


had to catch a tr_____ and didn't want to be

 $I_{\underline{\hspace{1cm}}}$. They had a long walk to the station and could

not w_____ until the rain stopped. They m____

a phone call for a taxi and p_____ ten dollars.



Soon they went through the

g_____ at the station.

J_____ was glad she

was there on time.

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AFTER YOU CHECK YOUR ANSWERS





To strengthen reading skills by using context clues in a cloze story.

Teaching Points:

- Be sure the students can read the words in the text.
- Discuss the dangers of being attacked by birds and the reasons birds do this, for example, protecting young in nests.
- Encourage students to read the whole sentence around the list word to check it has been placed correctly.
- Ask students to bring any stories about birds or animals found in newspapers and magazines.

Evaluation:

- Record the students' scores and compare these results with those obtained on exercises in which no word lists were provided.
- How well did the students take part in the discussion on bird attacks?

- 1. under
- 2. pecked
- 3. cut/wound
- 4. hospital
- 5. stitches

- 6. chasing
- 7. climbing
- 8. eggs
- 9. wrong
- 10. sorry

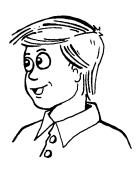


Name: _			

Fill in the spaces in this newspaper report. Use the words from the list.

WEEKLY NEWS

hospital sorry pecked eggs under chasing stitches cut climbing wrong



Last Sunday, Robert Evans was playing _____some tall trees. Two ravens flew down and _____ him. He hadadeep____ the back of his head. His father took him to the

and the			
doctor	looked		
at it. Th	e wound	d	
did not	need _	5	
and he	was soc	on back	home.
Some	boys	had	been
	6	the bird	ds and
	7	$_{\scriptscriptstyle \perp}$ the tre	es to
		froi	
nests. Th	ne boys v	were told	l it was
	9	_ to raid	nests.
They	said	they	were
1		_and wol	uld not
		ıt made l	Robert
and the	ravens h	nappy!	
Reporte	r· Hill		

COLOR THE PICTURES AFTER YOU CHECK YOUR ANSWERS



To strengthen reading skills by using context clues in a cloze activity in poetry form.

Teaching Points:

- Remind the class of the poem's rhyming patterns found at the end of the lines. These will help to locate list words correctly.
- Use a large map of the world to locate the countries and cities featured in the poem.
- Be sure students can read any difficult words in the poem, e.g. Barcelona scene of the 1992 Olympics.
- Make a list on the chalkboard of words, suggested by the students, that rhyme with those in the list.
- Use only one word in each space.
- Ask the class to write a few sentences on a vacation they have enjoyed - an overseas one if possible.

Evaluation:

- Did the students take part in the oral discussion for their own rhyming words?
- How well did the class use the rhyming patterns?
 Were there many errors in choice of 'sea' and 'see'?
- Did the students enjoy the poem?

- 1. Spain
- 2. again
- 3. land
- 4. sand
- 5. sea

- 6. knee
- 7. Rome
- 8. home
- 9. see
- 10. me

Poem 3

Name: _____

Use the **list words** below to fill the spaces in the poem so that it makes sense. Put only one word in each space. λ

America, Australia, Italy and _____

Are countries to visit again and _____

The hot sun shines all over the ______

As visitors play games on the _____

We all fly there or travel by _____

Students in seats or on father's _____,

Miami, Barcelona, Sydney and _____,

Cities to enjoy before we go _______.

Oh, what a vacation! So much to ____!

Let's go again, just you and ____

sand me Spain home see sea Rome land again knee

COLOR THE PICTURE
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