



# What do you need?

Written by Angela Weeks. Illustrated by Trent Lambert.



## Practice page

Practise the sounds

s a t i p n  
 c k ck e h r m d  
 g o u l f b  
 ai j oa ie ee or

Practise blending sounds

for	bed	jam	need
tie	soap	flies	belt
tennis	umbrella	rocket	

Practise high frequency words

what	do	you	the
to	a	swag	ball

## Learning to read

SPELD SA Phonic Books support the teaching of reading by using a structured synthetic phonics approach. They are designed to build on the pre-reading skills of oral language and phonological awareness needed for reading success. The books support the learning of letter-sounds and blending in a sequential phonic order, helping students to develop their independent decoding skills. The books also contain limited high frequency words that need to be taught before reading the book. The questions and activities focus on increasing a student's vocabulary and fluency and encourage the student to make deeper connections with the author's message.

## What do you need? (76 words)

Before reading the book, use the practice page to:

### 1. Revise the letter-sounds

### 2. Teach the blending of letter-sounds in regular words

The student points to each letter, saying the sound it represents. Swipe left to right under the letters, saying the sounds quickly and smoothly together to read the word. e.g. j-a-m is 'jam'; n-ee-d is 'need'; t-ie is 'tie'; s-oo-p is 'soap'; b-e-lt is 'belt'; f-l-i-e-s is 'flies'; t-e-n-n-i-s is 'tennis'; u-m-b-r-e-l-l-a is 'umbrella'.

During single word practice, check that the student understands the meaning of the word.

If the student is having difficulty hearing the word when blending:

- repeat the sounds more than once in succession to help the student 'hear' the word
- model stretching the sounds together without pauses, e.g. nnnnniiiiip, is 'nip'
- use letter tiles and push them together while saying the sounds.

### 3. Teach the high frequency words (words that the student will not be able to sound out)

Tell the student the words and determine any 'tricky' parts by breaking up the word into its sounds. Many high frequency words will be able to be sounded out later as the student learns more sounds and how they are written.

Provide practice through games like matching flash cards and Snap. For extra support, write the high frequency words on cards for the student to refer to as they read.

## Reading tips

In some words, <v> is pronounced /z/, for example 'is', 'as', 'his'.

The suffix <ed> can represent the sound /d/ as in 'rubbed', /t/ as in 'packed' and /id/ as in 'landed'.

Words can contain schwa vowel sounds. The schwa is pronounced as an /uh/ sound, such as in, 'Nana', 'butter', 'across', 'the'. Explore with the student which part of the word has the schwa sound by breaking the word into its sounds. Take note of how the schwa sound is spelt.

## Vocabulary

The words on this page can be used to help the student's comprehension before, during or after reading the book. Link the meanings of words with what the student already knows, show examples or have students act out the words.

- net** – rope woven loosely together
- bat** – a shaped piece of wood used for hitting a ball in some games
- racket** – a round bat with woven strings for hitting a ball
- rocket** – a vehicle for space travel
- a test** – a list of questions for you to answer
- a tie** – a long piece of cloth worn around the neck, usually with a collared shirt.
- soap** – used for washing your hands or body
- umbrella** – a cover to protect you from the rain or sun
- pram** – a baby carrier on wheels



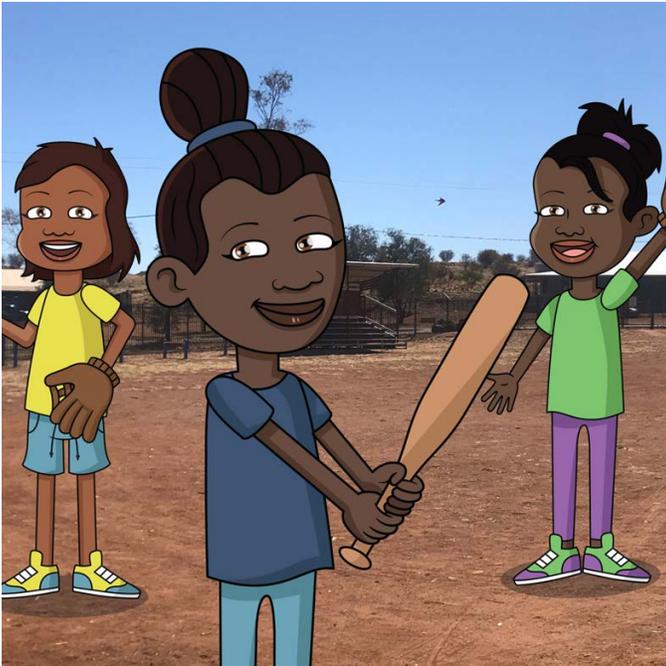
For the rain, what do you need? Soap, a belt, an umbrella or flies?

1



For softball, what do you need?

2



A bed, a net or a bat?

3



To camp, what do you need?

4



A test, a tie, a swag  
or a goat?

5



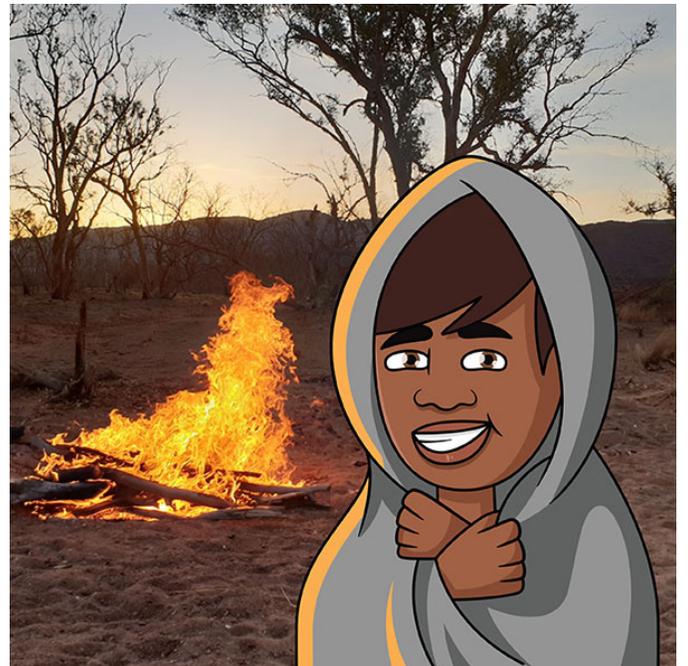
For tennis, what do  
you need?

6



A racket, a rocket or  
a cricket bat?

7



For the cold, what do you  
need? Jam, a pram, a bin,  
a blanket or a snail?

8

## From blending to fluency

To develop fluency, the student needs to re-read the same book multiple times. Students might initially sound out every word and re-read every sentence but, with practice, blending will become more automatic. The fluency chart can be used to develop automaticity of blending by providing single word blending practice.

While reading the book, the student:

- blends the sounds of each unknown word in the sentence
- identifies and reads high frequency words
- re-reads the sentence from the beginning
- discusses the meaning of the sentence

When finished, the student needs to re-read the whole book and practise reading the same book until they can read at a steady pace with minimal sounding out.

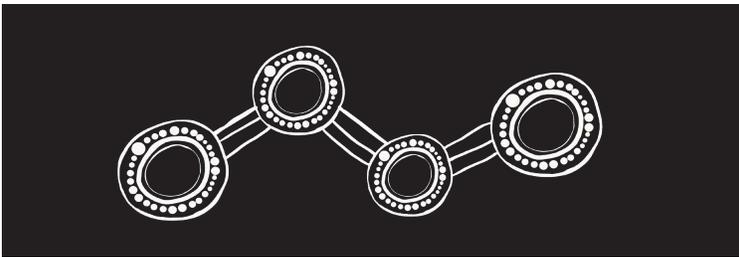
## Making connections - questions and discussion

After the student has read the book, or the relevant page, ask them one or more of the following questions and discuss:

1. Have you ever played softball or tennis before?  
What did you need to be able to play them?  
What other sports have you played?  
Do all sports need the same equipment?
2. Do you go camping? Where do you go?  
What do you take with you?
3. What can you use to keep yourself dry in the rain?
4. How do you keep warm when it is cold?  
Is it easier to get warm on a cold day or to cool down on a hot day?
5. Count the syllables in these words by clapping the beats in the word as you say them: tennis (2); cricket (2); umbrella (3); soap (1); softball (2); blanket (2)

## Fluency chart

or	at	for	tie
bat	bed	tab	net
soap	rain	goat	need
pram	camp	club	belt
snail	socks	flies	soft
rocket	tennis	racket	cricket



### Cover artwork by Elizabeth Close

Elizabeth Close is an Anangu woman from the Pitjantjatjara and Yankunytjatjara language groups in the APY Lands in outback South Australia. She was born in Adelaide and spent much of her upbringing in remote communities, learning her language and receiving cultural education.

*This artwork represents the literacy and numeracy learning journey, and the path towards independent learning. The circles represent the collaborative learning and supports around children with specific learning difficulties, including children, schools, families, SPELD SA and others.* Elizabeth Close, Artist.

### About this series

The SPELD SA Phonic Book Series complements the teaching of reading and writing using a structured synthetic phonics approach. SPELD SA aims to help Aboriginal students engage with phonic books by having characters, content and settings that reflect Aboriginal communities. In developing this series, SPELD SA has consulted with people who live and work in the Anangu, Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands. We understand that the content, settings and characters may not reflect all Aboriginal people and their experiences but hope that Aboriginal students learning to read can find some familiarity in and connection with these books in their literacy journey.

Each set of books introduces a group of sounds for students to blend to read words. The books with a single star icon on the front cover contain a lower word count and less high frequency words. The books with two stars contain a higher word count, a greater number of high frequency words and/or more complex word structure. Please consider your student's ability when choosing a book for them to read. For a comprehensive explanation of the structure of the series, please refer to the SPELD SA website.

### Acknowledgments

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SPELD SA is grateful for the contributions of volunteers for: consultation and project development; writing texts, comprehension questions, charts and games; illustrating, photography and graphic design; character development and cultural advice; speech and language advice. This is a wide community project, with talents, expertise and knowledge being shared for a common purpose - to improve literacy. Thank you all.

Book design by Tricia Smith Design, compilation and additional design by Janet Stone.

SPELD SA Phonic Books follow the sequence of letter-sounds used in the Jolly Phonics synthetic phonics program. The books can be used with other phonics programs.

Set 1	s, a, t, p, i, n
Set 2	c, k, ck, e, h, r, m, d
Set 3	g, o, u, l, f, b
Set 4	ai, j, oa, ie, ee, or
Set 5	z, w, ng, v, oo (book), oo (room)
Set 6	y, x, sh, ch, th (think), th (that)
Set 7	qu, ou, oi, ue, er, ar
Set 8	y (sunny), a (apron), a-e (cake), e (female), e-e (eve), i (silent), i-e (kite), o (open), o-e (home), u (student), u-e (tune)
Set 9	ay (play), ey (they), oy (toy), y (mystery), ea (dream), ie (chief), y (dry), igh (night)
Set 10	oe (toe), ow (rainbow), ow (now), ir (bird), ur (turn), ew (few), au (launch), aw (paw), al (talk)



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