

The Primary Success Notebook



From Primary Success Publications

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It's August!

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I hope you are having a wonderful summer! Suddenly it is August, and primary teachers will be beginning to think about the coming school year.

This issue has many ideas for setting up your classroom and organization before the first day. In some ways you are very lucky - back when I began teaching in the late 1950's there were no teachers' stores and few pre-made charts. Many of my summers were spent making alphabet cards, number cards and colour charts. Hours colouring them with felt pens made them bright. Autumn poems were printed on charts and decorated. It was a lot of work, but the classroom always looked nice. Now these can be purchased, and decoration is much simpler.

Organization and the readiness for the new school year still takes time and effort. It is lucky that our enthusiasm for teaching is renewed by August and we begin to look forward to the start of school. This is a time to begin with a clean slate (so to speak) and most teachers are very happy to get back in the classroom.

Do take time to relax and enjoy August!

Jean

About Primary Success Publications....

We are a Canadian company, based in B.C. on beautiful Vancouver Island. We have been producing resources for primary teachers since 1995. Teachers appreciate the practical easy-to-teach programs in sight reading, phonics, spelling, writing, math, science, social studies and more. A high percentage of our orders come from teachers or schools who are using some of our other items, and we get many new customers because teachers share their pleasure with their colleagues.

If you enjoy 'The Notebook', pass it on to your friends. They can join the e-mail list from the website and receive all the freebies, too!

Go to the website for great free booklets and ideas! Click on 'The Notebook' link and the 'Freebies' link on the home page.



Things To Do Before School Begins

1. Prepare a temporary class list, setting it up on your computer in a database.
2. Get students' information - addresses, birthdates, parents' names, etc. Put this into hard copy files and, again, into the database.
3. Send a postcard or letter to the students (optional, of course).
4. Make name tags for desks, coat hooks, cubbies, mailboxes, etc. You can use a label program for this and print off sheets of labels for each student or class lists.
5. Make a welcome bulletin board. It is a good idea to take pictures of your students on the first day and add these to the bulletin board. It also helps you with the students' names. There are lots of bulletin board ideas in our freebie.
6. Arrange desks and other classroom furniture.
7. Make a seating chart that is easily changed (with Velcro, wipe-off, etc.). Another idea is to do a chart with post-it notes. This makes it really easy to change the seating on the chart.
8. Put up the alphabet and numbers, colour words for Kindergarten and Grade One, poems for the Autumn, etc.
9. Decorate the classroom so it looks welcoming and attractive. Use butcher paper in fall colours on the bulletin boards and interesting edging. You can also use fabric, wallpaper, wrapping paper and other things to cover the bulletin boards.
10. Prepare the word wall. Have a year's word list and make sure there is sufficient room under each letter.
11. Prepare the calendar and opening exercise area. Know how you want your students to sit, and make sure they all can see the different parts of your exercises.
12. Thoroughly prepare lessons for the first day - over-prepare.... The new class will either do much more than you think they will, or much less.
13. Prepare lessons for the first week - tentatively Again, over-prepare.
14. Prepare student files.
15. Organize your supplies - have books, paper, pens, and coloured paper, and know how you want your students to handle pencils and erasers, crayons and glue.
16. Make sheets of computer labels for each student to put on books and other supplies.
17. Begin a folder or binder for substitutes. Also begin a binder or make a file for important information from staff meetings or from the office.
18. Organize the classroom library, having a place for students to read and perhaps books levelled.
19. Know what the classroom rules will be. You will likely want to set up rules with the students - but you should know the ending before they begin.
20. Know your strategies for handling classroom and hall movement, pencil sharpening, washrooms, etc.
21. Make a computer template for weekly newsletter.
22. If you have a class handbook, edit and photocopy for this year.
23. Understand school rules and emergency procedures.
24. Have books picked to read to the class.
25. Make the classroom attractive with plants or flowers.
26. Get a good night's sleep!



Printing

All children must practice printing daily in order to improve the speed of printing. There should be high expectations for neatness and control for each child - differing between children, of course. The goal is to get them to the point of fluent printing, just as we want them to read fluently. Then the child will be able to write fluently, too, and let the ideas flow onto the paper without thinking about the mechanics.

Copying poems or sentences will improve the printing skills but many children will print letters and words without thinking about what they are actually putting on the paper. It is much more beneficial to have a purpose for printing so the students read and think about the printed work.

Teachers with reading groups often want something for the other students to do that is a valuable learning exercise and quiet so she can teach groups without noise or interruption. A printing exercise is perfect for this. Here are some ideas:

- Give the students cloze exercises. They must choose a word to complete a sentence and then print the complete sentence.

I went to _____ at his house. can like play

This can also be done with a list of words, each fitting in one of the sentences.

- Print a good sentence from the mixed words: play like ball. to I

This also reinforces capital letters and periods.

- Match words: these can be the parts of compound words, contractions with the long form, synonyms, etc.

- Add endings: ed, ing, or plurals to a list of words.

- Answer questions in complete sentences:

- Who lives in the house? 'Who' questions are easy to answer, as the student takes out the 'who' and puts in the answer.

- Where does Bill live? When did Bill go? What did Bill do after school? 'Where', 'what' and 'when' questions are answered by beginning with the person or thing in the question. All the examples will begin with 'Bill', of course. This must be taught so the students don't print phrase answers.

- Why did Bill go home? 'Why' questions are the most difficult. There is usually the word 'because' in the answer, but as a sentence can't begin with 'because' there must be part of the question first. Again the answer should begin with the person or thing, tell part of the question and then 'because'.



NOTE: I have offered this before, but maybe you missed it... I have a very old font that I have used for many years. It comes from back in the 1990s! I have no idea where I got it - but it is the best I have found - simple and almost proportioned correctly. (There are so many that are really bad.....) The only thing wrong is that it does not put the lines top and bottom on a capital 'I'. It comes in the three formats below. I like the spacing of the letters and words. I would be happy to send these to you by e-mail. It may have an 'install' button at the top when you open the file - if not, you can manually put it into your fonts - which you will find in the control panel for PCs - slide the file in or cut and paste it. E-mail me at primarysuccess@shaw.ca to ask for these Jean

It looks like this, or can look like this

or it can look like this.

By the way, you fill the lines in the spaces between the words with a forward slash.....

Word Walls

A word wall is only useful if it is used and practiced daily so that the students know every word that is there and where to find it.

Putting Up the Word Wall

First, think how you want to use the word wall. Will all the students be able to see it from the desks? Will you want them to be able to remove a word and take it to their desks? Will you remove words during the year or move words around to keep the words in alphabetical order? If you want to remove words and move them, the word wall will be made differently than if you print words to be permanently under the letters. Do you want a word wall at all - or do you want the sheet in the mini-offices? (Page 11)

Here are some ways to display the word wall.

If you are going to print the words with felt pen under the letters, you may want to decide what words are going to go up during the year to see how large a space should be left under each letter. When you put up the paper, make it two or three layers thick so there is no chance of the ink going through to the board itself. Make columns with a long ruler and a pencil so each row is straight and the first letters of the words in each column will be in neat lines.

The alphabet letters can be stapled to a tackboard, and then words stapled under. Many tack boards are not large enough to display all the words unless the words are fairly small, so test out the size with all the year's words.

If your whiteboards or chalkboards are metal, you can easily put a magnetic strip on the back of the letters and the words. This makes the word wall very easy to change, and the children can remove words and replace them easily. Keep the board looking neat by straightening the words frequently.

You could staple felt to a tackboard (staple it every few inches) and then put a small piece of the hook Velcro on the back of the words. They can be moved easily as long as the felt is really secure.

Some hints:

- Make sure all children can read the words from the desks or from where they work.
- Laminating the words may make them glare from window light so the children can't see them.
- Some teachers use different colours for the words to show different skills. Make sure the printing shows up on the colour.
- Some Kindergarten and Gr. One teachers cut the word shape around the words. This is probably not useful in Grade Two or Three.
- Make the words on the computer, using a primary font (see page 7 - Tables to make words). Use a 'bold' font, and make sure the print is large enough to be seen. You could also print these on coloured paper, or make the letters or words in bright dark colours on a light background.
- Make sure the word wall is always tidy! The children will use it easier and it will add to the room's decoration.

Teaching the Words

The following website gives a good description of teaching the word wall:

<http://olc.spsd.sk.ca/DE/PD/instr/strats/wordwall/>

- In Kindergarten and Grade One many teachers begin the word wall by adding several of the children's names each day until they are all up. This is a good beginning reading experience.



Autumn Ideas

"We found leaves outside and laid a piece of aluminum foil over the back side of the leaf. We taped it all down and then rubbed, gently at first, to make the leaf veins stand out on the foil. The leaves with the big veins turned out best. This is suitable for Grade Two or Three."



Go to this website and look at the wonderful tree shape made from a paper bag.
<http://www.mrsbrownart.com/1st.htm>

Leafy Lanterns or Pictures

Suspend these lanterns for a spectacular array of fall foliage. Place a few bright, colourful leaves on the waxy surface of a 9" x 12" sheet of waxed paper. Cover the leaves with a second sheet of waxed paper, turning the waxy surface to the inside. Using a press cloth, carefully iron (at a low setting) the outer surface of the waxed paper until the leaves are held in place by melted wax.

Fold in half two 2" x 12" strips of yellow, red, orange, or brown construction paper. Insert the upper and lower edges of the waxed paper into the folds of the construction-paper strips and glue in place (like a quilt binding along the long edges of the wax paper).

Form a cylinder by overlapping and stapling together the ends of each construction-paper strip. Attach a 1" x 8" construction-paper handle to the top of the lantern. Hang from the ceiling.

Or..... after pressing the leaves between the wax paper, make two identical paper frames from fall-coloured construction paper and glue one frame over the leaves, turn it over and put the matching frame so both sides look the same. Put these up on the windows for a great autumn look or hand them from the ceiling.

Put a lovely real leaf between two pieces of clear contact plastic and cut it out, leaving a 1 cm. edge around the leaf. This is a great way to use real leaves for display. Use them to make mobiles,

Corn Cob Flowers

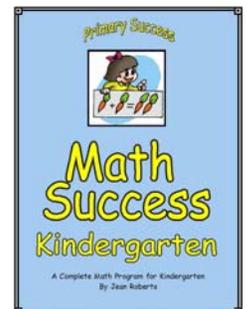
"Buy dried corn cobs from a feed store and cut them into 3 pieces; or buy ears of corn at the store, shuck them, cut them into 2-inch lengths and allow them to dry for a couple of weeks. Place shallow containers of tempera paints at each table. Show children how to dip the end of the corn cob into the paint, then press it onto a paper to create a flower shape. After some practice, give each child a sheet of paper, and ask them to create a garden full of corn flowers. They may use markers or crayons to add stems and centers after flowers have dried."

The Math Success Program

Primary Success Publications has an original math program that has been proven to work very well! Schools that use it report that their math scores have increased and the students are far ahead. The program uses strategies that increase understanding and give students alternative ways to approach math procedures that suit different learning styles. This program is for Kindergarten through Grade Three. Math Success is a complete program with teaching strategies, lesson plans, student practice sheets and assessment.

Go to our website to see sample lessons!

Now there are Word Problem books for your students that can accompany the Math Success program or other program.



"I have been teaching for 14 years and have never had a group of Grade Twos come this far in Math ever. I totally love this program!"

The First Day

Many schools have the students go to their last year's teacher for the first day so that the school knows the enrollment and can put them into classes. If you do this, and are wondering what to do with the children you had last year - here are some ideas.

You could have them write letters of advice (do's and don'ts, rules to follow, etc.) to the new students about being in your class...something light and funny that they can illustrate. Then compile the letters and pictures into a book that you can read to your new students on the first day you have them.

Dear New Students,

I would like to wish you a _____ year in grade one. I had a _____ year with Mrs. _____, and here are some things to help you have a _____ year:

1. Always remember to _____ when you _____.
2. Don't be afraid to _____ if you _____.
3. Never, ever _____ or _____.

Mrs. J. can be really _____, especially when _____.

Something else you should know about Mrs. J. is that she _____.

My favourite memory of grade _____ was _____ because _____.

Good luck! _____

"I made bubble letter names..... I set up a computer page in Word - turning it to the landscape form. I use Comic Sans font and enlarge it to about 200 by highlighting the letter size and typing in the number. Then I go under 'Format' at the top, to 'Font' and then click beside the word 'Outline'. This makes bubble letters of the word. Center the word. Now, I print in each child's name and print them off. The very first morning, when they come in and I am busy, I give them their names and some old crayons and have them colour in the letters. This gives me a bit of time to organize, talk to parents, etc."

"I give my kids an envelope with the letters to make their name and I tell them there is a secret word in there! When they figure it out we glue the letters onto a paper and draw a self-portrait."

"We make little books that the kids can take home and show off how they can 'read'!

Cover: I'm In Grade One - There is a box for them to draw an apple or you can put a graphic here."

Page 1 - I am _____. The child prints the name and draws him/herself

Page 2 - This is my friend _____. The child draws a friend in class and prints the friend's name.

Page 3 - My teacher is (you put this). The child draws a picture of me.

Page 4 - This is the school. I print in the school name and the child draws the school.

I have these photocopied and we do the pages at different times in the first school day."

Primary Success Publications Art Books

Art Through the Year

Here are hundreds of great primary art ideas and activities! This book contains art ideas for Autumn, Halloween, Christmas, Winter, Valentines, Spring and Easter; and Thanksgiving, Remembrance Day, Groundhog Day and St. Patrick's Day, too. Your children will have fun doing the wonderful projects. This is a great collection!

NEW!! Successful Art Lessons

This new book is suitable for all primary grades K to 3, with a wide range of skills. The book has chapters on line, shapes, drawing, colour, pattern, modelling, print making, Canadian (and other) artists and more - and uses a wide variety of mediums. There are photos of the lesson ideas and lots of suggestions to add interest.

More First Day Ideas

Introduce yourself! Welcome the students and talk about what to expect in your class. Go over the schedule with them, discussing lunch, specials, recess, etc., and put the information on a chart or on a weekly timetable that they can refer to.

"I make a sheet of labels (20 to a page) with one child's name per page - the print in bubble letters. On the first day they colour them in. Now there are 20 labels to put on exercise books, pencil cases, coat hook spots, etc."

Play a name game or other circle game to learn all the names: Give each child a name tag or the name on a cord around the neck. Play, for example, 'Who stole (or 'took' if you don't like the word 'stole') the cookie from the cookie jar?' Go through this until the children are comfortable with the sequence and words - then put it to rhythm by slapping the knees with alternate hands. It will take some time and practice to do it in rhythm!

Who Stole the Cookie?

Leader: Who stole the cookie from the cookie jar?

Group: Amanda stole the cookie from the cookie jar.

Amanda: (Point to self) Who me?

Group: Yes, you.

Amanda (shake head): Couldn't be.

Group: Then who?

Amanda: Thomas stole the cookie from the cookie jar.

Thomas: Who me? Etc.



-The children are always eager to see the new classroom books, so do two SSR or DEAR (Drop Everything and Read) times.

- With Grade Twos and Threes, write in the journals at the end of the day. Today they can tell all about the first day of school and what they enjoyed. It will be fun to look back at this!

- Do a class Time Capsule. You could use a Pringles can that has been decorated for the capsule. Each child gets a paper and has to write out their answers to a few questions about their favourite colour, book, food, etc. They copy a sentence or poem in their neatest printing and draw a picture of themselves on the first day of school, and then they trace and colour their handprint on the back. When everyone is done, collect the papers, roll them up, stuff them in the can, and put it away in a place that is out of reach, but in their view. On the last day of school take the tube down and pass back the papers. The children like to see if any of their favourites have changed, and you can encourage them to put their hand on top of the 'old' print to see if they've grown.

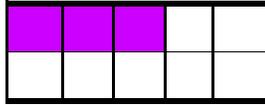
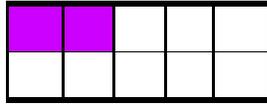
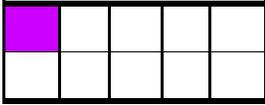
Play Classmates Bingo! Have all the names of the students on a chart and on small cards or popsicle sticks to draw. The children get blank Bingo sheets and fill in the squares with the names of their choice. Then I pull names at random and they cover the names they have with a candy. They love to hear their names called. On the second game draw out the names you haven't called yet and put all the sticks back when every name has been used.

Do 'All About Me' math. How many numbers are part of your life? Your address, phone number, number of people in the family, number of pets, age, etc.

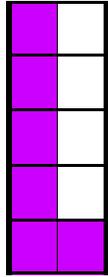
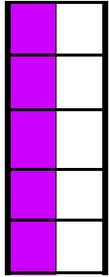
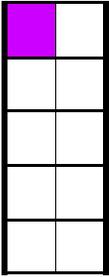
Math Ideas

Working with Ten Frames

Some provinces and school districts are advocating the use of ten frames. From what I have seen, there are several ways of using them. Sometimes they are shown horizontally, and filled from the left end in pairs.



Another author wants them vertically - filling down the first row and then up the second (or it could be down both rows..) The students memorize



how the frames look with each number.

They are used for place value - full tens and the last partly filled for the ones number.

These cards are used for addition with re-grouping.... for example, to add $9 + 5$, 9 squares are filled in the first frame and 5 in the second, and it is easy to see that we can slide one over to fill the first frame and have 4 left for a total of 14.

The idea is that the student will be able to visualize the number patterns and 'see' what needs to be done without the frames later.

The ten frames are used to replace the bundled sticks for place value and the counters and patterns for addition and subtraction.

I think they are a valuable addition to your math program - but like all ideas - keep all your other strategies, too!

"I always thought I was making my kids think until we started a new math series. I complained all last year that what I had been doing worked better ... but now I realize the missing link is talking about what we are doing. The kids need to sit down after they do an exploration of any kind and they need to talk it out. It's amazing how the children think about what they are doing and getting them to explain it to each other helps those that aren't thinking about it, just trying to get through it. Now we sit in a circle after each math class (well, maybe every other) and those who want to talk, tell about how they did whatever they did or what they discovered. I still have those that look like they aren't listening (and maybe aren't) but I've seen a big increase in participation and thought."

"Teach a lot of math games at the beginning of the year. Then when the fast finishers are done, they can play a game that reinforces the skill they are working on. I would also suggest laminating drill sheets and buying some non permanent markers as a math game...for some reason, students seem to love to do drills if they are done with wipe off felts, rather than pencil. Go figure!"

Homework Calendars for 2012 - 2013

Teachers and parents love this great resource! The children take a photocopied page home each month. The calendar gives them an interesting educational activity to do each day, suitable for the grade. This gives the children homework to do, but there is no preparation or marking for the busy teacher. This year we have added a new page for each month called 'Tips for Parents'.

Homework Calendars are available for Kindergarten, Grade One, Two and Three.

Classroom Management

"I get all my children to clean up the floor a number of times every day. I call them 'Floor Monsters'! These monsters HATE having anything on their floor that doesn't belong, so they clean up really well. It is amazing how quickly my floor monsters can tidy the classroom floor!"

"Each teacher in our school has a holder beside the door with a bell-shaped tag note in it with the teachers' name on it. We keep it close to the door where children can reach it. When we need an adult for whatever emergency situation, a student knows to carry it to the office after we hand it to them - and no talking is involved. We are to use it for emergency situations or any situation that could easily get out of control. The whole school practices this and we model it and practice it for the first two weeks of school."

Use clear contact paper to tape down your name tags and desk information. It holds better than packing tape and is easier to remove.

If your children have Elmer glue bottles, take off the spouts and wipe with a bit of Vaseline - this will prevent the glue from clogging lids.

Fingernail polish remover gets permanent marker off whiteboards and desks.

"I take digital pictures of my children on the first day. I take a head-to-toe shot, a waist-to-head shot and a head shot. I use these in a number of ways - graphing, bulletin boards, making books, etc. It is so handy to have the pictures all ready to go!"



Shower Curtains

How many ways can you find to use dollar store shower curtains?

- Create a hopscotch board on the shower curtain. They take a card from a pile of cards with CVC words and place it on the square (instead of tossing an object) and then they have to read or blend the word in order to advance and put the next card in the next square.

- Make a large number line and practice adding by counting on (hopping on to the next numbers) or subtracting by counting down.

- With a wide felt pen, create a large Venn Diagram and give students objects to sort.

- Time - create a large clock, students then use their arms and legs to show the time.

- Patterning - draw patterns and have students extend. Use objects or erasable felts.

- "I drew a huge computer keyboard on a shower curtain with a wide permanent marker, and we used it to spell words and practice our keyboarding! One child says a word and the other child steps out the letters and then jumps on 'enter' to end the word. It is good exercise and they practice their spelling. It's one of the kids' favourite centres! They learn the keyboard as they do it..."

- "I put up curtain rods and hung shower curtains to hide my boxes full of teaching things. The children cut out shapes of falling leaves in the autumn to tape onto it."

- "I put up two drapery rods and bought clear shower curtains over my white board. I used Velcro to put the words up. When I wasn't using the word wall and needed the white board, I pushed the curtain aside."

- Print reading vocabulary words in circles randomly on the shower curtain. The children must jump from one corner to the opposite, only standing on circles - but they have to read the word before they can land on that circle.

Tables and Databases

Making Tables

Tables can be used for your planbook, for making flashcards easily, and for making class lists and mark sheets to print and put in a binder. Here's how:

Open Word. Go under 'Table' and then to 'Insert Table'.

It will ask the number of columns and the number of rows. Click on OK.

You can also choose the Table AutoFormat to make different looking tables.

You can move any line in the table by putting the cursor on it and clicking when you see two little lines. Hold down the cursor and move the line.

Change the number of rows or columns by putting your cursor on the table beside what you want done, clicking on 'Table' at the top and then go to 'Insert' or 'Delete' and then to the row or column, before or after.

Change the font and font size as you would in Word, highlighting the entire table first. Center the print. Print in the desired cell and use the tab to move from cell to cell if you wish.

To make flashcards, pull the corner of the table until it completely fills the page, and test to see the large font size and how many cards you want on the page. You may want the page in 'landscape' rather than 'portrait' - change it under 'File' and then 'Page Setup'.

Before you begin to write anything in a completed table, do a 'Save as...' and then write in the new one. This way you will always have the template.

my	the
go	to
street	park
house	car

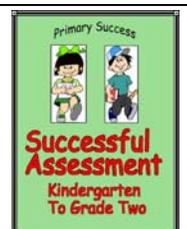
Making databases

You may have Excel on your computer, which opens a database. Some of you have Word and with Word usually comes Works. Open Works, and go to Works Database. Open a blank data base.

A 'field' is a column of names, numbers, etc. For example, if you are putting your classroom library books into a database, you would have a field for the titles, another field for author, etc. Name each field in order and click on 'Add'. If your field is a date or a number, etc., define it by choosing that kind of field rather than 'general'. You can always add more fields later by going under 'Record'. Fill in the information for each book across the fields. When you have a number of items filled in, you can sort them by going under 'Record' and then to 'Sort Records'. Databases are easy and very useful! Use them for test results - put your students' names in the first field and then each test in a separate field. Then you can add the numbers across for every student by making a report that gives you the sum - or even average all the marks. It's a great time-saver!

Successful Assessment - Kindergarten to Grade Two

There are tests and assessments for math, reading, phonics, spelling, and other subjects. This binder includes assessment check lists, screening sheets, running record sheets, writing standards, and more. There are report card comments and sample interim report cards. This is a very useful resource!



Odds and Ends.....

"To keep anecdotal notes on students and notes from parents organized I use a binder. In the binder is a set of alphabetical dividers where students are filed by their last name. Each student has a sheet with all personal info on it that I get from the office. Then I record all my notes on the child and add pages as the year progresses if I need to. Behind this page I insert a page protector for each student. I store ALL notes from parents regardless of what the note is about. It is so easy during the year if I need to check on something or look back at what a parent requested. I never lose any notes from parents this way and all my notes on students are in one place."

Having set routines is very comforting to insecure children, and ones who have behavioural disorders - the more formally set routines, the better. Some children cannot handle change easily, and become nervous or excited and act out when things don't go according to plan. If there must be a change in the daily schedule, talk about it so the students are ready for it.

The decoration and neatness of the classroom also affects students with sensory or behavioural disorders. Clutter, over-decoration, 'stuff' everywhere can ruin the peace for these children, as can noise, movement and commotion.

Model what you expect for every activity, whether it is reading or walking in the hall. This takes a lot of time in the first weeks of school, but pays off handsomely later.

"My idea is an old one. I know a lot of teachers 'number' their students (usually alphabetically). Years ago, I took a set of numbers from an old calendar bulletin board set, and put the numbers at the coat hooks. I covered the numbers with book/packing tape, and there they remain . . . years later. No putting names up each year at the coat hooks. And easy to follow by the children."



Popular Primary Success Resources!

Read Through the Year - Emergent Level - Kindergarten - There are more than 50 little books to photocopy for your emergent readers. These are suitable for Kindergarten and beginning Grade One students. Most of the books are predictable or can be read through picture cues. There are many holiday and seasonal books, alphabet and number books, and more. There is a teacher's guide and a worksheet or exercise to accompany each book.

Read Through the Year - Early Reading Level - Grade One - This binder also contains more than 50 little books to photocopy. There are many holiday and seasonal books, books about the children's daily lives, favorite fairy tales, interesting stories and books to go with your themes. These books are perfect for your Guided Reading lessons.

Successful P.E. This primary book has lesson plans, gross motor activities, skill training, indoor and outdoor games galore - and lots of ideas to make your P.E. lessons fun and successful. There are exercises, classroom breaks and games for recess. This book is suitable for teachers from Kindergarten to Grade Three.

Successful Science Lessons Teachers are loving the books of lessons for Kindergarten, Grade One and Grade Two. Everything is laid out in sequence, so your preparation is minimal. Look on our website for sample units.

Successful Social Studies The books for Kindergarten, Grade One and Grade Two are very popular! The sequential lessons follow the curriculum and have great lessons and follow-up sheets for the students - and lots of ideas to add even more interest. Look on our website for sample units.

The Successful Sight Reading Program

This series is widely used in the classroom, especially for the children who are slower to learn to read. These books give them the needed repetition and give you many strategies to help them learn. These books are also popular with Special Education teachers, as they are easy to teach and contain everything needed for success. For more information, go to the P.S.P. website.

Successful Sight Reading - Part One / Part Two / Part Three / Part Four

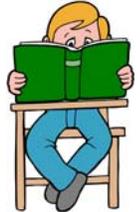
This program is very popular and is being used with great success, both in the classroom and in Learning Assistance rooms with students who have difficulties with early reading. The Successful Sight Reading books have daily lesson plans, with lots of teaching strategies and practice sheets. It has everything you need to teach beginning reading successfully! Part One teaches the first 100 sight words so that your Grade One students soon become readers, and Part Two teaches the next 150 words. Part Three and Four continue the sequential program. It is well organized, simple to follow and the program has proven results.

Little Books to Accompany Successful Sight Reading - Part One / Part Two / Part Three

These binders each have more than 50 little books for you to photocopy for your students. These little books match the lessons in Successful Sight Reading - Part 1, 2 and 3. These will give your children the extra reading practice that they need, and the little books are fun, too!

"My children's reading has greatly improved with the Successful Sight Reading program! Thanks for this wonderful resource!" R.M.

"I am impressed with how quickly the students were able to read using the reading programs!" K.B.



Successful Phonics - Part 1 / Part 2

These programs will give you everything you need to teach phonics successfully. Part 1 is a complete phonics program for Grade One and Part 2 is for Grade Two students. There are specific daily lesson plans, strategies for teaching the sounds and blending, reproducible reading sheets, flashcards, and reproducible booklets so the children can practice their skills in actual reading material. Successful Phonics is easy to teach, and is explained in simple lessons.

Sight Reading - Start Right Kindergarten This program teaches the first 30 words in Kindergarten with hands-on strategies and lots of interesting reading practice and little books. Teachers love it!

Favourite Websites

Back to school ideas.....

<http://fun-n-first.blogspot.ca/2011/07/back-to-school-first-day-in-first-grade.html>

http://secondgradelockerroom.com/back_to_school_ideas.html

<http://teacher.scholastic.com/professional/backtoschool/classmanagement.htm>

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