

Dedicated to:

Colin, Dermot, Barnaby and Grace.

Acknowledgements:

To all the students, teachers, parents, colleagues, friends and family whose wisdom illuminates and inspires my learning.

Marcella



Learning Centres Resource

by Marcella Reiter



INTERNATIONAL

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Introduction

MIOOW®-Magic 100 Words Resources

This manual, together with the MIOOW® – Magic 100 Words Playing Cards - is designed to rapidly improve children's recognition and processing of the important words in reading and writing. Through the fun and interaction of accelerated learning, reading, fluency and comprehension skills are greatly enhanced. Rapidly increasing the number of exposures to these words promotes easy recall and storage in long-term memory.

Research

In English, there are 100 frequently occurring words that make up, on average, half the words found in reading and writing (Davidson and Wicking, 1994}. MIOOW®

is the acronym for Magic 100 Words. The Magic 100 Words (Magic Words®) literacy activities and games promote automaticity, that is the instant recognition and processing of words. This significantly improves reading fluency and flexibility. Mastering half the words used in reading and writing makes the task of reading and writing "magically" easier.

Every language has a group of common words which are in constant use. They make up the framework of the language - the essential structure which helps you to read other words ... These words are called Basic Sight Words because they must be known at sight - instantly ... They provide the framework from which other words in the sentence can be worked out, using context clues. (Andrew, 1997)

Extensive and automatic word knowledge frees fluent readers to focus on the meaning of what they read rather than stopping to work out unfamiliar words. (Perfetti, 1985)

Fluent readers read at a speed and ease that promotes intonation and expression. There appears to be a strong correlation between reading speed and reading accuracy. An ever-increasing core of automatic words helps children become fluent and flexible readers. (Pinnel and Fountas, 1998)

Studies have shown that early literacy attainment correlates highly with positive long-term academic and life outcomes. Indeed, the development of reading competency greatly strengthens self-esteem.

As there is a narrow window of opportunity in the early years of schooling to develop life-long readers, it is crucial that children are given every chance to master the complex task of reading.

Automaticity and Comprehension

The Magic Words® literacy activities and educational card games promote automaticity, which significantly increases reading fluency, flexibility and comprehension.

One essential component of speed and automaticity in reading is an extensive vocabulary of words recognised instantly by sight. These words are often referred to as "sight words" or "sight vocabulary". Being able to

read many words automatically by sight contributes massively to fluent reading and is the most efficient way to unlock the meaning of any text. (Westwood 2001)

Studies worldwide consistently highlight the link between a continuously increasing bank of

Languages

Logic

Corpus Callosun

Mathematics

Numbers

Sequences

Words of a song

Words of a story

LEFT

HEMISPHERE

Rhythms

Music

Images

Colour

Tune of a song

Pictures of a story

RIGHT

automatic sight words and improved comprehension. The employment of Magic Words® strategies provides teachers and parents with an explicit and systematic approach to ensure that these essential words are mastered.

Brain Research

Being able to read many

words automatically by

sight contributes massively

to fluent reading

The brain is physically divided in two - the left and right hemispheres. These hemispheres are connected by a network of nerves known as the corpus callosum. The left hemisphere is understood to control, among other things, language, speaking,

writing, mathematical processes, logical thought, sequencing and the function of analysis, while the right hemisphere concentrates mainly on creativity, music, imagination, spatial patterns, colour recognition and sees the

simultaneously has been shown to greatly accelerate learning. The Magic Words® playing cards and literacy resources have been intentionally designed to make maximum use of words and colour to engage both hemispheres of the brain (language - left, colour - right), thus accelerating the mastery of these most important words.

whole picture. Engaging both hemispheres of the brain

Memory

Long-term memory, working memory and how people learn are part of the exciting discoveries of cognitive psychology. An important element of learning to read and write is actually remembering how words look and being able to recognise and recall them with ease.

Think of the effort and concentration involved as young children learn to tie shoelaces, a task which is initially all consuming. In the beginning, it takes their entire attention and even the slightest distraction interrupts and overloads their thinking. As they do it again and again, the steps in the process become integrated into one skill. Eventually, the task becomes part of long-term memory and they are able to do up laces easily and automatically, even while talking to others or focusing on other things.

Storing the frequently used words in long-term memory, so that they become automatic, greatly enhances a child's ability to read and write fluently. As fluency increases, so does comprehension. As reading for meaning becomes easier, the complex task of learning to read becomes enjoyable, meaningful and worthwhile.

Recognition and Retrieval

Learning to recognise a word is a necessary initial step before being able to retrieve a word for use when writing.

It is important to understand that there are two distinct stages in successfully learning to store and retrieve a word from long-term memory. The first stage is successful when a child can discriminate visually among the different words presented in a group or list and can point correctly to the target word when the teacher pronounces it. This stage uses recognition and involves the relatively easy matching of an auditory stimulus to the visual symbol. The second and much more demanding stage requires ... retrieval of the word and its pronunciation from one's own memory. (Westwood, 2001)

Literacy activities in this manual, such as Magic Memory and Wizards and Lizards, are ideal recognition games to employ before moving onto more complex retrieval activities such as Beat the Clock, Wish and finally the challenge of writing.

Learning Rates

The effectiveness of Magic Words® results, in part, from its acknowledgment of the fundamental differences in how people learn.

Essentially, we all move along the road of learning at different speeds. Teachers and parents intuitively know

this from their own experience and from observations of their children. The same can be said of reading rates. Some children master a new word in just a few exposures, while others may need to see a new word hundreds of times before they can say, read and write it competently.

From a very early age, people develop preferred ways of learning. Many of those children who do not succeed at school have learning styles that are not easily catered for by traditional teaching methods.

Teachers who are aware of the different learning styles incorporate into their practice a variety of techniques, activities and resources to ensure the best learning conditions for all the children in their class. (See Literacy Centre Resources on page 8.)

The most fundamental styles in learning are Visual, Auditory and Kinaesthetic.

Visual learners tend to prefer learning through seeing things. They like to read, take notes, and use diagrams and mind maps. Pictorial clues and instructions are a preferred way of receiving and expressing information. For them to learn new words, it is best that they are presented in written form, preferably in colour. They can visualise the words in their mind.

The coloured Magic Words® playing cards together with games such as Magic Memory, Guess What Word and Alphabet Euchre, are highly supportive of this learning style.

Auditory learners enjoy listening and talking. They learn best through lectures, talks and audio media. They are good at giving and receiving verbal instructions and often learn through self-talk.

Hearing how a new word sounds, syllabification, sounding, "stretching out" and hearing words in context assists auditory learners. They enjoy games such as Wish, Sentence Building and Wordlin's® Word, where the words are called and spoken.

Kinaesthetic and haptic learners tend to learn through their senses using movement and action.

They like to move around, pace while they are thinking, and learn through doing. In learning a new word, they are greatly assisted by "feeling" the word – for example, by making it with playdough or clay, writing it in a tray of sand, glitter or other impressionable material, tracing it onto textural material like sandpaper or silk, having it traced onto their back or tracing it onto someone else's. They may also learn by selecting the set of letters from a 'Feel Bag' or making it with magnetic letters on a board. Computer activities such as typing out focus words, varying the font and colouring the word are also useful.

> The combination of touching and manipulating the Magic Words® playing cards is of great value to kinaesthetic learners as they are physically involved in the activities. These learners delight in games such as Wizards and Lizards,

Wild Word and in performing Magic Tricks.

Clearly, the more senses engaged during learning, the better the memory storage. Teachers who present material in lots of different ways are more likely to cater to individual learning styles and to rapidly improve

Learning Styles

"I hear and I forget,

I see and I remember;

I do and I understand."

Ancient Chinese Proyerb

Learning Centres and Literacy Activities

Philosophy

The Magic Words® activities assist teachers and students to integrate mastering the 100 most frequently used words, as they are encountered in childrens' reading, through practical, highly focused activities that can be easily used with the whole class, small groups or individuals.

Creating successful Learning Centres means providing optimal learning experiences. This involves understanding the following principles which support students to become LITERATE:

Learner-centred

Learner-centred teaching builds upon each child's knowledge, skills and abilities in clear, concise and sequential stages. It requires targeted, explicit, systematic teaching that moves children from the known to the unknown in achievable, successful steps.

Immersion

Immersing children in a wealth of printed material is vital—books, magazines, newspapers, advertising brochures, charts, labels, lists, wordwalls, menus, songs and noticeboards. Students also benefit when the classroom features lots of samples of printed material based on their own shared experiences and interests.

Teaching Explicitly

Teaching explicitly the skills and concepts of reading and writing that must be mastered is an integral part of the process. Successful programs incorporate oral language, reading to children, language experience, guided reading, modelled reading, shared books, reciprocal teaching, shared writing, interactive writing, modelled writing, independent writing and guided writing.

Expectations

Expectations, either high or low, have a powerful effect upon learning. Every child needs positive, encouraging messages that they will succeed, as well as small, achievable tasks that reinforce and promote confidence.

Responsibility

Responsibility and independence are essential to motivated, life-long learners. Learning Centres encourage self-reliance which helps instill confidence in one's own abilities.

Authentic Practice

Authentic and purposeful activities provide real and appropriate ways to practice new skills. A rich, diverse range of tasks greatly enhances learning outcomes.

Trial and Error

Trial and error provides useful learning experiences as children reflect upon mistakes and develop strategies to overcome them. Risk-taking is an important part of literacy development.

Evaluation

Evaluation and ongoing feedback empower learners towards improvement and the establishment of new goals.

Learning Centres

Learning Centres provide the opportunity for teachers to target work activities to the individual needs of students at various levels within the one class or group.

MIOOW® Magic 100 Words - Learning Centres Resource is designed to reinforce, consolidate and extend mastery of the Magic 100 Words within the literacy program.

It is recommended that teachers using the Magic Words® resources begin by assessing each child. Through a combination of recording a child's reading on a Running Record, observations during guided-reading, and administering the Magic 100 Words Recognition Test, a child's skill level can be ascertained.

The determination of this level then establishes the starting point from which teaching priorities may be decided. Ideally, words are selected from a child's current reading; material. Choose around nine familiar words together with about three words with which the child is unfamiliar or hesitant. These 12 words then form the basis from which the card games can be played and from which literacy activities may be generated. (Beginners may start with just two or three words from a familiar or shared book, eg. I like ... or I can look.) Once total familiarity with the new words is achieved, remove three (initially) familiar words and then add a further three unfamiliar words.

The capacity to cope with new words will vary between children, therefore the number introduced in each learning cycle must be individually tailored by the teacher, to ensure that a child's optimal learning rate is not overloaded.



The Magic 100 Words form a nucleus that can explode into thousands of additional words.

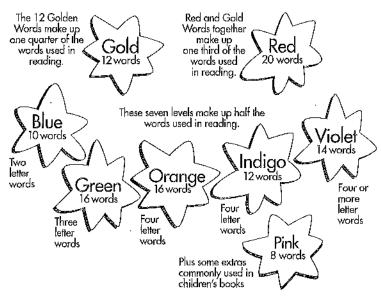
The card games and literacy activities support the learning of sounds and patterns in words. As children transfer their knowledge of words and parts of words to form new words, they exponentially increase their word knowledge and reading skills.

Making Learning Centres

The Magic Words® Literacy Activities are designed to be:>>>

- Photocopied onto coloured paper or card appropriate to each of the coloured levels.
- Laminated for durability and longevity.
- Cut-out, assembled and folded as described.
- Stored in plastic pockets, freezer bags, tubs or plastic containers.
- Labelled for ease of identification and re-use.

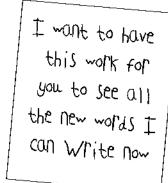
Magic 100 Words Levels



Assessment, Recording & Reporting

The Magic Words® Recognition Test, Writing Error Analysis and Record Forms can be copied onto white copy paper, completed and kept in each student's

portfolio. They can then be used for reporting, evaluation and planning. Many teachers keep student portfolios which demonstrate each student's learning and achievements. Students and teachers select pieces of work that illustrate progress, increased knowledge, new skills and



enhanced learning. Students should be encouraged to reflect upon and record insights about selected pieces of work.

Parents

It is important to encourage parents to be involved in their children's literacy development. At home parents can read to and with their children daily. Reading to children regularly and discussing what has been read, greatly enhances a child's oral language and comprehension skills. Also, many schools have a team of dedicated parents and friends who are willing to assist. They can copy, laminate and prepare the activities for classroom use; assist with the organisation and implementation of literacy activities in the classroom; and reinforce and consolidate the activities at home with their children.

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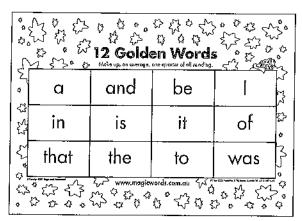
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Making the Most of Magic Words®

Level Placemats

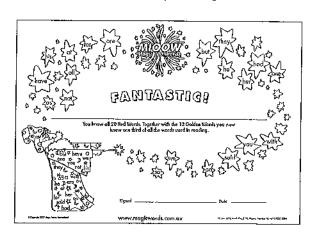
The level placemats can be used in a number of ways:

- As a Bingo game, where the teacher or small group leader either calls the word from the Magic Words[®] Playing Cards, or, for beginners, displays the card allowing the child to match the word on their placemat.
- Matching activities can be made by copying the placemat twice and cutting out the words from one placemat for sorting and matching on the other.
- For both school and home, so that the child is constantly being exposed to the set of words they are learning.



Certificates

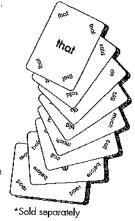
A certificate is provided for each level to celebrate the recognition of the words in that level. The child should be awarded the certificate as soon as he or she is able to name each of the words in the level. The words are printed on the certificate, providing further reinforcement.



Playing Cards – Games and Activities

Magic Words® Playing Cards* are used in a variety of literacy activities to reinforce, revise and consolidate literacy concepts, according to the individual needs and learning styles of each child.

Pages 25–29 provide additional games to those in the Magic Words[®] Playing Cards Instruction Booklet.



A take home Magic Words[®] Box is an enjoyable way to promote the reinforcement and consolidation of the words at home. Children can select their favourite Magic Words[®] playing cards to take home in the box and play with family and friends.

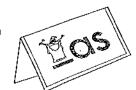
Sorting Activities

These activities have been designed to encourage children to focus on the particular patterns and features of words using the Magic Words® Playing Cards:

- Words that begin with a vowel or a consonant.
- Number of letters in each word (1-6 letters).
- Tricky Words to Spell and Easy Words to Spell.
- Words in Words.

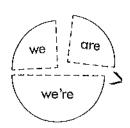
Words in Words

Word cards are folded so children can see the small words contained within larger words. The reverse side allows for self-correction.



Contractions

This encourages children to sort and match the two words with their corresponding contraction. Extension activities may include looking for contractions in text, putting them in sentences, stories or poems, and taking part in various oral activities.



Wizards and Lizards

This board and dice game allows children ample opportunity to see, say and hear the words. Extension activities may involve naming the words upon which they land, saying each word along the way, or putting the words into a sentence when students land on a word square.

Jumble Placecards

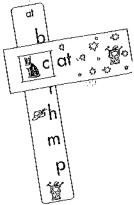
The cards are folded to stand like a placecard with the large, bold word facing the student. Using only the letters



in the word, students create as many words as possible. Inside Wordlin's® cape there is a clue as to how many words might be found!

Word-Slides for Onset and Rime

The Word-Slides provide a large number of activities for onset and rime. These activities are an excellent way to increase a child's word knowledge and the ability to "make and break" words. The initial sound is put with a constant rime to create new words, for example: at, bat, cat, fat, hat, mat, pat, rat, sat, brat, chat, flat, that.



Sort and Say, Homophones, Opposites

These activities can be used for Sort and Say, Matching, Magic Memory, Dictionary Definitions, Writing Activities and various Word Study Activities.

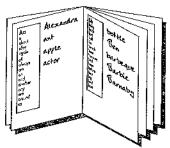


Sentence Pyramid

The pyramids provide the opportunity to make a vast number of three-word sentences. Students can say, write, act out and illustrate; or find as many sentences as possible in a given time.



Personal Dictionary



These word strips may be used in a word study book, in a personal dictionary, or to form the basis of a spelling checklist. They assist students in developing dictionary skills and are one of the best aids to

discovering the spelling of words they want to write. These strips encompass the most frequently used word lists from many of the commonly used sources.

Templates

Letter to Wordlin®

This activity provides an opportunity to introduce another writing genre. Children enjoy writing letters and receiving replies.

Wordshape Templates

These templates encourage children to look at the shape of words and to support letter placement, size and formation when learning to write words.



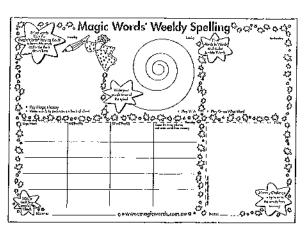


Teachers can use these templates daily, on their taskboards, to cue children to appropriate learning centre activities.



Magic Words® Weekly Spelling

This sheet features a variety of activities to be covered over a week to learn a particular set of words that a student wishes to master.



Student Profile

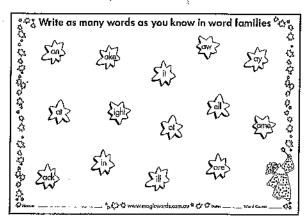
Teachers may wish to keep some of these sheets in each child's portfolio of work as samples for planning, evaluation and reporting.

Wordlin's® Word Party

This task allows children to write as many words as they know and record their increasing bank of written words,

Word Families

This involves recognising patterns in familiar words to make new words. Using orthographic analogies and onset and rime, children can say, write and read many new words with this sheet. All the patterns included are from the list of dependable rimes.



Magic 100 Words Recognition Test

An individually administered test to record a child's knowledge of the most frequently used 100 words. Instructions, test sheet and record forms are all provided to assist with recording, evaluation and planning.

Writing Error Analysis Record Form

Formally analysing a child's spelling errors regularly, provides valuable information about his/her knowledge of the phoneme-graphene system. Select one or more writing samples that have been re-read and edited by the child. Record the information on the Writing Error. Analysis record form, prioritise subsequent teaching foci and store in a portfolio for further planning, evaluation of progress and reporting.

Magic 100 Words Record Forms

Record-keeping forms are provided to assist teachers to keep an accurate record of individual progress and class results.

7

Learning Materials and Games

Alphabet letters, tiles and blocks, alphabet stamps

Books – picture books, library books, novels, class made books and student's books

Note pads, paper, joffers

Stickers, transfers, glitter, tape, staplers, hole punch, string, glue, glitter glue Magnetic letters – upper and lower case, ots of colours, different sizes and styles

Baking trays or metal boards for magnetic letter activities

Flash Cards, Scrabble, Boggle, Up Words Word Games – Magic 100 Words and More Magic Words® Playing Cards,

Pictures from magazines, brochures and pamphlets to describe, sort and classify and write about



Writing Materials

Chalkboards and dusters Paper, card, index cards

Whiteboards and markers

Writing books for secretarial and authorial work

pens, rainbow pencils (single multi-coloured pencils) Coloured pens, pens, highlight markers, fluorescent Spiral pads, bulky pads, scrap books, notepads, "Post-It" notepads - all sizes, shapes and colours crayons, glitter-crayons, writing pencils

Word Study Resources

oictionaries, thesauruses Atlases, dictionaries, directories,

recording personal word lists Personal dictionaries for

Liferacy

Word Wall – blank cards or stars to add to words on the wal

Word Family charts

Magic Words® Deskmat for each student

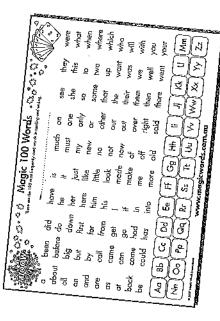
Resources

Cente

Word mobiles

Handwriting charts to reinforce letter formation

Storage items – freezer bags, Click Zip Snap bags, plastic containers, cardboard boxes, plastic tubs



high frequency, blends, phonograms, dipthongs

Word lists – alphabetical,

Several good quality Word Study teachers'

Teacher Resources

manuals and classroom activity books

individual index cards to record information,

Magic 100 Words Recognition Tests Checklists of letters and sounds,

high frequency words, phonograms, etc.

- first drafts of writing, conference notes,

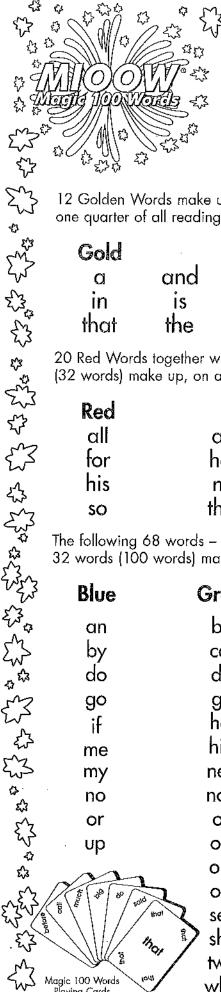
Student profile information

Reading Materials

biographies, library books, novels, class made books Books – picture books, encyclopedias, factual texts, and students' books

Magazines, flyers, junk mail, brochures, newspapers Poems, posters, signs, word mobiles, Word Walls

STANTE STANT SO STANTE STANTE



Magic 00 Words

\$ \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

12 Golden Words make up, on average, one quarter of all reading:

Gold

and \mathbf{O} in ÌS the that

be iŧ to

was

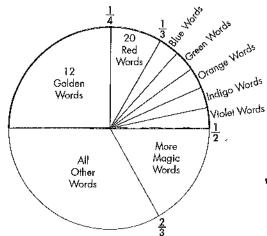
20 Red Words together with the above 12 Golden Words (32 words) make up, on average, one third of all reading:

are

had

not

they



Red

Magic 100 Words Playing Cards

all for his SO

as have on we

at he one with

but her said you

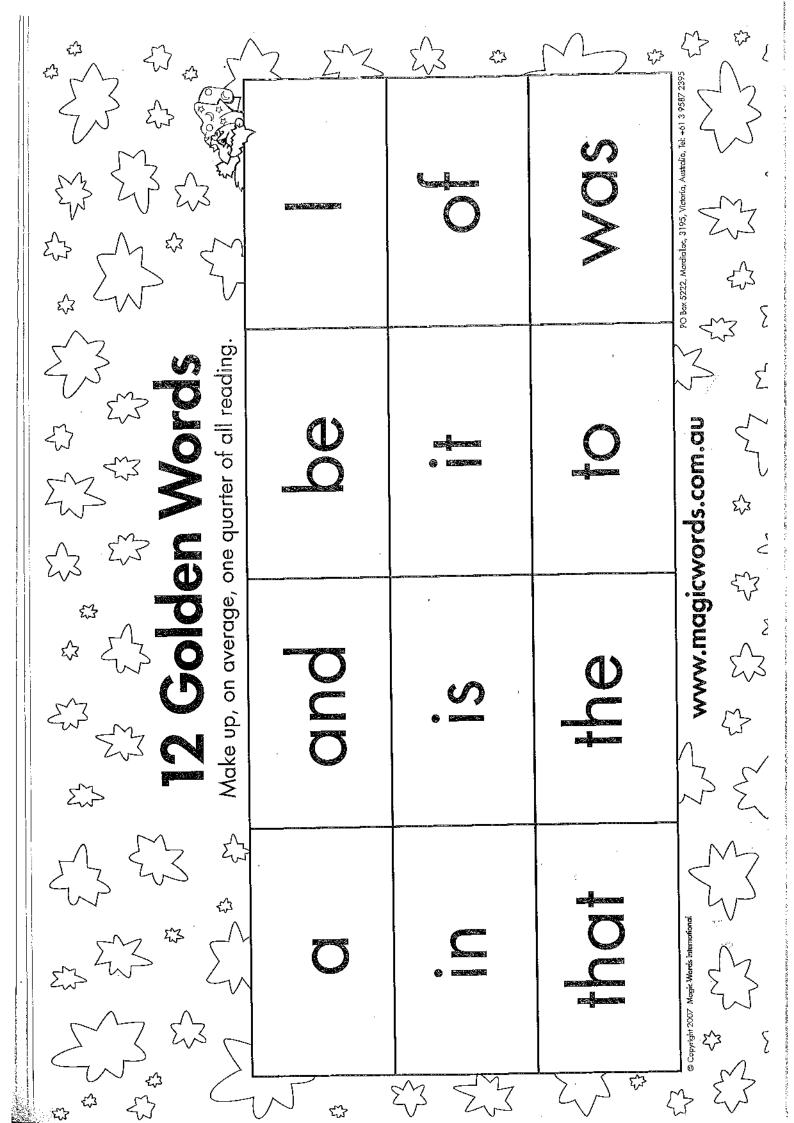
The following 68 words – Blue, Green, Orange, Indigo and Violet Words, together with the above 32 words (100 words) make up, on average, one half of all reading:

Blue	Green	Orange	Indigo	Violet
an	big	back	cail	about
by	can	been	come	before
do	did	came	here	could
go	get	down	make	first
if	has	from	must	little
me	him	into	only	look
my	new	just	some	more
no	now	like	then	other
or	off	made .	were	right
up	old	much	what	their
0.0 -	our	over	will	there
\$ 80 Solid	out out	them	your	want
E Som	see see	this	•	where
The the	she she	well		which
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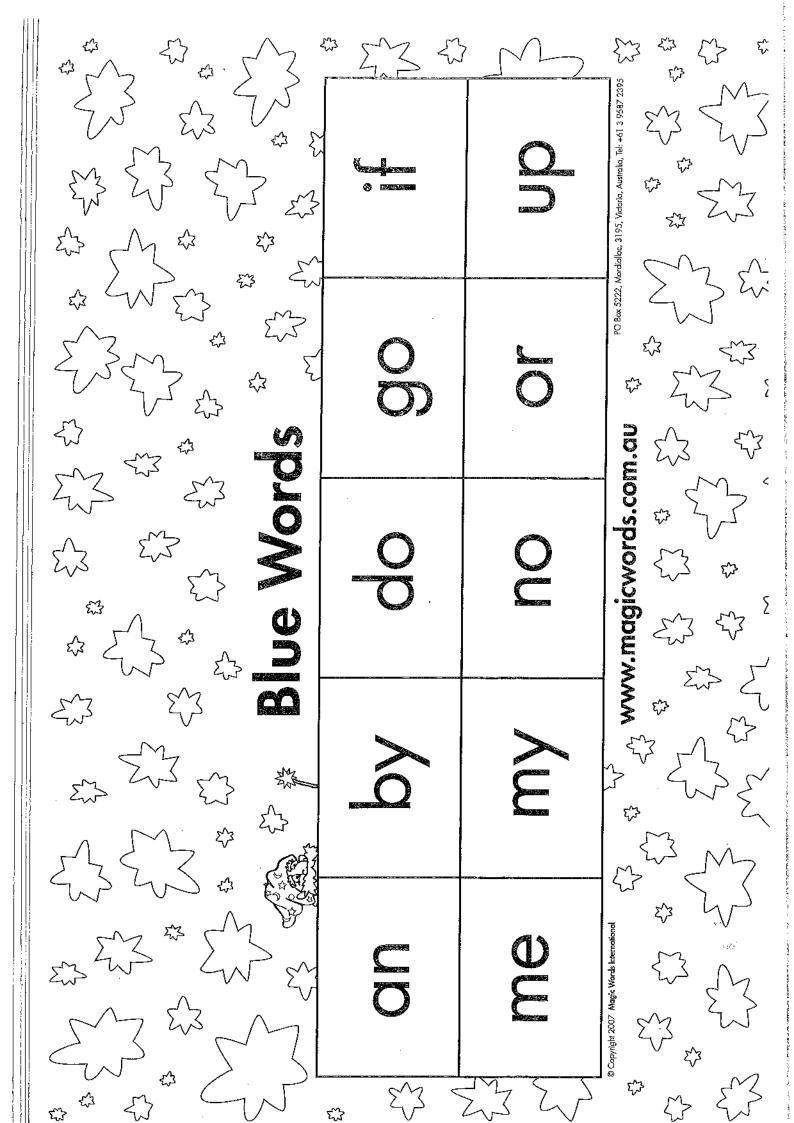
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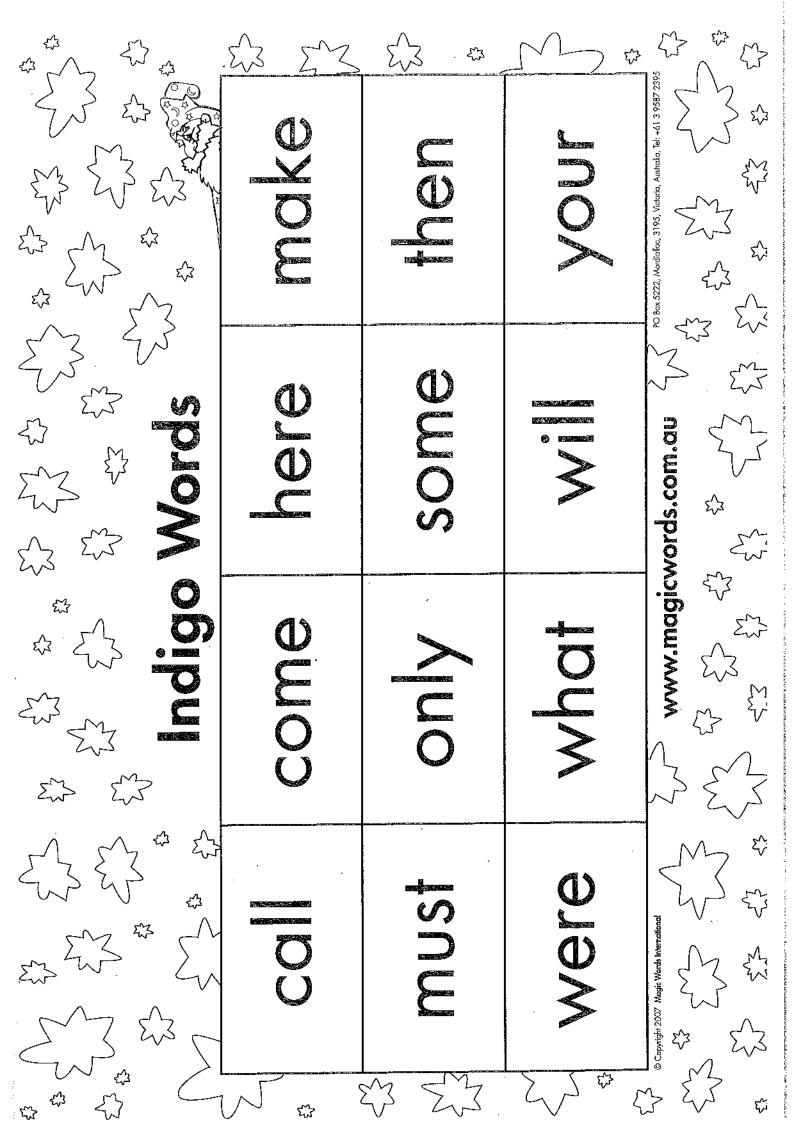


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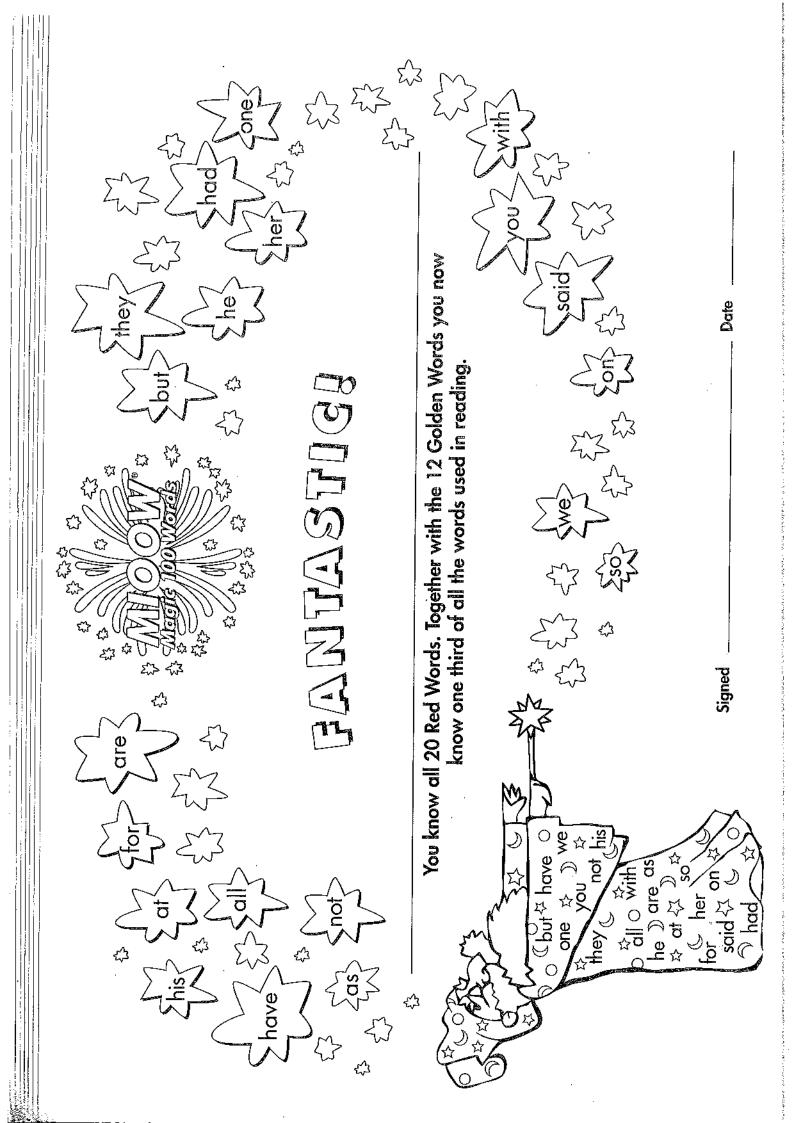


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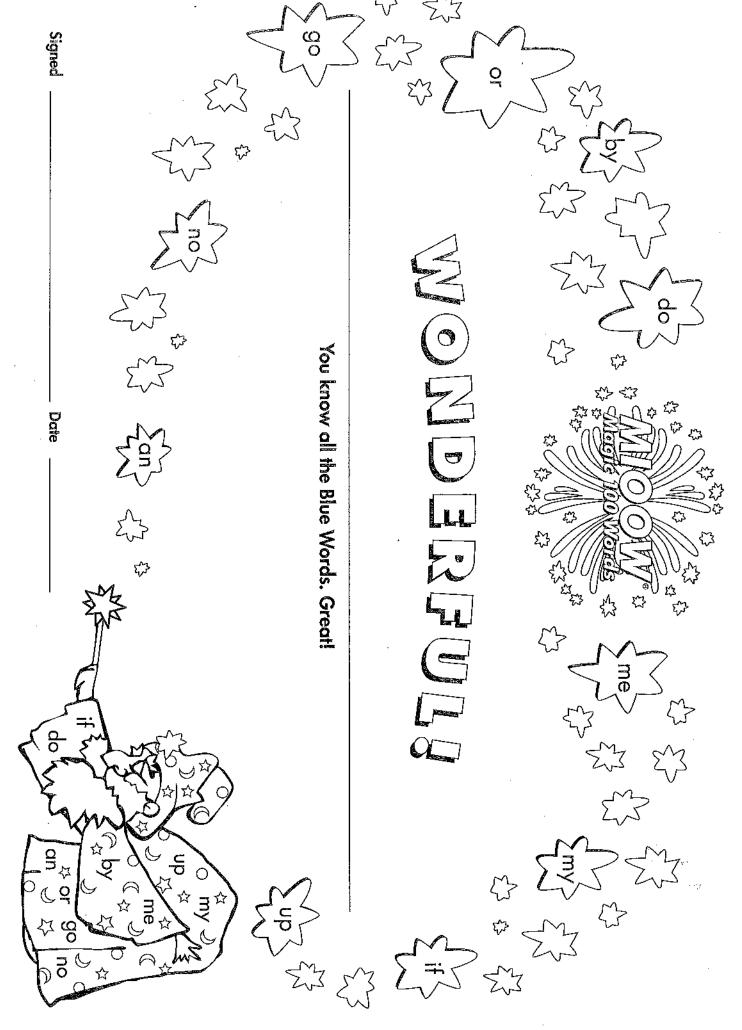
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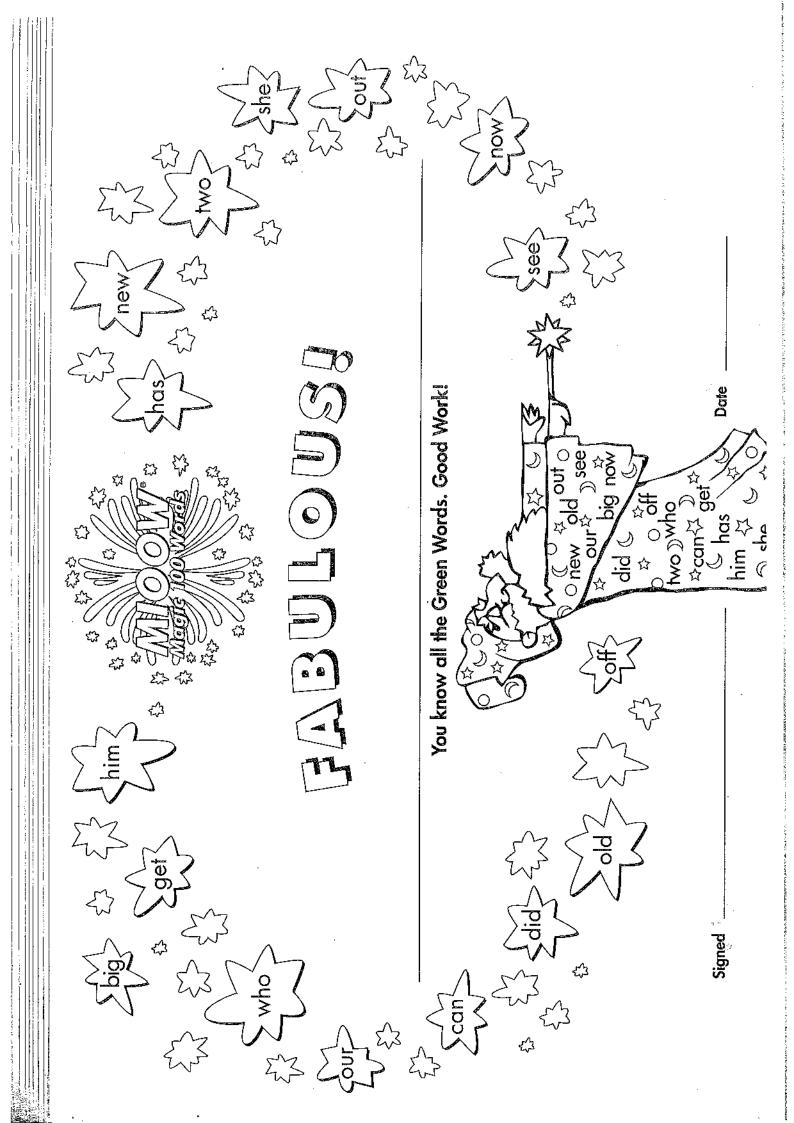


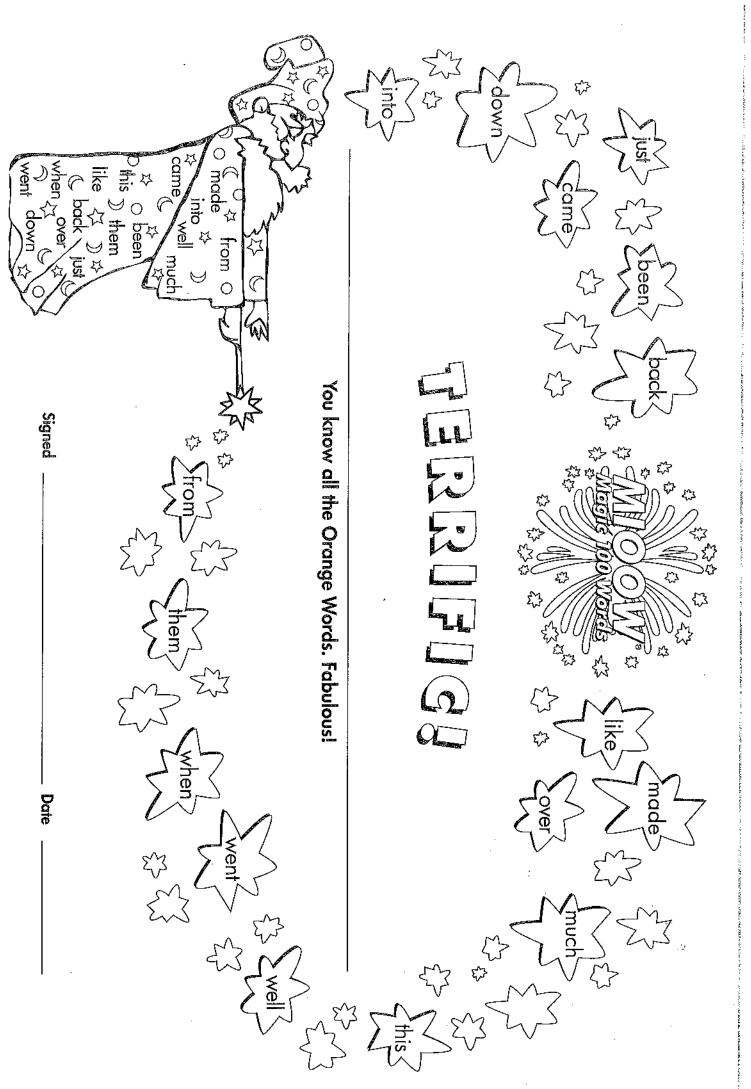
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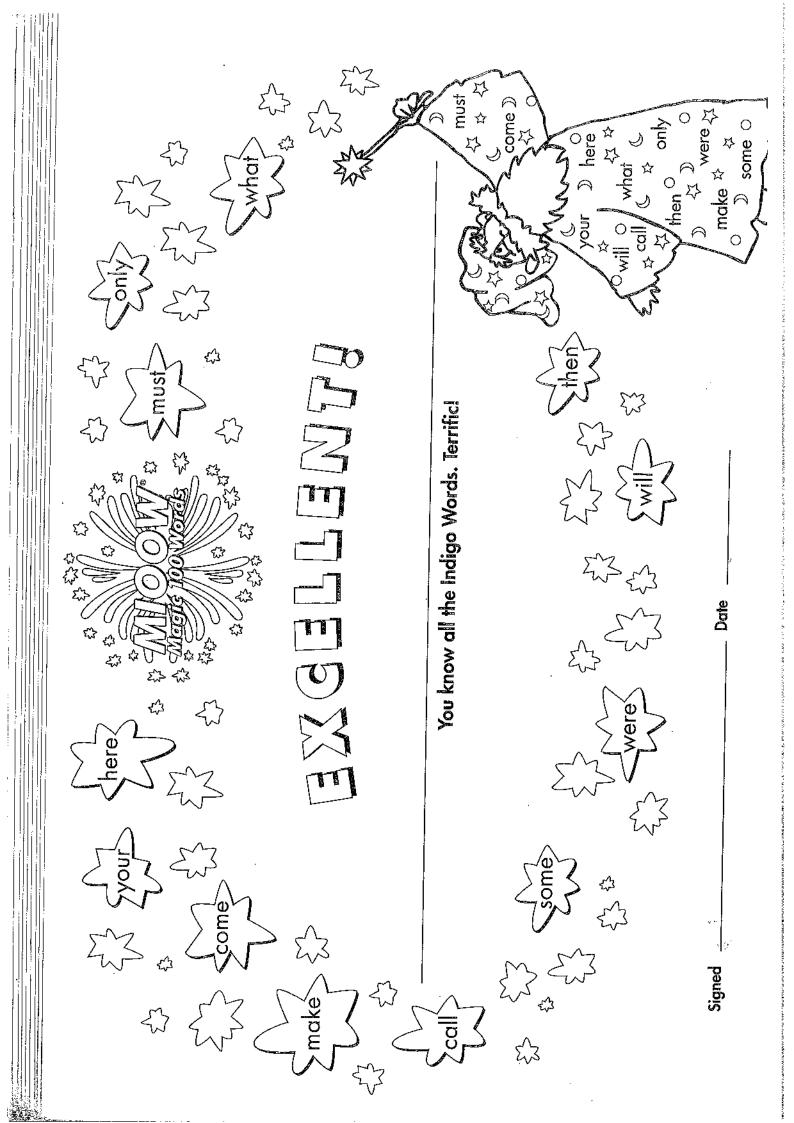


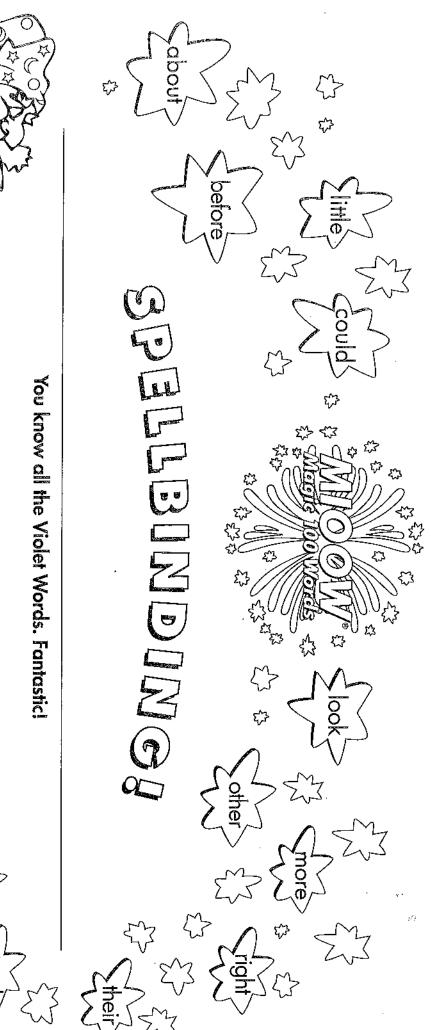
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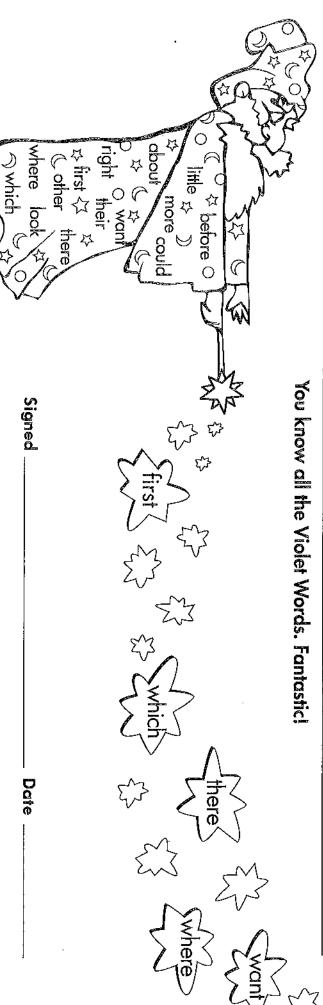


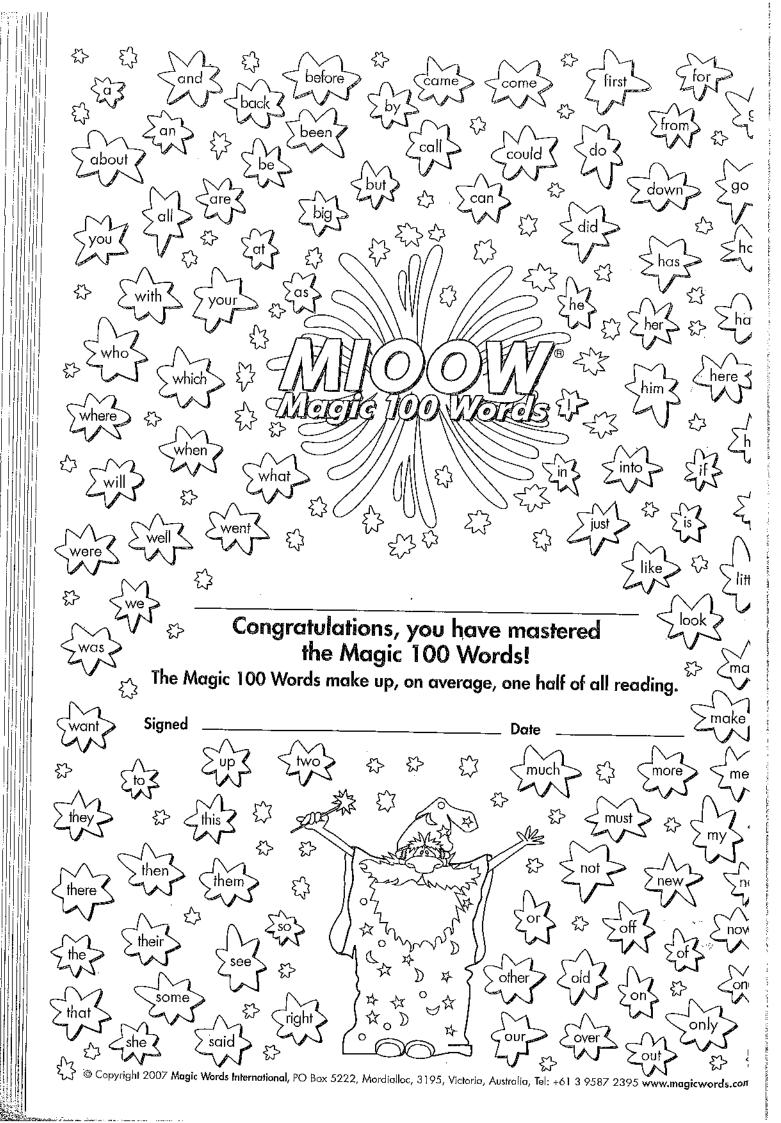








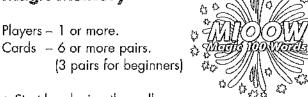




Magic Memory

Players – 1 or more.

(3 pairs for beginners)



- Start by placing the wellshuffled pairs in neat rows and columns, face down on a table.
- Play begins with one player turning over two cards and naming them.
- If a pair is turned over, the player keeps the pair and has another turn.
- · If no match is made, turn the cards back down and the next player can turn over two cards.
- Play continues with each player in turn naming two cards in search of matching pairs. An extra turn is given each time a player has successfully used their

"Magic Memory" to find a pair. Play continues until all the

cards are paired. The winner is the player with the most number of pairs at the end of the game.



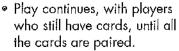
Wild Word

Players - 3 or more. Cards - 5 pairs per player and 1 unpaired card, the "Wild Word",



- Start by dealing five cards to each player from a well-shuffled set. Remaining cards are placed face down in the centre to form the pile.
- Each player checks their hand for pairs placing them face-up on the table. Additional cards are taken from the pile to ensure each player begins with five cards.
- Play begins when one player selects a card from the hidden hand of the player to their right. If this creates a pair, the player places the pair on the table and selects an extra card from the pile.

• If no pair is made, the player places the card in their hand, They then hold the hand ready for the player on their left to select a card.



 The loser is the player left with the "Wild Word".



Wish

Players - 2 or more. Cards - 10 or more pairs, depending on the number of players and skill level.



- Start by dealing five cards to each player (three cards for beginners).
- Remaining cards are placed face down in the middle of the players to form a stockpile known as the "Wish" pile.
- Play begins with one player saying to the group

, . . wish _____ was here
I wish, I wish _____
fancth "I wish, I wish _ would appear"

If another player has the named card, it must be handed over to the requesting player, to form a pair.

 If no player can supply the named card, the player takes a "Wish" by picking up an extra card from the "Wish" pile.

 All pairs are removed from the players hands and placed in front of them face-up.

The winner is the player with the most number of pairs at the end of the game.



Magic Word Trick

Magician and Audience.

 The Magician selects a set of cards approximately 10 to 50, including only one pair.



- The Magician must split the pair, placing one on top of the pile and the other on the bottom of the pile before beginning.
- The Magician then asks a person in his audience to split the pile and show the audience a card from the middle of the pile. The Magician must not see the card.
- The Magician then asks that the card be placed face down on top of the top half of the split pile. The Magician then carefully places the bottom half on top of the pile.
- The Magic Word is now between the pair.
- The Magician can then use any form of showmanship, like saying some magic words, shouting Magic Words® or waving a wand before fanning the cards face up on the table. The Magic Word will be found between the Magician's pair and can then be presented to the audience.



Mystery Messages

- Take each word in a given set of Magic Words® cards and write a Mystery Message for each of the words.
- Some examples are below:

I have 4 letters and a hat :
have 4 letters and a hen:
Add t and he :
Add the and y :
Take the j off jus t and put in m : $_$ $_$ $_$ $_$
Take the m off my and put in b : $_$ $_$

• See if a partner can solve the Mystery Messages.





Cloze

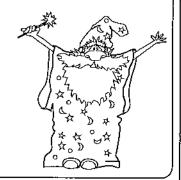
- Choose 10 of the Magic Words® that are being learnt.
- Put each word into an interesting sentence but leave a space or line in the place of the each of the 10 words.
- Read the sentences, saying the missing word.
- Ask a partner to try to read the sentences, filling in the missing word.





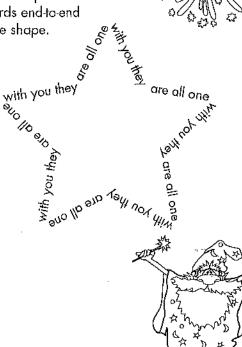
Paragraph

- Write a paragraph using 10 of the Magic Words®.
 Each of the words must be written in coloured pencil.
 The sentences must all be linked to the theme of the paragraph and must make sense.
- Read the paragraph to a partner.



Wandering Words

- Select a set of Magic Words® to practise writing.
- Sketch a shape and write the words end-to-end over the shape.



Alphabetical Order Activities

Activity 1

Place a given set of Magic Words® cards in alphabetical order.



Activity 2

Write your words in alphabetical order in a book.

Activity 3

Shuffle the Magic Words® cards and time how quickly they can be put into alphabetical order.

Activity 4

Shuffle and sort cards into alphabetical order three times and record the quickest time.

Activity 5

Play Alphabet Euchre - page 28.

abcdefg hijklmnop qrstuvwxyz



Word Search

- Select 10 Magic Words® cards.
- Rule up a grid of squares.
 It will need to be as wide
 as the longest word and as
 high as the second longest word.





- Use as many of the words as possible to fill in the squares on the grid.
- Remember to list the words under the grid.
- Count any spaces that are left. Find a word with that
 many letters and write it in the remaining squares in
 the correct order. Make up a
 clue to help solve the
 mystery word and write
- Give your Word Search to a partner to try.

down how many letters it has.



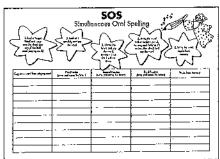
SOS – Simultaneous Oral Spelling

- Select a Magic Word from any of the Magic Words® playing cards.
- Look at it carefully and say the word out loud.
- Name the letters and say the word.

w-h-a-t = what

Do this three times.

- Write the word with a rainbow or coloured pencil, naming each letter as it is written, then say the word.
 Do this three times.
- Repeat this over several sessions.
- Finally, write the word from memory.

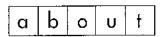


SOS template is featured in the MtOOW® More Magic Words® (101-200 words)

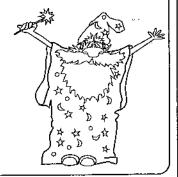
Learning Centres Resource manual,

Jumble Words

- Select one of the Magic Words® cards – a long word is often better.
- Using only the letters in your word, see how many words you can make. Change the order of the letters but only use a letter twice if it appears twice in the word.
- A dictionary will help you check the correct spelling of words.



- 1. a
- 6. but
- 2. at
- 7. out
- 3. bat
- 8. tab
- 4. boat
- 9. to
- bout 10, tub



Alphabet Euchre

Players – 2 or more.

Cards – any number of unpaired cards according to the number of players and skill level.

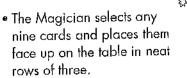


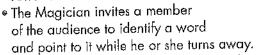
- Start by dealing five cards to each player.
- Play begins with a player placing one card face up in the middle of the group.
- Each player in turn plays a card from their hand, trying to achieve the highest alphabetic place.
- The cards are valued according to their position in a dictionary. That is, "a" has the least value and "your" has the highest value.
- The player who plays the card with the highest value wins the "trick".
- The round is finished when all five cards have been played.
- The player with the most "tricks" is the winner.



Magic Threes Trick

Magician and Audience.





- The Magician then asks which column the word is

 1, 2 or 3. The Magician then carefully gathers t
 cards up by columns, ensuring that the column
 containing the Magic Word is placed on top.
- The Magician then lays the cards out again in thre rows as before. The Magic Word will now be the top card in one of the columns.
- The Magician now asks the audience to identify which column the Magic Word is in and picks up the top card showing everyone the Magic Word!



Sentence Building

Players - 1 or more.

 The number of sentences that a player can make with the Magic Words® cards is virtually unlimited.



- Children also enjoy writing out a sentence that they have made with the cards.
- Children need to be encouraged to write often as this is an important part of literacy development and an additional way to reinforce word knowledge.

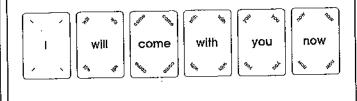
For example:

I will come.

I will come now.

I will come with you.

I will come with you now.



Guess What Word

Players - 2.

Cards – 12 pairs or more depending on skill level.

depending on skill level.

 Divide the pairs of words between the two players.

• Each player lays out the 12 single words face up front of themselves.

Player 1 decides (by sight) on a Magic Word.

Player 2 begins asking questions, which require a yes or no answer, in an effort to find out which is Magic Word – eg. does it have four letters? Is it a etc. turning the incorrect guesses face down.

When Player 2 thinks he/she knows the Magic Wor he/she asks "Is.____ the Magic Word?" If this is correct the round is over and Player 1 then has his/ turn to "Guess What Word" is the Magic Word.

 The player who guesses the Magic Word by asking the least number of questions is the winner.



Wordlin's® Word

 The group leader hides a Magic Words® card – usually a new word – while a child or class is not looking.

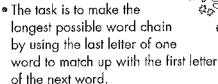


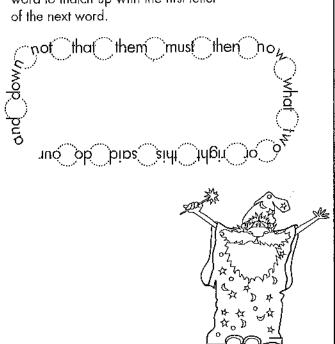
- The class or group then chant:
 "Wordlin, Wordlin, please come round
 is lost and can't be found."
- The children then go off in search of the missing word.
- Once it is found, a series of fun activities to learn the new word take place.



Mystery Messages

 A set of cards is given to each child.





Magic Pairs

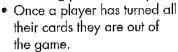
Players – 2 or more.

Cards – 2 sets of Magic Words® cards to provide four copies of each word.



- Select a set of words and ensure there are four copies of each word.
- Shuffle the cards and deal all of them out to the players so that no cards are left.
- One player at a time turns over the top card of their pile, leaving it face up in front of them.
- When any turned up card matches that of another player's pile call "___(the paired word)___".
- The first player to call the paired word wins both matching piles. The piles are then placed face down under the player's own pile.
- If two or more players call the paired word at the same time, the piles are placed in the middle to form a pool.

 The next time a player calls the paired word, they win the matching piles and the pool.



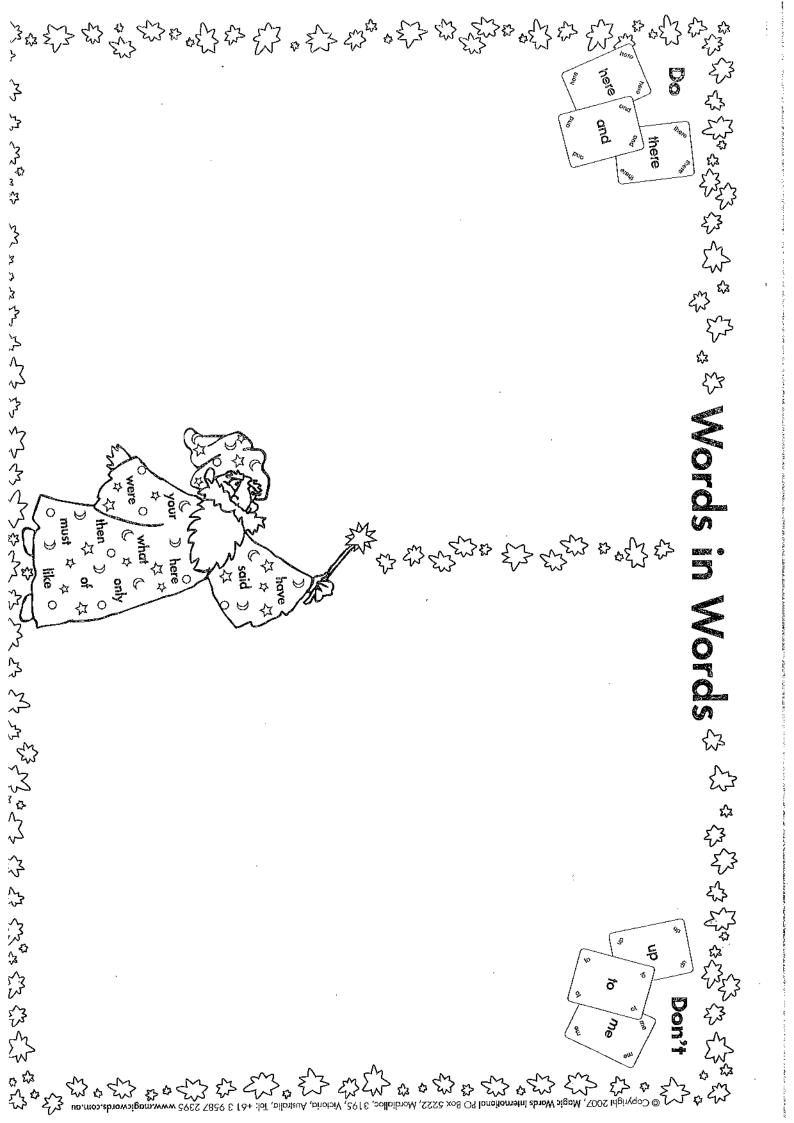
 Play continues until one player is left with the cards and wins.



Newspaper/Magazine Activity

- Provide each child with a page from a daily newspaper or a magazine, and a highlight pen.
- Select a special word eg. "the" Gold and Red Words are ideal – and set a time limit of approximately three minutes.
- Children race to mark the special word as many times as they can find it on the page.
- The child with the most number of highlighted words is the winner.





Words in Words



- Photocopy, laminate and cut out.
- Fold and solve.

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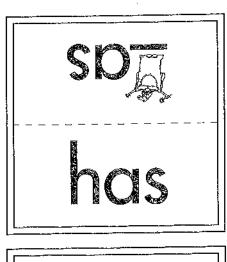
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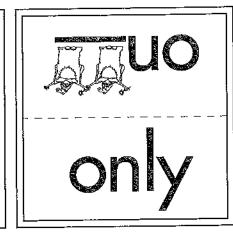
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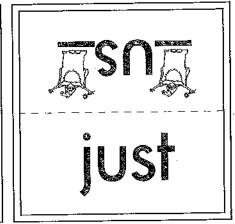
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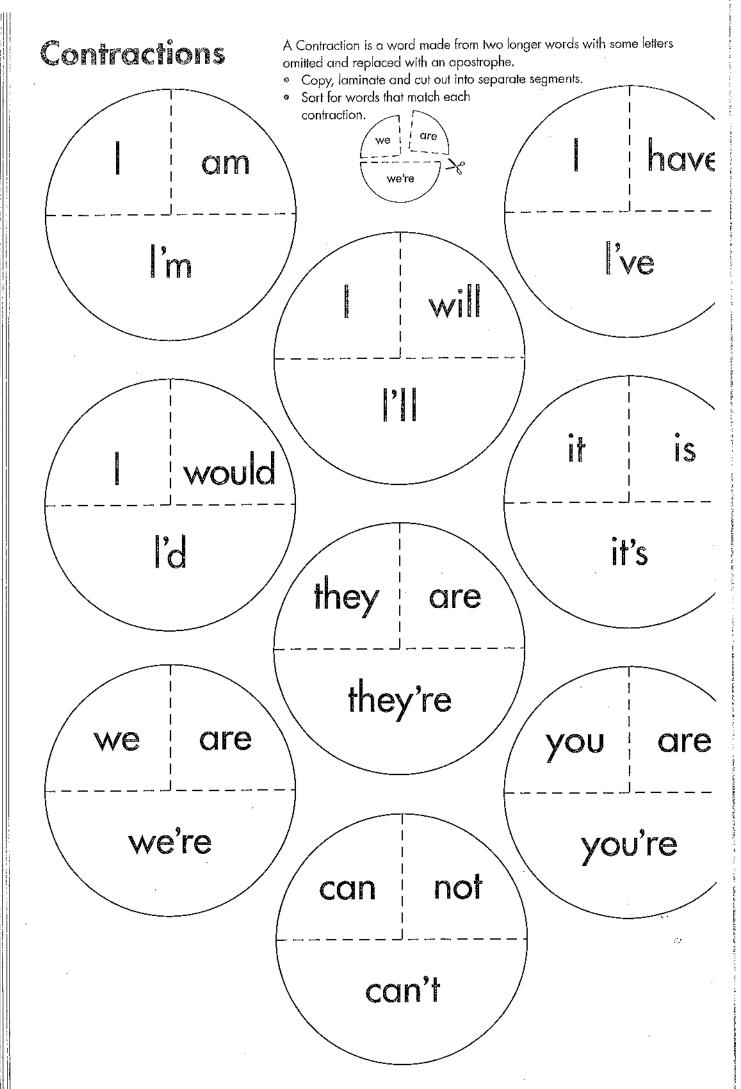
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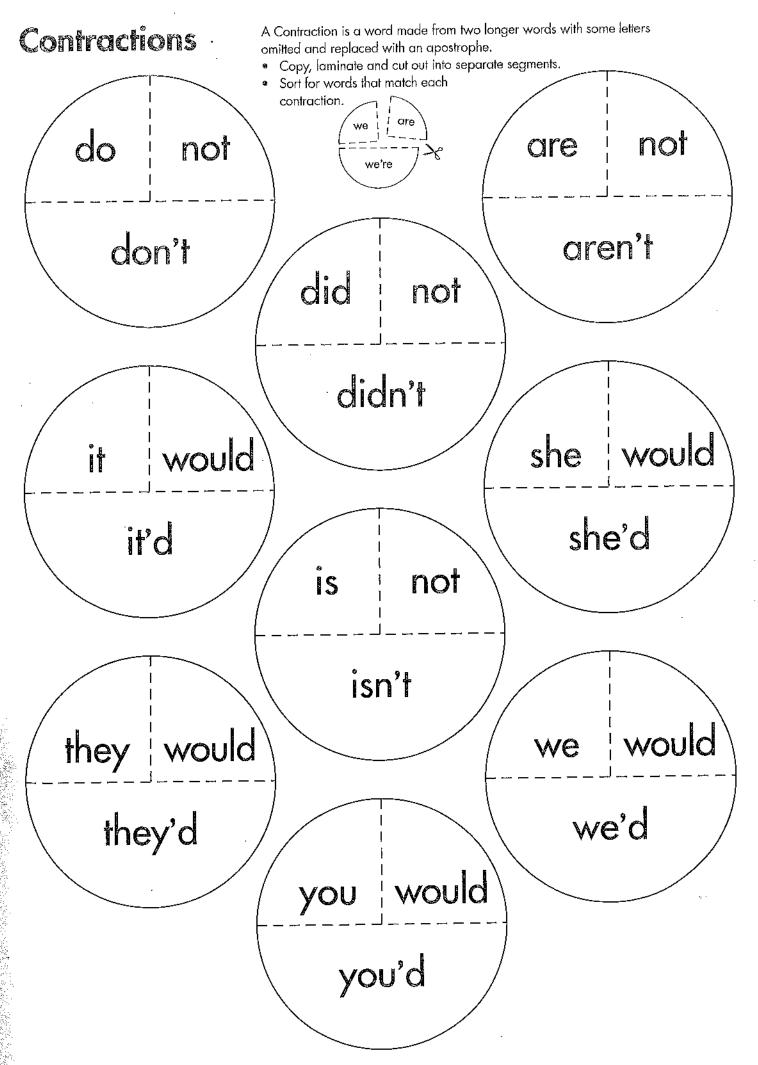


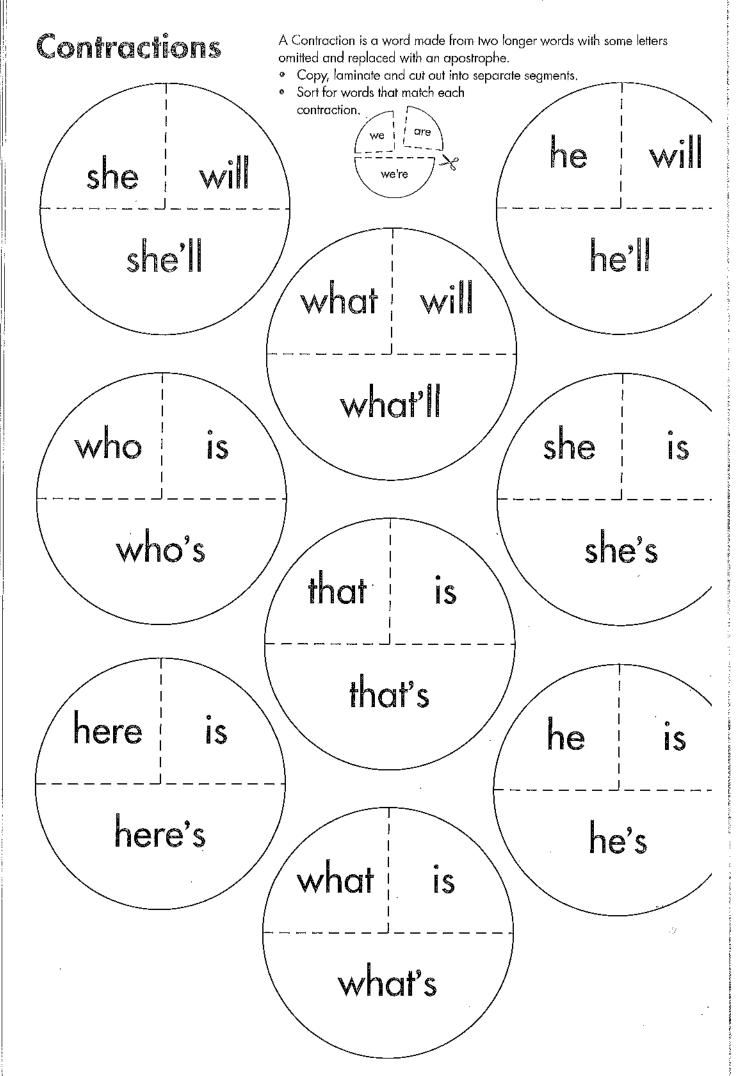
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Words in Words



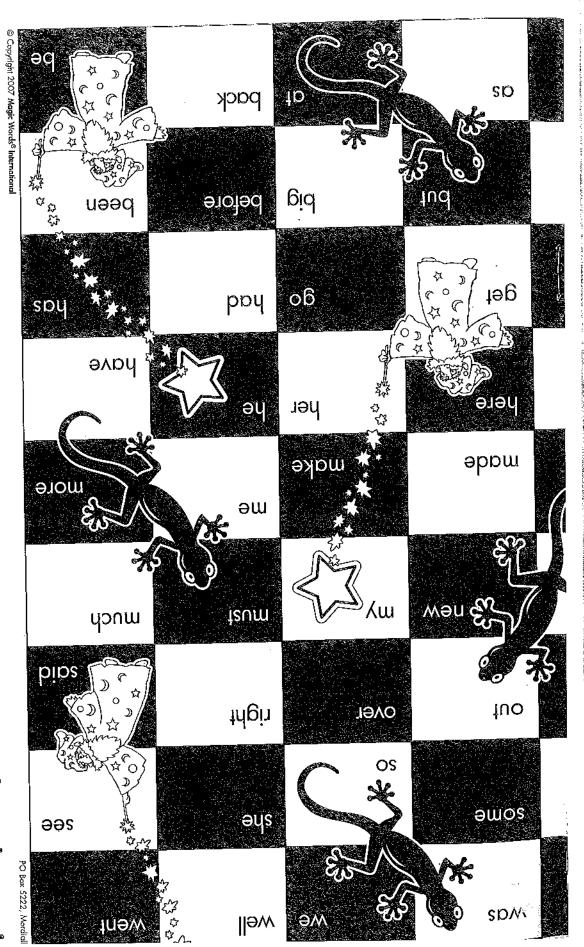


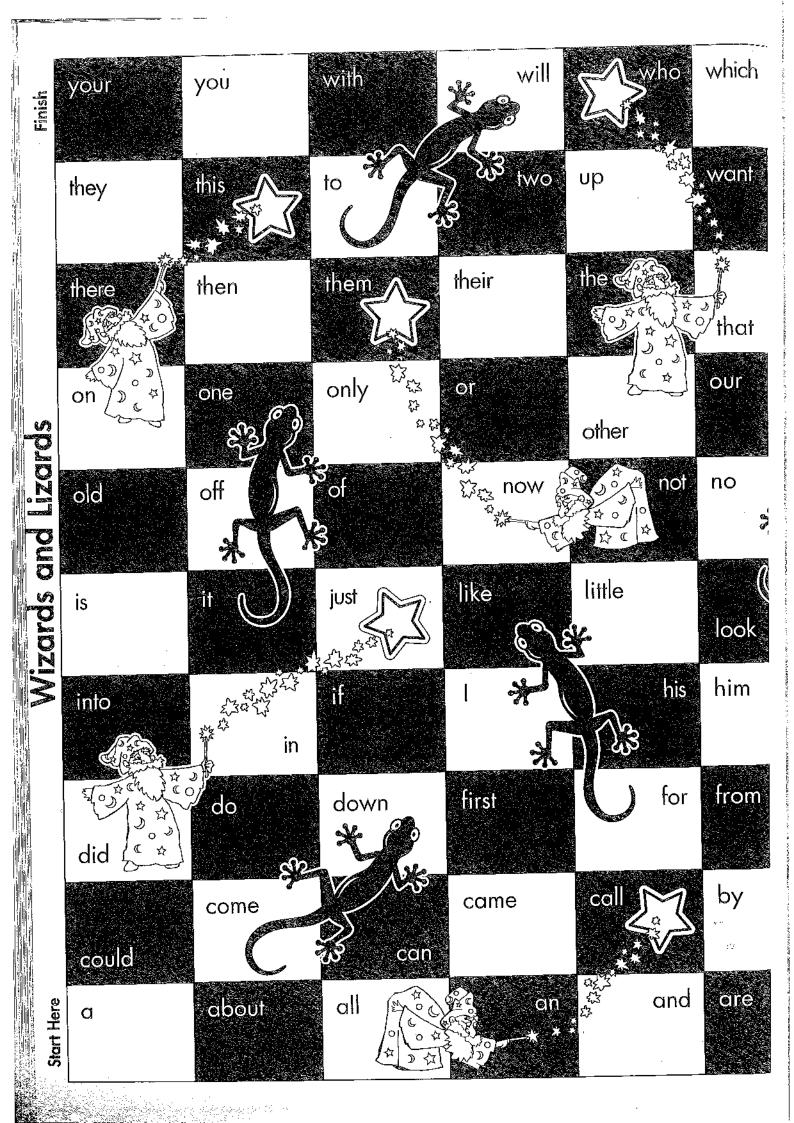




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- along the boar token that numb the die/dice ar Players take fur
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- tail ends. the square whe she must slide showing a Lize If a player land
- normal playing of a Wizard o Squares which
- an exact toll o arrive on the " t si nanniw adT •
- Variations
- move back on the word they Players must b
- he/she gains word as he/st • It the player a
- a sentence. blayers must u Having lander
- buol tuo brow close their eye the word they Competent plc

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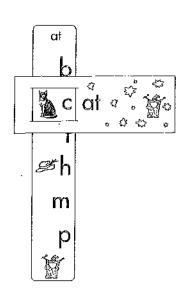


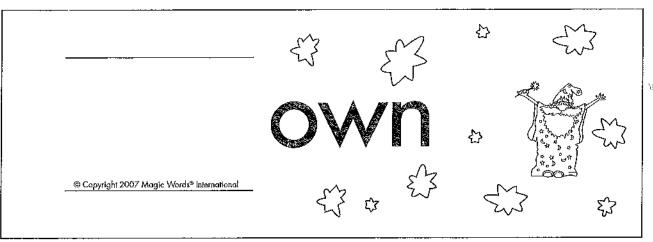


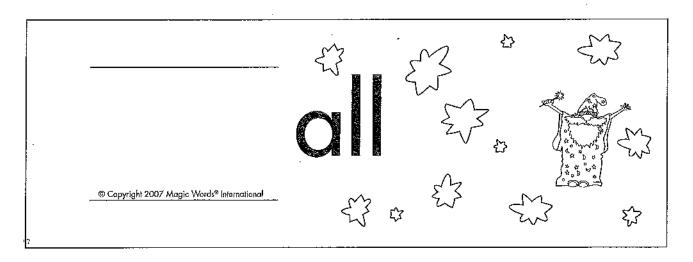
Word-Slides

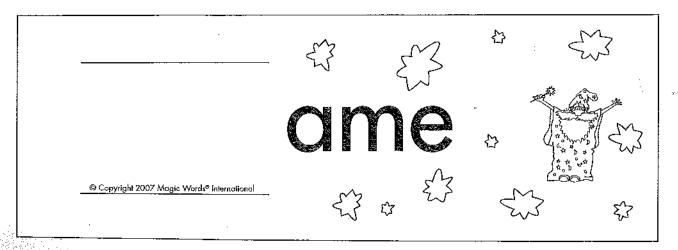
Photocopy*, laminate and cut out the cards, cutting two slots in each as marked. Photocopy, laminate and cut out the slides, and then match up the cards with their slides – the slides have the word-ending at the top for quick identification.

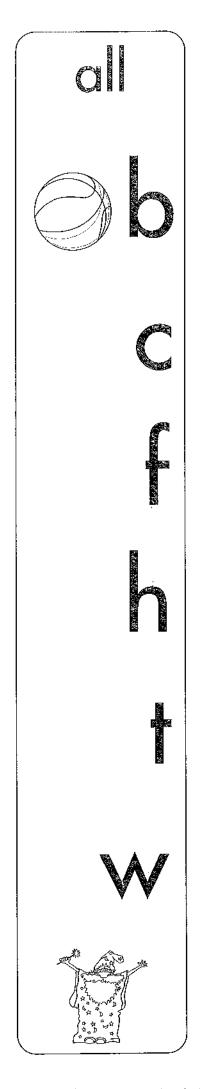
*Make two copies of page 52 marked with a (2) as there are twice as many slides for the words on these cards.

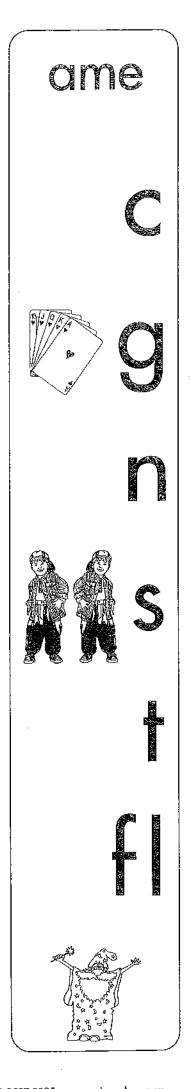




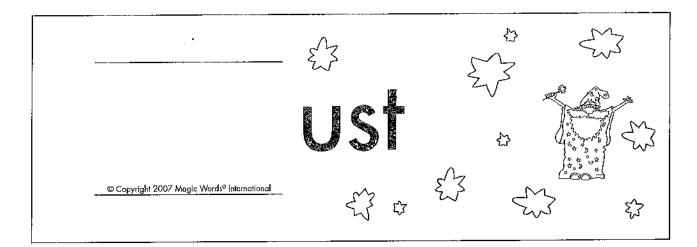


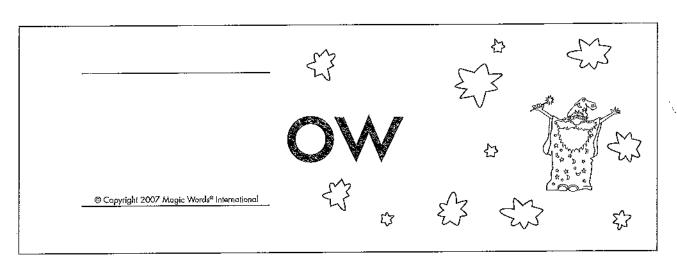


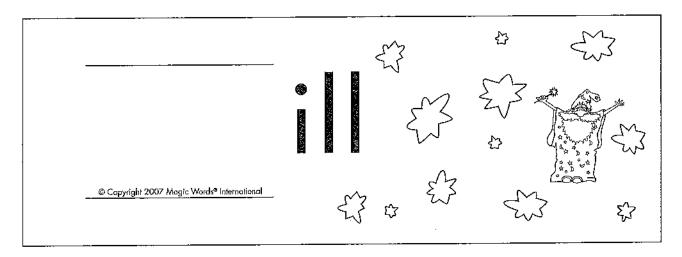


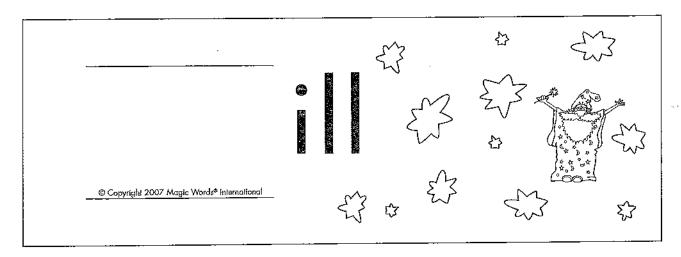


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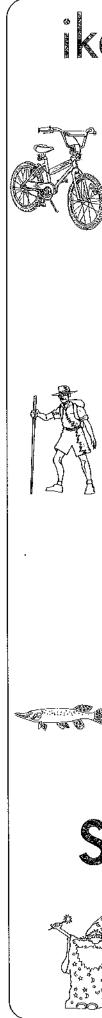


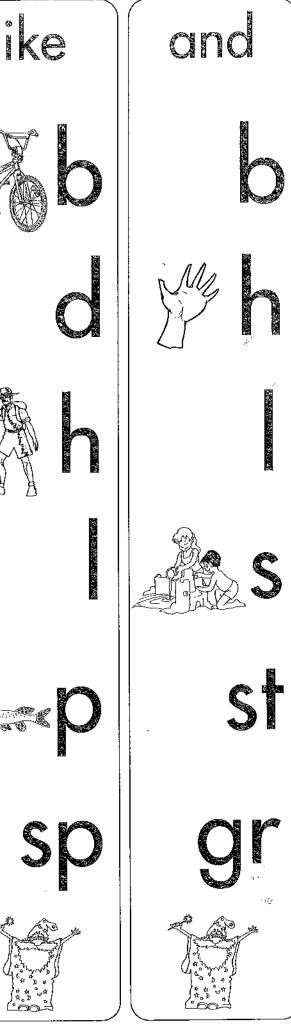


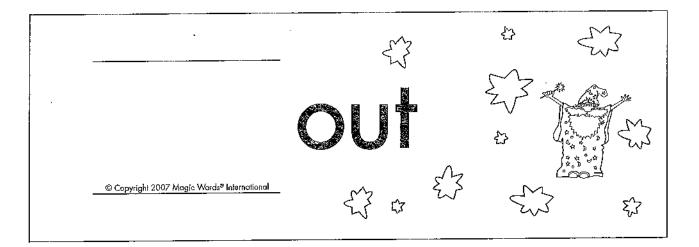


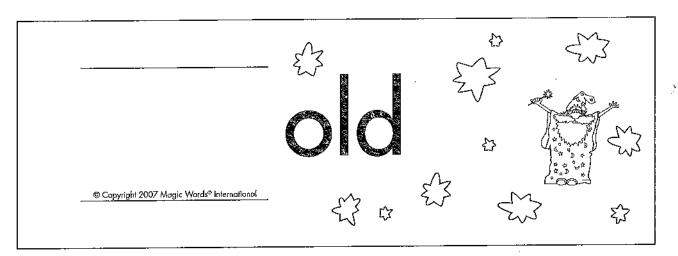
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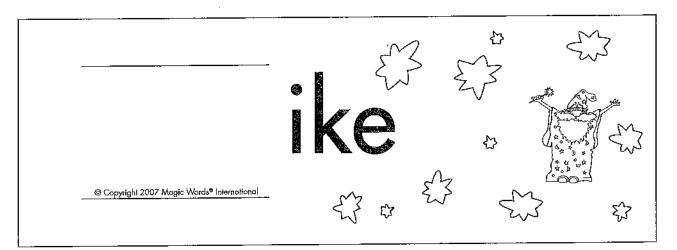
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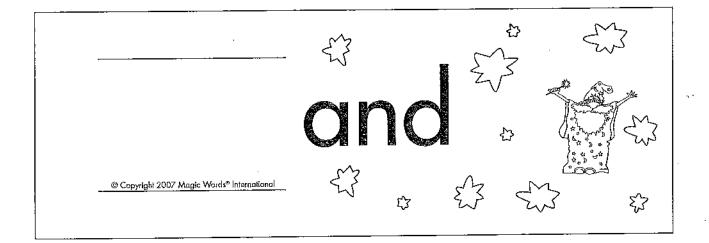




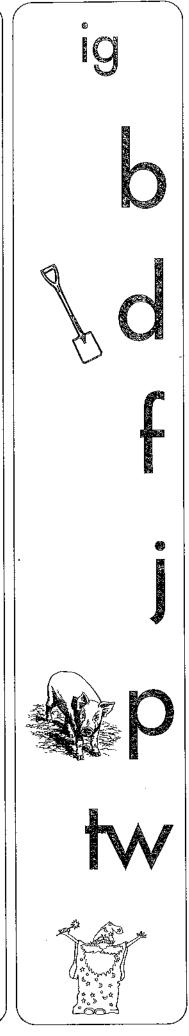


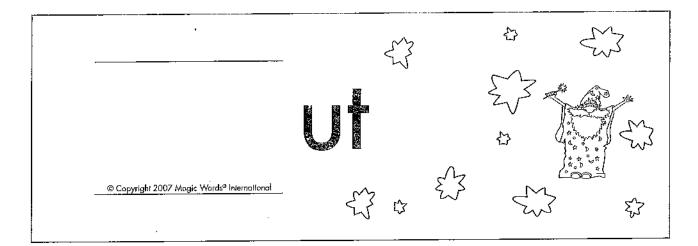


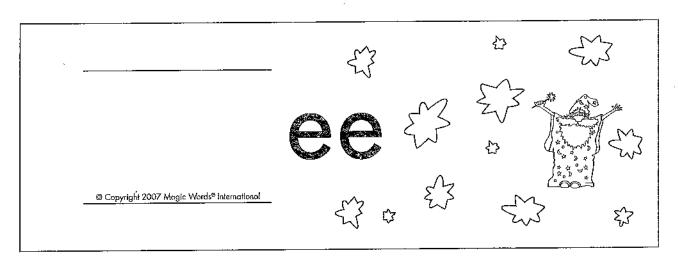


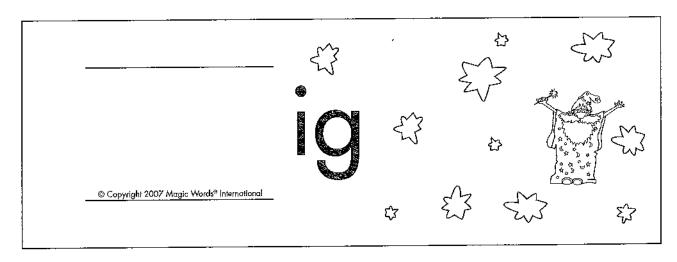


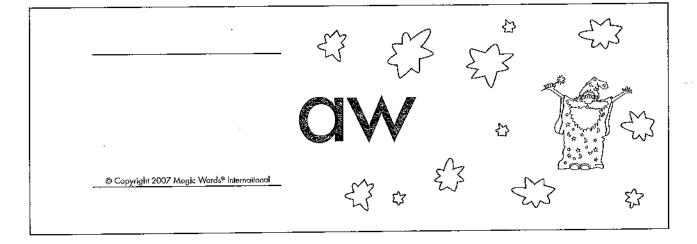
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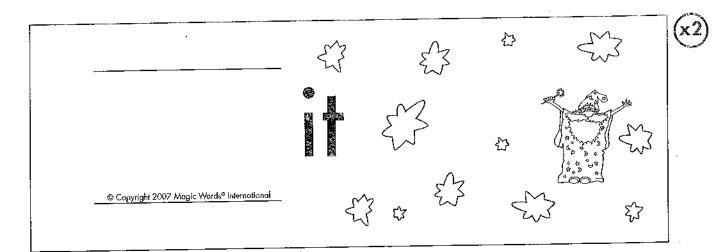


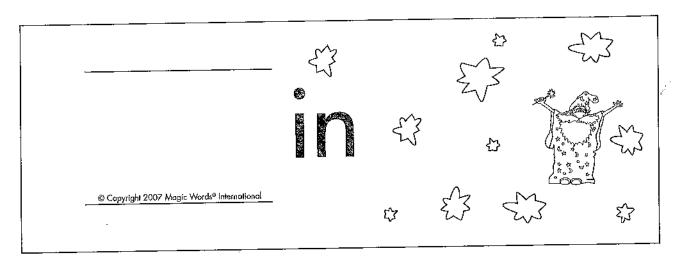


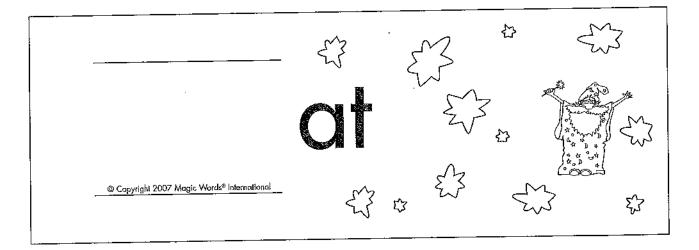


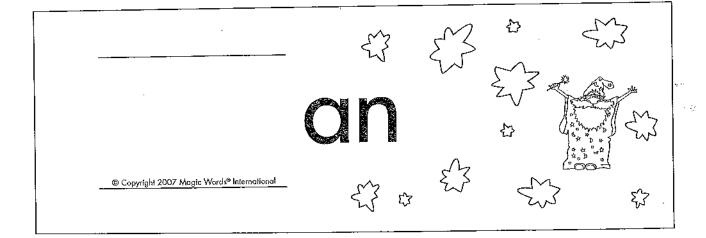
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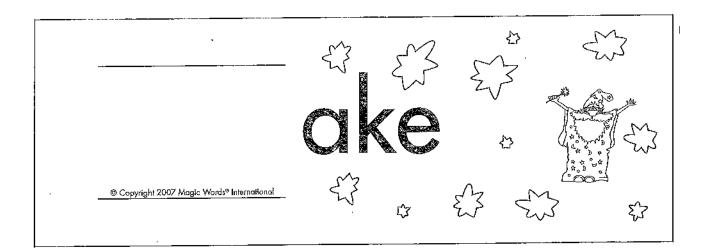
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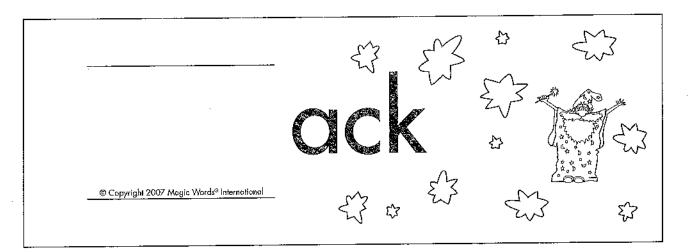


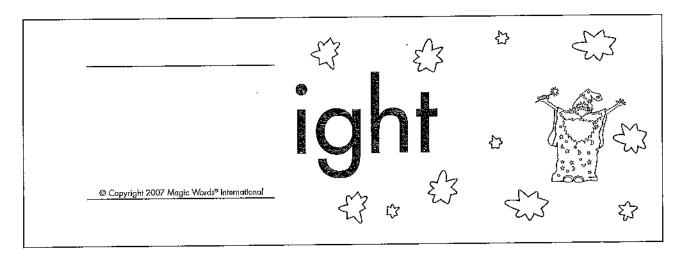


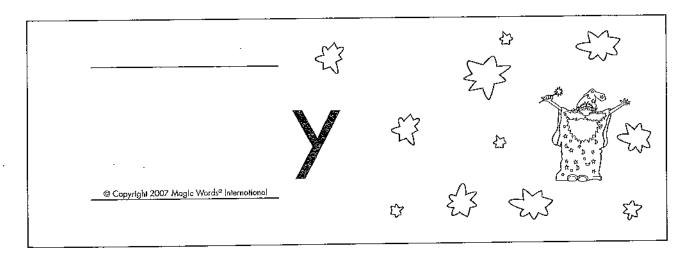




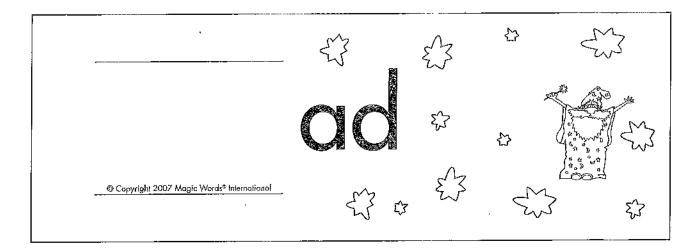


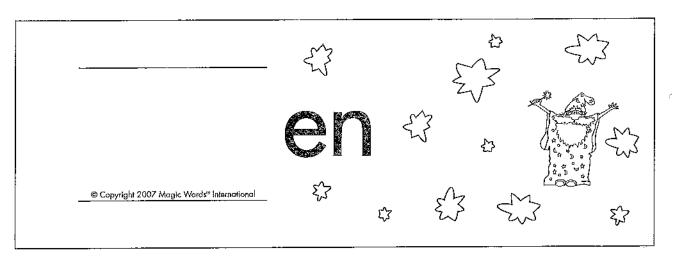


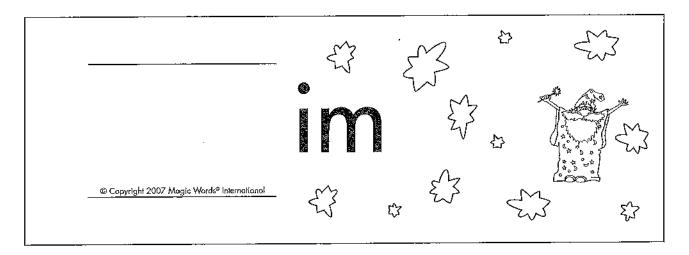


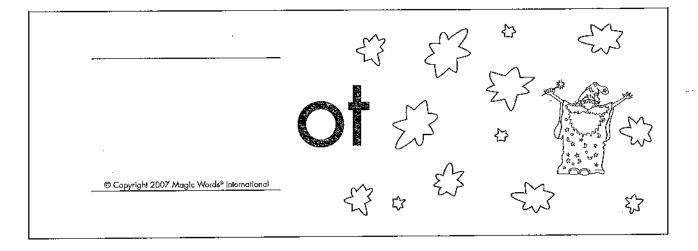


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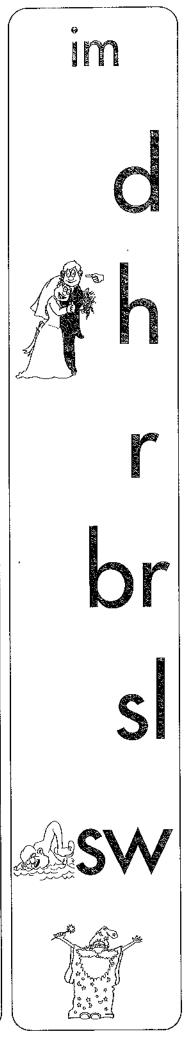


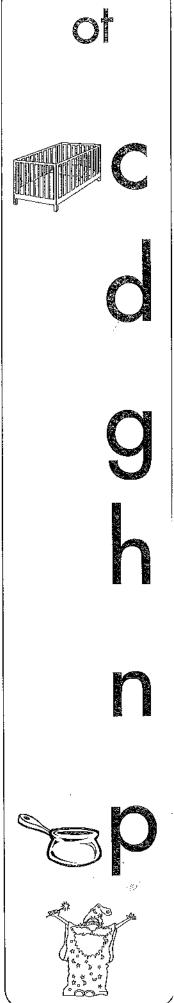




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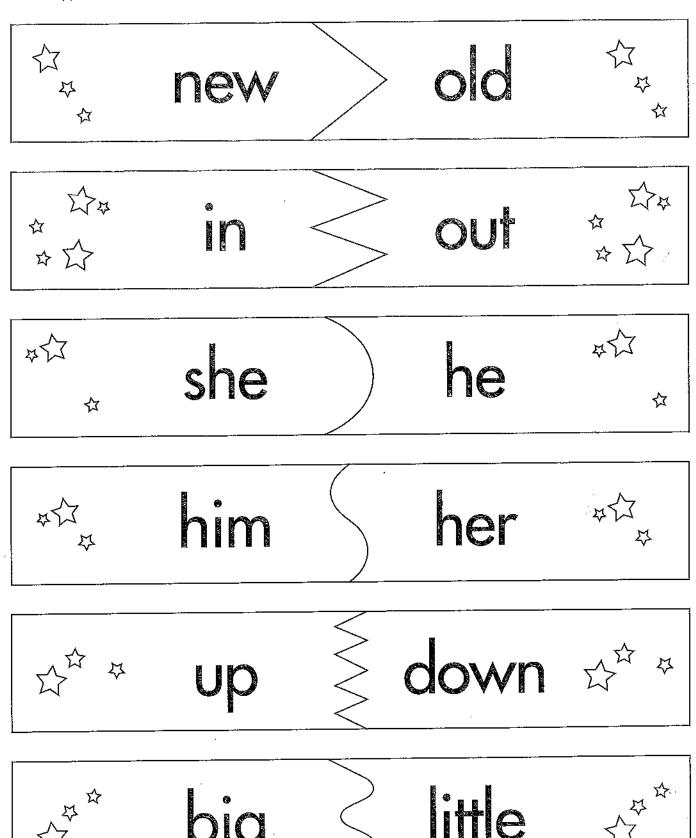
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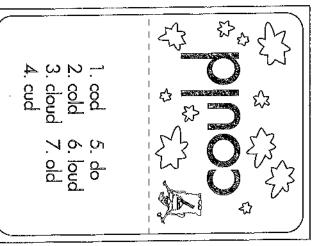
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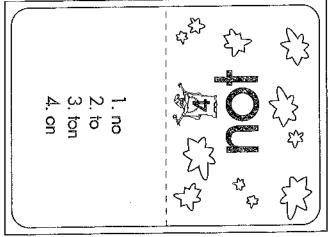


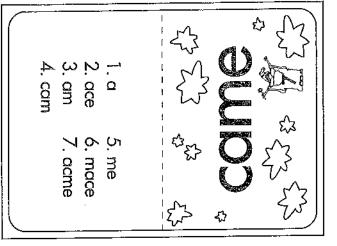
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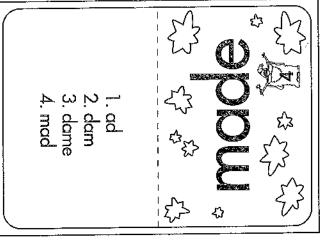


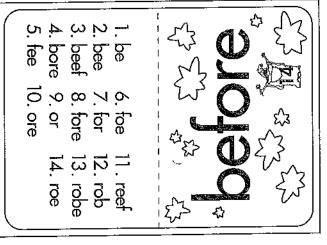
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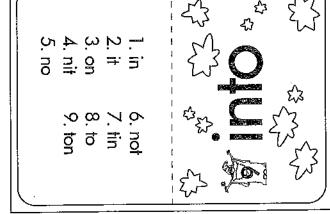


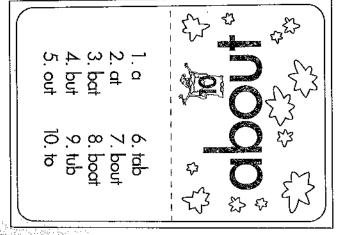


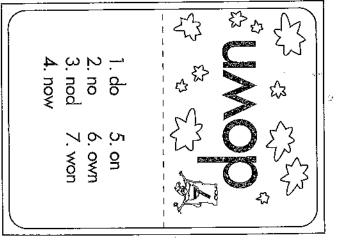








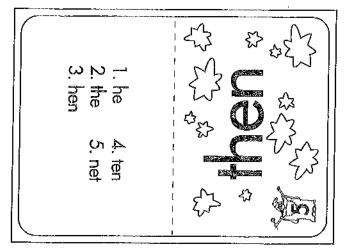


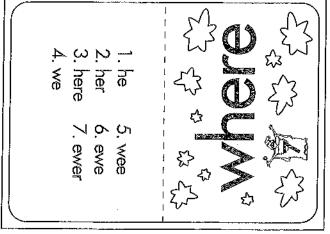


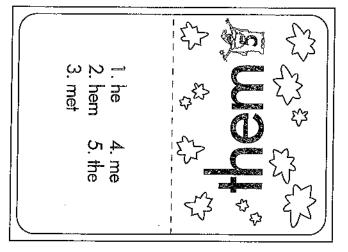
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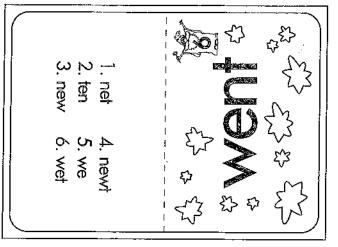


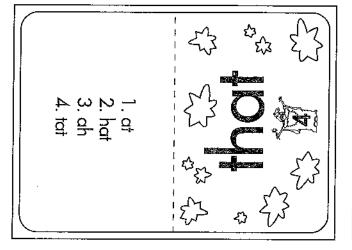
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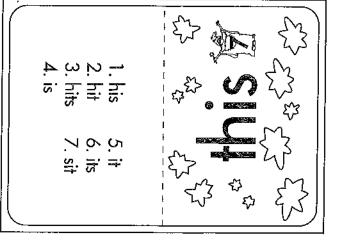


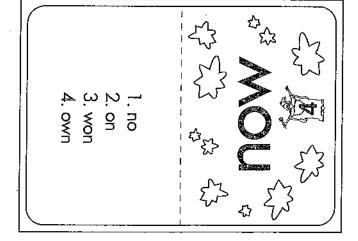


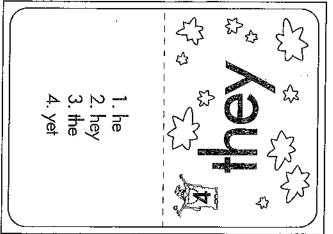












Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same, or almost the same, but are spelt differently and have different meanings. Photocopy, laminate and cut out.





Match and say the words that sound the same.

s hymn

Look up the meaning of each word in a dictionary.

(3)

• eye

Write the meanings in your own words.

& in

& inn

Put each of the words in a sentence that shows the meaning.

* made

* maid

Copy two sets of each sheet and play Magic Memory. To keep a matched pair, the player must use the word in a sentence that shows they know the meaning of the word.

o new

knew

Make up sentences using the homophones and have a partner point to the correct word.

8-- know

Use a set of homophones in one sentence. "Which witch is which?"
"I knew that they were riding their new bikes."

₹read

₹ reed

Write a story using as many homophones in it as possible.

eright



Dictate your story to a partner and see if they write the correct homophones.

Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same, or almost the same, but are spelt differently and have different meanings.

Photocopy, laminate and cut out.

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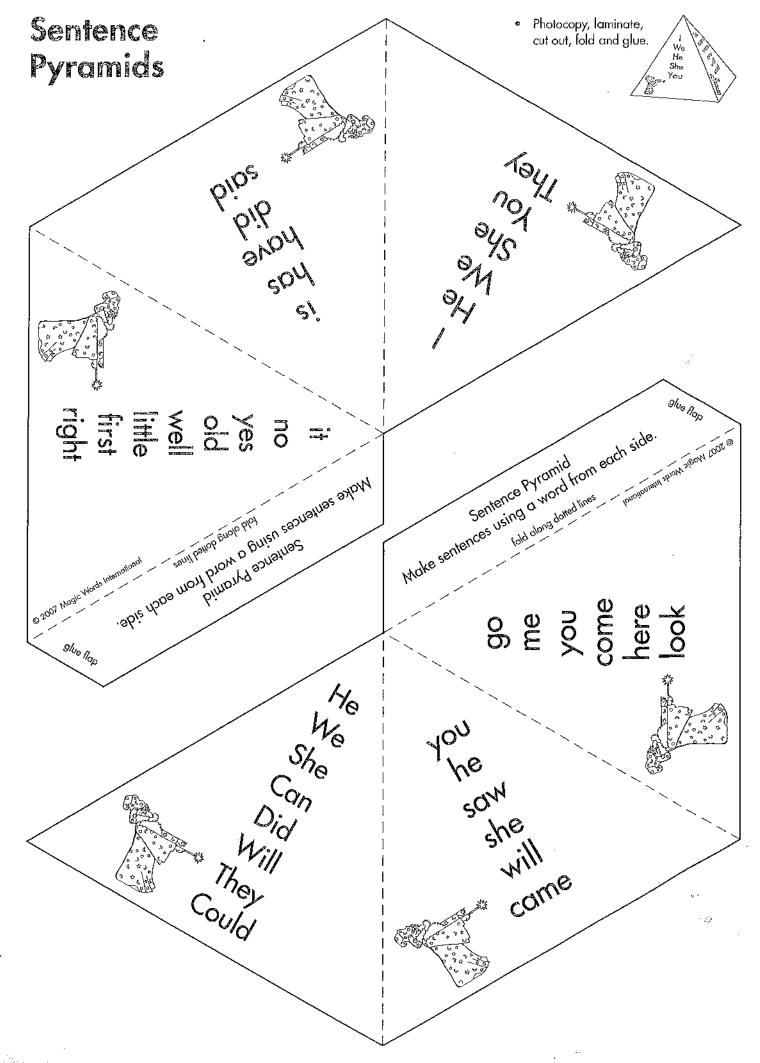
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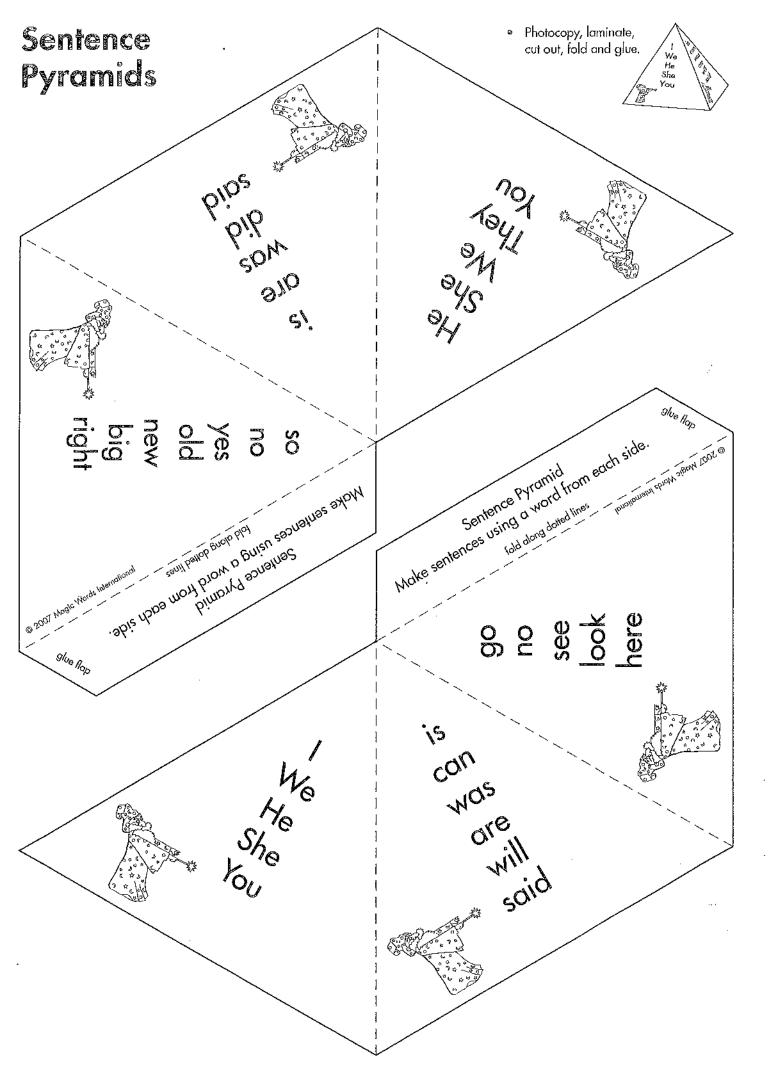
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Personal Dictionary



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Colours

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green indigo orange

pink purple red

violet white

Personal Dictionary



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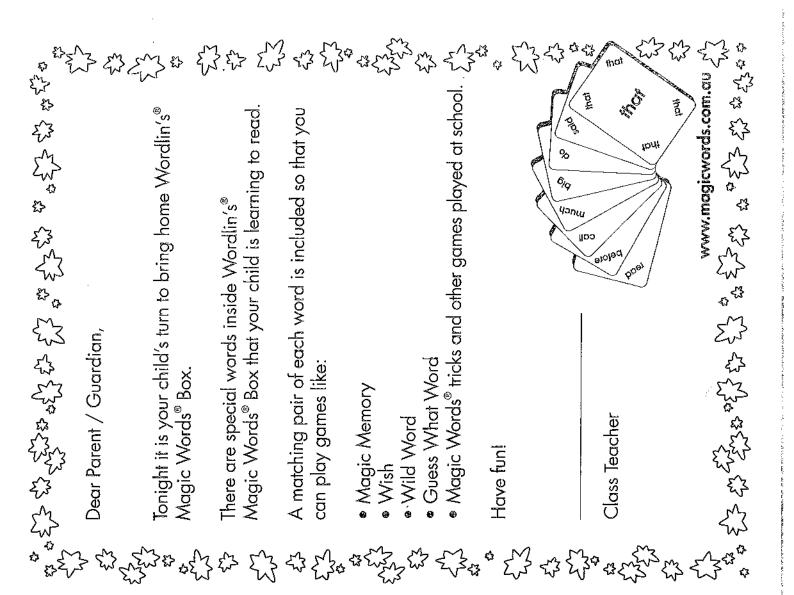
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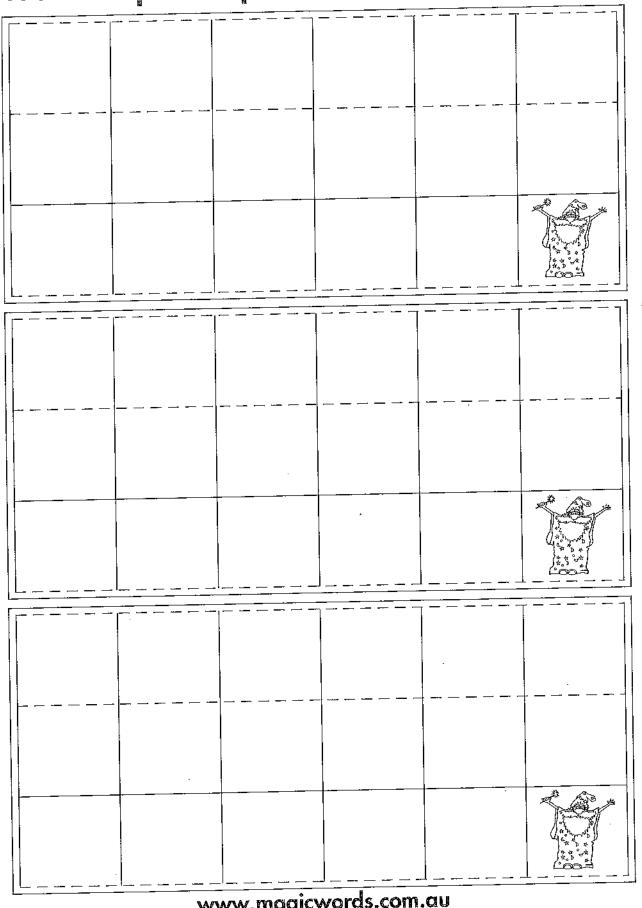
still

stop



Tell me about the tricks you use to remember words. iest word? Which is your favourite word? Why?	Address
Wordlin® PO Box 5222 Mordialloc Vic 3195 Australia	Postcode
Dear Wordlin	
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Love from	

Wordshape Templates



www.magicwords.com.au



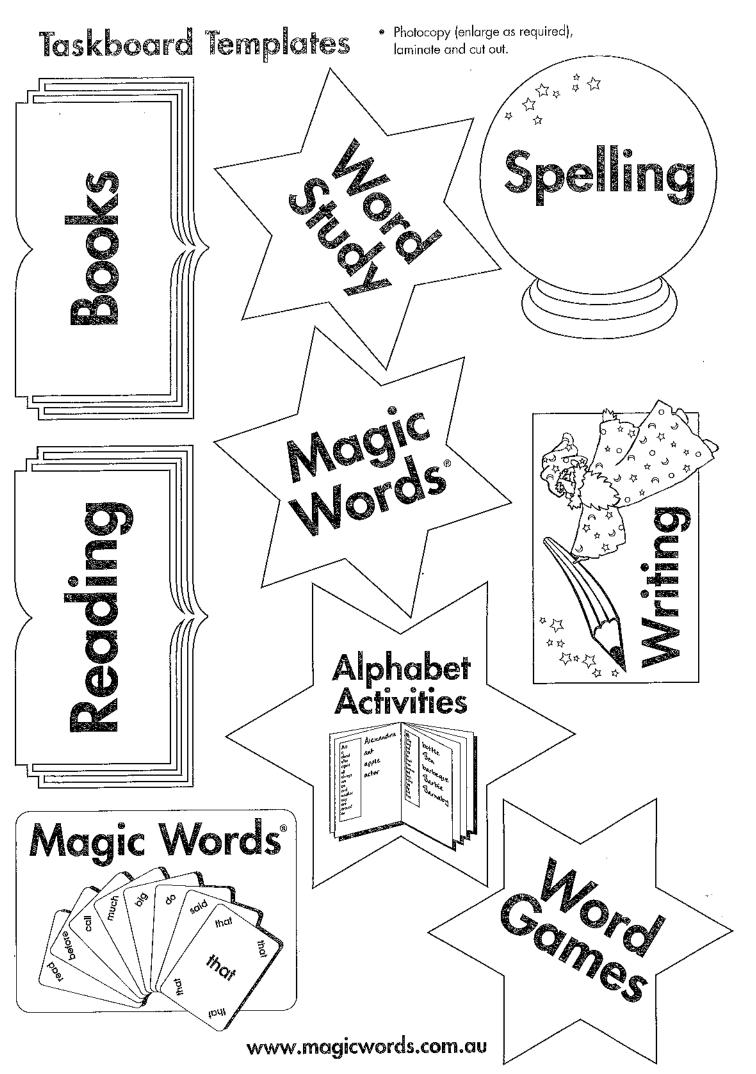
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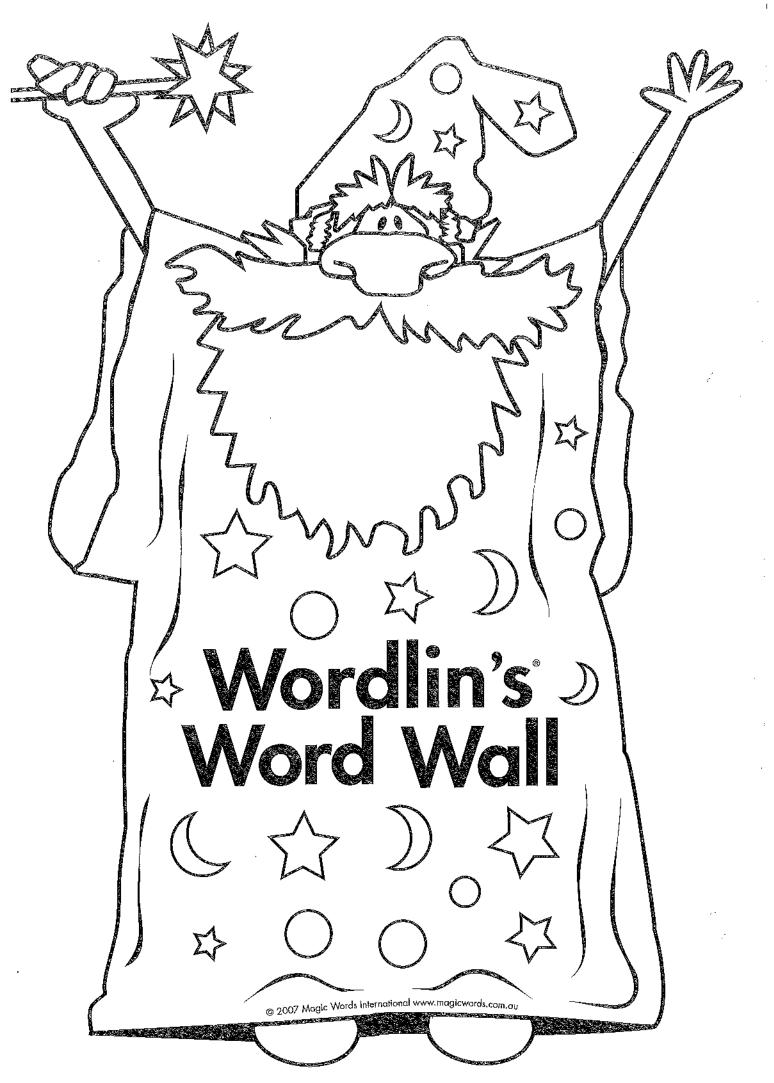


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- The leader selects a word and the group places counters on the template to show the wordshape.
- One child makes a word shape and others must guess possible words that would fit that shape.



Star Templates • Star of the Day – one or two children can be "Star of the Day" (include a photo if possible) and be responsible for special class duties. • Star Catching – write words on each star and attach a paper clip. Glue a magnet to a wand and allow children to catch a star by touching it with the wand, naming the stars they touch. Wordlin's® Word Game • Star Words for Wordlin's® Word Wall General classroom use Class names on door or board Focus Word Learning Centres Taskboard Star Mobile



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Magic 100 Words Record Form

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Writing Error Analysis Record Form

Name: Year:

Date & Evaluation Teaching & Learning Strategies Root word & Affixes: Homophones
Prefixes (to, too, two)
Suffixes Anagrams (saw, was) Apostrophes Double letters Compound words Contractions Past tense Plurals Silent letters Clusters
Diagraphs
Schwa words Consonants: Initial, Final Blends Short (mad)
Long (made)
B
Diagraphs: (ai, ee, ie) C
"Y" Vowel sound
(by, my, very) Vowels: High Frequency Words Affempt/Word © Copyright 2007 Magic Words International Dafe & Writing Task

www.maaicwords.com.au

PO Box 5222, Mordialloc, 3195, Victoria, Australia, Tel: +61 3 9587 2395



Magic 100 Words Individual Progress Record Form

Name:				Date of Birth:									
Teacher:	Teacher:	Teacher:						Teacher:					
Year:	Year:		Year:										
Levels	Record of progress, areas of need, confusions, reversals, etc.	Recognises and names words	Date assessed	Identifies & reads words in text	Date assessed	Spells words correctly	Date assessed	Uses the words in written work	Date assessed				
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Magic 100 Words Class Record Form

Teacher:								<u> </u>
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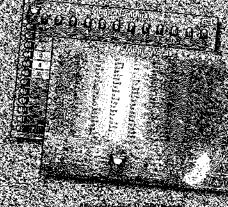
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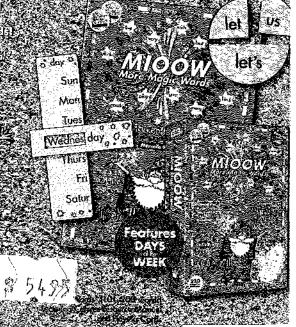
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