

Class: ELL Level 3

Teacher: J. LaVecchio

Lesson: Flying with Verbs

Date: 10/1/15

Skill Objective #1 (Students will be able to...) Read and Review a non-fiction reading about the Wright Brothers (with past tense verbs)	Skill Objective #2 (Students will be able to...) Distinguish different spellings of –ed verbs.
Frameworks: L1.2d, L3.3a, S2.3, R1.3a, R3.3	Frameworks: : L1.2d, L3.3a, S2.3, R1.3a, R3.3
Content Objective #1 (Students will know that...) Past tense verbs are very common in non-fiction historical readings.	Content Objective #2 (Students will know that...) Many past tense verbs have different spellings depending on where the stress of the word falls.
Activities 1a. Warm up – Ask students if their native country has any historical figures who flew for the first time like the Wright Brothers. -Show visuals of the Wright Brothers and their first plane. b. Preview reading by talking about the title and also reviewing comprehension questions following the reading. c. Students will then review reading alone and circle verbs in the past and underline unknown vocabulary words. d. Students will then read chorally and then do a cloze reading filling in the past tense verbs. e. Class discussion on unknown vocabulary words and review of past tense verbs in reading	Activities 1a. Warm up – Write different past –ed verbs on the board with different spellings. Ask students what’s the difference between the numerous verbs b. Review five spelling rules and have students participate in rules by giving examples. c. Using Wright Brothers reading, review reading and search for already circled past tense verbs and explain spellings using rules on board. d. Work in groups of three creating sentences about the Wright Brother reading using the correct past tense spelling
Materials Wright Brothers Reading with comprehension questions	Materials Handout of past tense spelling rules Wright Brothers reading
Assessment #1 - Cloze reading - Comprehension questions Class discussion	Assessment #2 -Group work creating sentences using the correct spelling of past tense verbs. -Ongoing oral assessment during class discussions
Wrap Up Reflection	Wrap Up Reflection

The Wright Brothers—Men with a Vision

Before
You Read

1. Do you like to travel by airplane? Why or why not?
2. What are the names of some famous inventors?



CD 2, TR 01

Read the following textbook article. Pay special attention to simple-past-tense verbs.

Did You Know?

The Wright brothers never married. Their only love was aviation.



Wilbur Wright, 1867–1912;
Orville Wright, 1871–1948

Over 100 years ago, people only **dreamed** about flying. The Wright brothers, Wilbur and Orville, **were** dreamers who **changed** the world.

Wilbur Wright **was** born in 1867 and Orville **was** born in 1871. In 1878, they **received** a paper flying toy from their father. They **played** with kites and **started** to think about the possibility of flight.

When they were older, they **started** a bicycle business. They **used** the bicycle shop to design their airplanes. They **studied** three aspects of flying: lift, control, and power. In 1899, they **constructed** their first flying machine—a kite made of wood, wire, and cloth. It **had** no pilot. Because of wind, it was difficult to control. They **continued** to study aerodynamics.¹ Finally Wilbur **designed** a small machine with a gasoline engine. Wilbur **tried** to fly the machine, but it **crashed**. They **fixed** it and **flew** it for the first time on December 17, 1903, with Orville as the pilot. The airplane **remained** in the air for twelve seconds. It **traveled** a distance of 120 feet. This historic flight **changed** the world. However, only four newspapers in the U.S. **reported** this historic moment.

The Wright brothers **offered** their invention to the U.S. government, but the government **rejected**² their offer at first. The government **didn't believe** that these men **invented** a flying machine. Finally, President Theodore Roosevelt **investigated** their claims and **offered** the inventors a contract to build airplanes for the U.S. Army.

December 17, 2003, **marked** 100 years of flight. There **was** a six-day celebration at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, the location of the first flight. A crowd of 35,000 people **gathered** to see a replica³ of the first plane fly. The cost to re-create the plane **was** \$1.2 million. However, it **rained** hard that day and the plane **failed** to get off the ground.

You can now see the Wright brothers' original airplane in the Air and Space Museum in Washington, D.C.

¹Aerodynamics is the branch of mechanics that deals with the motion of air and its effect on things.

²Reject means not accept.

³A replica is a copy of an original.

8.2 Spelling of the Past Tense of Regular Verbs

RULE	BASE FORM	PAST FORM
Add <i>-ed</i> to most regular verbs.	start rain	started rained
When the base form ends in <i>e</i> , add <i>-d</i> only.	die live	died lived
When the base form ends in a consonant + <i>y</i> , change <i>y</i> to <i>i</i> and add <i>-ed</i> .	carry study	carried studied
When the base form ends in a vowel + <i>y</i> , add <i>-ed</i> . Do not change the <i>y</i> .	stay enjoy	stayed enjoyed
When a one-syllable verb ends in a consonant-vowel-consonant, double the final consonant and add <i>-ed</i> .	stop hug	stopped hugged
Do not double a final <i>w</i> or <i>x</i> .	show fix	showed fixed
When a two-syllable verb ends in a consonant-vowel-consonant, double the final consonant and add <i>-ed</i> only if the last syllable is stressed.	oc <u>cur</u> per <u>mit</u>	occurred permitted
When the last syllable of a two-syllable verb is not stressed, do not double the final consonant.	o <u>pen</u> o <u>ffer</u>	opened offered