

Orientation

Ensure that you have read about using the plan in the Program Guide.

Book summary

Read the following summary to the student.

Today bicycles are much more comfortable than they were when they were first invented. Find out how bicycles have changed over the years.

Introduction

Foster interest and activate the student's background knowledge. Be concise – focus on motivating and involving the student. Encourage prediction by using the text and illustrations on the cover of the book. Discuss new vocabulary and remind the student to use the glossary (when applicable). Also remind the student to ask him/herself questions before, during and after the reading.

Preview the pictures and discuss the terms used for different parts of the bicycle, such as bars, seat, wheel, pedal, and rod. Ask the student to tell you about the changes they see in the photographs as the bicycle developed over time.

Conferencing

Check how well the student reads

When you are conferencing, the student reads all or part of the book to you. Then:

- praise, pause, and prompt appropriately;
- check for accuracy (by counting mistakes) and fluency;
- check for understanding by using one or more of the following methods:
 - asking the comprehension questions provided and any others that seem necessary;
 - asking the student to retell the story in their own words;
 - asking questions about and discussing aspects of the story, such as the theme, plot, main ideas, sequence and characters;
 - encouraging the student to confirm the predictions they made during the orientation.

Decide what the student does next

Next recommend that the student:

- practices some more on the same book, with or without the audio;
- completes one of the activities provided that is related to the book;
- practices with another book from the same level; or
- is assessed for promotion to the next level.

Comprehension questions

1. What was the first bicycle made of?
2. What was different about the High-wheeler or penny-farthing bicycle?
3. What did John Dunlop invent?
4. Why are the bicycles of today much faster than the bicycles of long ago?
5. How might the bicycles of the future be different from the bicycles of today?

Answers to the Comprehension questions

1. The first bicycle was made of wood.
2. The large front wheel was chosen to fit the length of the rider's legs.
3. He invented a tire that could be filled with air.
4. Answers will vary.
5. Answers will vary.

Supporting English Language Learners

The following are suggestions for optional lessons to take with your English language learners. See the overview chart in the Program Guide for a summary of the text features of this book.

Purpose

Interpreting information accurately to make comparisons

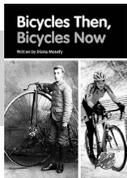
Introduce the concept and practice

By identifying similarities and differences, the student is able to make comparisons and show an understanding of how things can change and develop over time.

Once the student is familiar with the book, read it through together, reviewing the vocabulary relating to bicycle parts. Ensure that the student is familiar with these labels and their definitions.

Give the student a blank sheet of paper and get them to rule a line down the middle. Label one side "Bicycles Then" and the other "Bicycles Now." Through discussion and questioning, get the student to record as many similarities and differences as they can about the first and last bicycles shown in the book. Explain how to record information in note form.





Name: **Date:**

Introduction: Today bicycles are much more comfortable than they were when they were first invented. Find out how bicycles have changed over the years.

Errors
M S

Bicycles Then The first bicycle was made from wood. It had two wheels _____ a bar. Riders sat _____ one leg each side _____ the bar and pushed _____ bicycle along with their _____. It was not very comfortable, _____ it was a little faster _____ walking. **Pedals**

Pedals were invented next. _____ pedals went backward and _____ and pushed rods that _____ the back wheel. This _____ riding bicycles a little faster _____ before. Soon, pedals that _____ around instead of backward _____ forward were invented.

Cranks _____ the front wheel around. _____ made a big difference. Four years _____, bicycles were being raced. **The High-wheeler** _____ High-wheeler was a different _____ of bicycle. The large _____ wheel was chosen to fit _____ length of the riders' legs.

_____ bicycles were also _____ "penny farthings."

Changes Over the years, _____ sorts of changes were _____ to bicycles.

Accuracy Chart (Exact word replacement only)

Words Entered	Score	Level
More than 11 correct		Independent
10 or 11 correct		Instructional
Fewer than 10 correct		Frustration

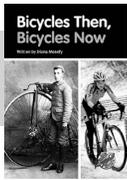
Errors

M = Meaning (makes sense) ____ **S** = Syntax (sounds right) ____

Heard Seen Unseen

Comments:





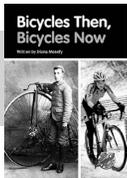
The first bicycle was made from wood. It had two wheels and a bar. Riders sat with one leg each side of the bar and pushed the bicycle along with their feet.

These bicycles were not very comfortable, but they were a little faster than walking. Pedals were invented next. The pedals went backward and forward and pushed rods that turned the back wheel.

Pedals made riding bicycles a little faster than before. Soon, pedals that went around instead of backward and forward were invented. Cranks and chains were invented, but bicycles were very bumpy to ride. Then, John Dunlop invented a tire that could be filled with air.

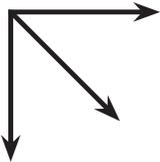
Now, most bicycles have gears, but they look much the same as they did many years ago. They are made from lighter and stronger materials. They are much more comfortable than the old wooden bicycles were – and they are much faster too.





Name: **Date:**

Words can be found in these directions:



The letter in each square can only be used in one word.

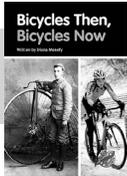
f	i	r	s	t	a	l	s	o	t
c	b	e	f	o	r	e	w	v	h
m	o	l	i	t	t	l	e	e	a
a	m	u	a	t	f	o	r	r	n
k	w	a	l	r	h	i	t	y	c
e	e	n	d	d	o	e	t	o	a
t	n	e	w	e	n	u	i	o	l
h	t	x	o	a	o	o	n	r	l
a	o	t	f	d	s	n	t	d	e
t	w	i	t	h	s	a	m	e	d

Words to find:

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|------|-------|------|
| also | first | make | same | very |
| around | for | next | than | was |
| before | it | not | that | went |
| called | little | of | their | with |
| could | made | on | to | |

Use the letters that are left to make the word that tells what the first bicycle was made of.





- ★ Spin the numbered spinner.
- ★ The highest number starts.
- ★ You need to spin the exact number to move onto the END square.

START
Bicycles are more comfortable now than they were when they were invented.

1

2

3

19

20

21

22 Bicycles had solid rubber tires on steel-rimmed wheels. They were bumpy to ride. Go back to 21.

4 The first bicycle was made from wood. It was not very comfortable. Go back 3 spaces.

18 Some bicycles were invented that had chains to make the wheels go around. Go forward 3 spaces.

END
Bicycles today are much more comfortable than the old wooden ones were – and they are much faster too.

23 John Dunlop invented a tire that could be filled with air. Go on to 27.

5

17

30

24

6

16

29 Now, most bicycles look much the same as they did many years ago. Spin again. Go back that number.

25 Tires filled with air were more comfortable for the rider. Spin again. If you spin a 3 or a 6, go on to 28.

7

15

28

27

26

8 When pedals were invented, they made riding bicycles faster. Spin again. Go forward that number.

14 The High-wheeler was a different sort of bicycle, also called a “penny farthing.” Miss a turn.

13

12

11 Cranks turned the front wheel around. Name 2 numbers. If you spin one of those numbers, go on to 16.

10

9



