

Teacher's Guide

Why Choose *Young Learners Classic Readers*?

Young Learners Classic Readers provide beginning English-language learners enjoyable and easy reading practice with famous stories from around the world. Young English-language learners will enjoy developing their vocabulary and reading fluency with the easy-to-read adaptations included in this varied collection of well-known tales for children. *Young Learners Classic Readers* have been carefully leveled to meet specific criteria. This series can be used in intensive reading programs or extensive reading programs.

Features:

- **A short introduction**
- A picture gallery of characters
- A story, including full-color illustrations and highlighted dialog for easy recognition of spoken language
- A short playlet
- A word list with pictures
- Audio recordings
- A companion workbook for every title

Supplemental Materials

Workbook available for each story:

- Comprehension practice
- Vocabulary and reading skill development
- Book reports

Free downloadable online materials:

- MP3 files
- Workbook answer keys
- Additional information for teachers on story summaries, backgrounds, and themes



Young Learners Classic Readers features
6 Levels, 60 Stories

Level1	Level2	Level3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse · Hansel and Gretel · The Brave Tin Soldier · Noah's Ark · Bellerophon and Pegasus · How Red Bird Got His Color · The Three Goats · Two Frogs · The Three Little Pigs · The Selfish Giant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Fir Tree · The Elves and the Shoemaker · How Bear Lost His Tail · Sleeping Beauty · Jack and the Magic Beans · The Son Who Came Home · The Nutcracker · Puss in Boots · The Woodman and the Ax · The Trojan Horse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Cinderella · Ole-Luk-Oie: The Dream God · The Three Sillies · Daedalus and Icarus · The Magic Swan · The Three Bears · Heidi · Hans Brinker · Diamonds and Toads · The Nightingale and the Rose
Level4	Level5	Level6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Fish and the Ring · Beauty and the Beast · The Prince and the Pauper · Gulliver's Travels · A Little Princess · Fairy Gifts · The Enchanted Castle · The Lady or the Tiger? · The Life and Adventures of Santa Claus · Ivan the Fool 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Pinocchio · The Last Lesson · Journey to the West · A Dog of Flanders · King Arthur and the Black Knight · What Katy Did · The Legend of Sleepy Hollow · Little Lord Fauntleroy · The Magic Flute · The Gift of the Magi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Hunchback of Notre Dame · The Sandman · The Last Leaf · The Barber of Seville · The Hollow Needle · Ivanhoe · Two Years' Vacation · The Battle of Red Cliffs from Romance of the Three Kingdoms · Pollyanna · The Count of Monte Cristo

Level 1: Designed for learners who already have a general grasp of phonics, the stories in level 1 are written for students who want practice with word recognition, and sentence pattern identification, as well as sentence structure repetition.



Level 2: With 10 titles to choose from, stories from level 2 offer sentences 4-6 words in length as well as 24-32 new vocabulary words per book—similar to the stories in the previous level. Furthermore, all stories in levels 1 and 2 are approximately 20 pages long.



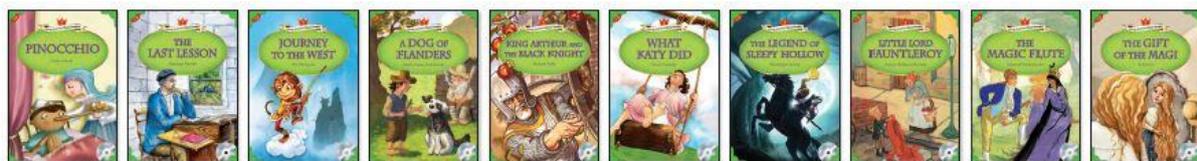
Level 3: In level 3, word count increases to 800 words per story and each story offers between 32 to 40 new words. However, the page count remains the same as levels 1 and 2 at about 20 pages.



Level 4: By level 4, stories take on a more sophisticated theme, and books increase in length. Word count jumps to 1200 at this level, but new vocabulary remains steady at 32 to 40 words as in level 3.



Level 5: The longer stories in level 5 are written for students who require extended reading practice. Stories at this level offer 40-48 new words and a word count of 1,700 words.



Level 6: Books at the highest level in the series, level 6, are designed to help transition students to Compass Publishing’s next graded reader series: Compass Classic Readers. Level 6 readers offer a word count of 2,500 words and new vocabulary in each story averages between 40 and 48 words.



	Level	Word Count	Base List	New Words
Vocab	1	300	450	24-32
	2	500	500	24-32
	3	800	650	32-40
	4	1200	800	32-40
	5	1700	1000	40-48
	6	2500	1200	40-48

	Level	Lexile	FK	Avg. Sentence Length
Sentence	1	300	2.0	4-6 words
	2	300	2.0	4-6 words
	3	400	2.5	5-7 words
	4	500	3.0	5-7 words
	5	600	3.5	7-9 words
	6	700	4.0	7-9 words

Intensive Reading Lesson Suggestions

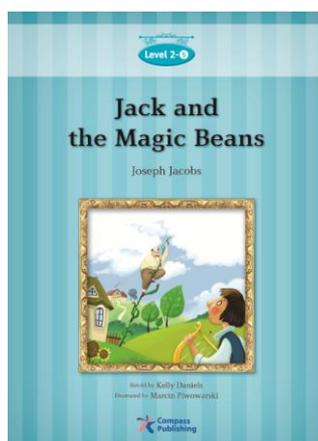
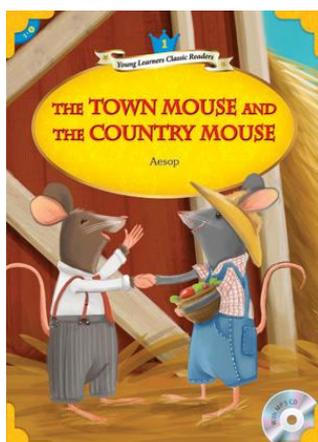
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What is Intensive Reading?

Intensive Reading classes focus on the students' reading texts and then answering a wide variety of reading comprehension questions based on those texts. Students in intensive reading classes will also be able to identify new vocabulary and language structures. Students studying a reader in an Intensive Reading class will read the same book and move through it slowly. There will be lots of opportunities for assessment. Intensive Reading classes should include some of the lesson components listed below.

What does an Intensive Reading lesson need?

Pre-reading:



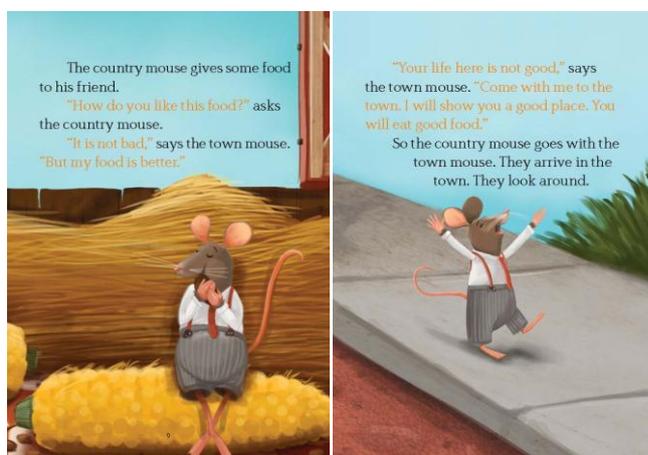
- Show the students the cover of the reader. Brainstorm as many vocabulary words and ideas as possible, then have students guess the story title. Lower level students can work as a large group with the teacher and upper level students can work in pairs.
- Give strips of paper with the chapter titles written on them to the students. Have them work in groups to guess what the best order for the chapters is, and then have them explain why.
- Find out about the original story; tell lower level students the story background and have upper level students research the original story and discuss in groups.
- Photocopy several pictures from the reader and have students work in pairs or individually to write what they think the characters will do or what they think the scene is about.
- Allows students to gain familiarity with the unit topic

Warm-up:



- The teacher asks comprehension questions related to what was read in the previous class in terms of reading comprehension, vocabulary, and language structures.
- The teacher will get students to work together to create summaries of the story. The students will focus on adding more detail each class.
- Get students to work individually or in groups to predict what will happen next.

During Reading:



- Students should regularly answer comprehension questions to ensure that they understand the story.
- Have students keep a reading diary where they take notes on new words or phrases and their likes and/or dislikes about the chapters. At the end of the book, refer students to their diary to help them write a book review and/or chapter summaries.
- Have students check off words in the word list section of the reader as they encounter them in the book.

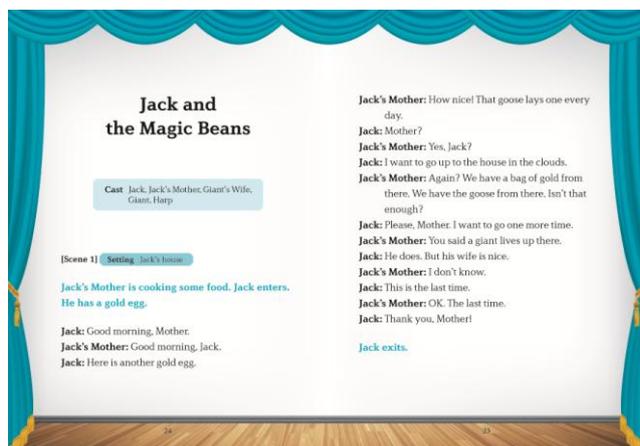
In addition to regular comprehension activities, the following activities encourage creativity and add a "fun factor" to reading comprehension classes:

- Choose a section of text for the students to make a comic strip from. Encourage creativity and ensure that students use appropriate text in the speech bubbles. This activity can also be completed after reading the entire story.
- Students become journalists and report on one piece of the story. Lower level students can complete writing prompts while upper level students can be more creative.
- Ask students to choose a character and then to write about a scene from the character's point of view. This activity can be completed at a basic level for lower level students and more advanced level for upper level students.
- Have students create board games based on the books. Encourage them to be creative when decorating their boards and making their games! Encourage students to come up with different game ideas for different books.

After- Reading:

- Show students movie posters. Then have students create a poster about the book. They can include highlights of the book, quotes, etc.
- Have student complete chapter summaries of the book.
- Have students act as journalists to create interview questions to ask various characters. Assign students character roles, and then have students interview each other.

Using the Playlet:



- Assign students to work in groups. Assign roles to students and have them work over several classes to rehearse and prepare props. The teacher walks around the room during preparation periods and helps students with pronunciation and intonation.
- The teacher can record student presentations and include them in an online portfolio.

Extensive Reading

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What is Extensive Reading?

Extensive reading is fast, fluent reading of storybooks with high levels of comprehension. The focus is on comprehension and enjoyment, not language learning. The aim is to deepen learners' confidence in already-acquired language through exposure. With extensive reading, learners choose books on their own at the appropriate level. They can choose from a large quantity of varied and appealing themes. Intensive and extensive reading can be used together in a language learning program. New words and grammar can be introduced in a linear course structure focusing on intensive reading, while extensive reading can consolidate and deepen students' knowledge of language by providing a language-rich environment.

Leveling:

A leveled reading series must have a number of levels, in which certain elements of the text become increasingly more difficult as the levels progress. Compass Readers are designed using both qualitative and quantitative measures to ensure appropriate grading and leveling of the readers.

Quantitative Measures:

- Lexile® range
- Headwords

Qualitative Measures:

- Content topics and themes
- Design

When using YLCR as an Extensive Reading program:



- Encourage students to look at the cover page and think about what the story will be about.
- Encourage students to read the text on the back cover to ensure the story is something that they want to read.
- Ask students open-ended questions about what they are reading so as to boost student-confidence, not intimidate.
- Encourage students to write daily summaries of what they have read.



Upon completion of reading:

- Have students give spoken presentations about what they read. Presentations will include a brief summary of what they read, highlights of the story, including the students' favorite and least favorite parts of the story.
- Encourage students to research the background of the story and present it to the class.