

El próximo paso al éxito systematically develops **phonological awareness** and **phonics** skills so that students can **decode** and **read** syllables, words, and high-frequency words with automaticity and apply these skills to reading decodable text. **El próximo paso al éxito** is compatible with dual language or bilingual programs.

- 1** The program consists of 120 daily lessons that teach 27 letters, 3 digraphs, 12 blends, and 17 diphthongs. Each letter or combination of letters is taught over a two-day period.
- 2** Students are taught strategies to improve reading fluency and comprehension.
- 3** This program supports:
 - » Reading and comprehension instruction for approximately first grade through second grade.
 - » Tier 2 reading intervention for first grade.
 - » Tier 3 reading intervention for second or third grade.
- 4** Lessons last 20 to 30 minutes.
- 5** **El próximo paso al éxito** is designed to provide differentiated instruction for small groups.
- 6** Compatible with dual language or bilingual programs.
- 7** The program aligns with Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) and Common Core en Español.



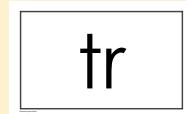
SPANISH PHONICS PROGRAM

PROGRAM SUMMARY

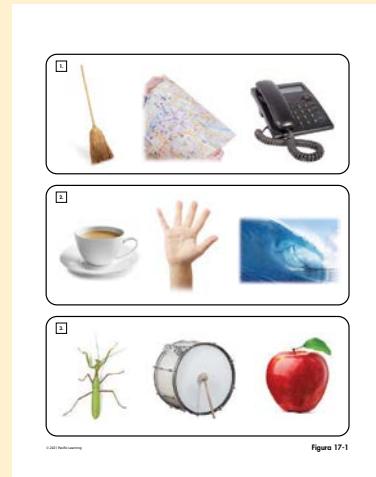
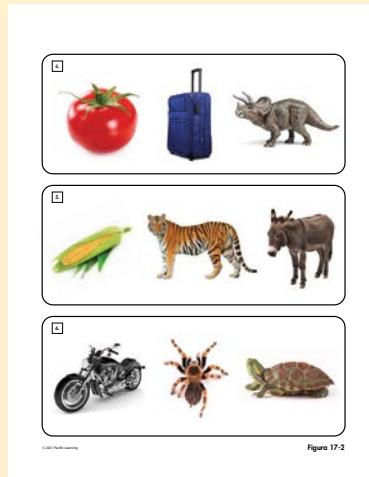
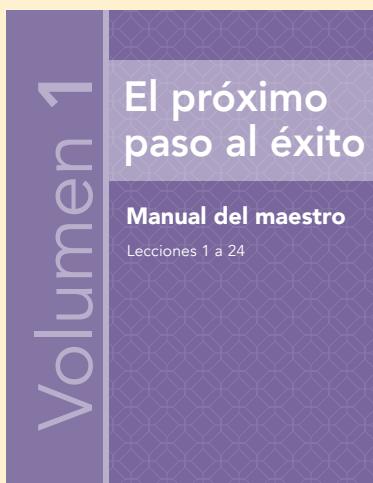
El próximo paso al éxito is based on the science of reading, which has shown that students can most efficiently read and comprehend text when they can read words automatically by sight, from memory. According to research by Ehri (2020), the science of learning to read words begins with systematic phonics instruction that teaches students how to map phonemes onto graphemes, and then segment and blend syllables and words. In Spanish, blending and segmenting occurs at the individual phoneme level by segmenting syllables into individual phonemes. This is followed by developing automaticity at reading syllables and combining syllables to read words. This process culminates in the reading of decodable text.

El próximo paso al éxito combines some elements of comprehension, vocabulary development and writing practice to assist students in the process of becoming skilled readers.

- The program consists of 120 daily lessons, in which every two days students are taught the name and the sound of a new letter, digraph, consonant blend, or diphthong.



- Volume 1 consists of a quick review of the sound of the 5 vowels and the consonants *m*, *p*, *s*, *t*, *d*, *n*, and *r*. Students practice phonemic awareness by picking which picture begins with a target sound.



- Students segment syllables into sounds. This is followed by reading syllables and words chorally as the teacher prompts the students.

Leer silabas

| | | |
|----|----|----|
| te | so | ta |
| tu | si | to |
| se | ti | sa |

Leer palabras

| | | |
|--------|-------|------|
| tipo | asoma | meto |
| pásame | meta | tapa |
| patito | mata | pisa |

Figura 17-3

- Students read from their own story books. A typical lesson from Volume 1 is shown below. The teacher will guide the students to read each section.



Lección 17

1. Repasar el nombre y el sonido de la letra

T t

2. El sonido inicial

3. Leer letras

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | s | e | m | T |
| p | t | u | i | a |
| o | P | T | s | t |

Lección 17

4. Leer silabas

| | | |
|----|----|----|
| te | so | ta |
| tu | si | to |
| se | ti | sa |

5. Leer palabras

| | | |
|--------|-------|------|
| tipo | asoma | meto |
| pásame | meta | tapa |
| patito | mata | pisa |

- Students will complete a daily practice sheet to reinforce the skills that they are learning.

Nombre: _____

1. Trazar la letra

2. Encerrar el dibujo y escribir la sílaba

| | | |
|----|----|----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. |
| 1. | 2. | 3. |

Hoja 17

(front)

3. Identificar la sílaba inicial

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
| | | |

4. Dictado de letras

.....

Hoja 17

(back)



Figura 27-1

In **Volumes 2 through 5**, students continue to learn the name and the sound of new letters, digraphs, consonant blends, or diphthongs, as well as blend and segment syllables. They will also read syllables, words, and high-frequency words.

In the first daily lesson in which students learn a new letter or combination of letters,

they learn new vocabulary words, read sentences with decodable words, and complete a practice sheet.

Lección 27

1. Repasar el nombre y el sonido de la letra

f F

2. Leer letras

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| r | L | f | N | F | t |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

3. Leer sílabas

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| fa | lo | ti | te |
| lu | ta | fu | fo |
| la | fe | fi | to |

4. Leer palabras

| | | |
|--------|----------|--------|
| fama | faro | foto |
| Fátima | teléfono | fina |
| farola | Olafo | famosa |

5. Leer palabras de uso frecuente

al gusta yo soy

6. Leer oraciones

farola famosa faro

1. A mi me gusta el faro al lado de la farola –dice Fátima.

2. Yo soy fina, famosa y miro al teléfono.

3. A Olafo le gusta el faro de la loma y le toma foto al faro.

Nombre: _____

1. Trazar la letra

| | |
|---|-------|
| f | f f f |
| . | . |
| . | . |

2. Identificar la primera sílaba

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
|--|--|--|

3. Dictado de sílabas

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

(front)

4. Unir sílabas para formar palabras y dictado

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| ne | ma | si | la | fa | na | si |
| fa | sa | fo | no | mo | mo | ta |
| fo | mo | fi | le | fi | ne | sa |

5. Dictado de palabras de uso frecuente

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

(back)

In the second daily lesson in which students learn a new letter or combination of letters, they will complete the same activities as the first day, but will read a story with decodable text instead of sentences.

The teacher will ask story comprehension questions, that are found in the Teacher's Guide.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Leer palabras | foto | Olafo | teléfono |
| | fino | faro | rifa |
| | foro | afanado | farola |
| Leer palabras de uso frecuente | | | |
| | al | gusta | soy |
| | | | en |

Figura 28-1

Lección 28

1. Repasar el nombre y el sonido de la letra

F f

2. Leer letras

e f n l d r

3. Leer sílabas

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| da | do | sa | fe |
| si | de | fi | so |
| du | su | fo | se |

4. Leer palabras

| | | |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| foto | Olafo | teléfono |
| fino | faro | rifa |
| foro | afanado | farola |

10

5. Leer palabras de uso frecuente

al soy en gusta

6. Leer historia

 **afanado**

 **ilumina**

 **loma**

11

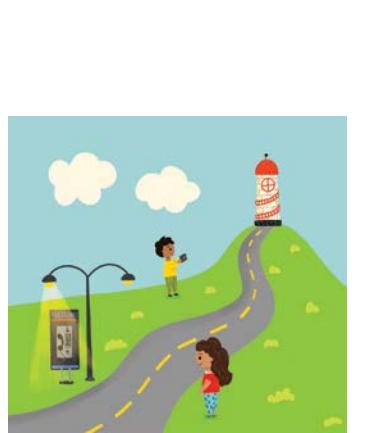
Lección 28



El faro en la loma

Yo **soy** Olafo y me **gusta** el faro **en** la loma. Olafo mira afanado a Fátima. El faro **fino** **en** la ruta no **ilumina**. Olafo dice: -Yo le tomo la foto **al** faro **fino**. A Fátima le **gusta** el teléfono **al** lado de la farola. La farola sí **ilumina** el teléfono.

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Decodable story in Volume 3

Lección 56



El tren

El tren nos sirve para ir de un lugar a otro. Mucha gente va a su trabajo en el tren. Cuando vas en un tren ves cosas tricolores. Nosotros fuimos en el tren un día muy frío. En un punto del camino dos trenes se pasaron. El sonido fue tremendo,

24



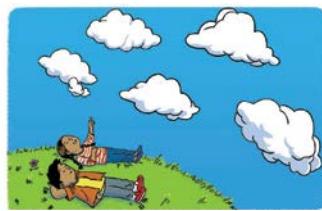
y yo pensé: —¡Qué desastre! El rostro de Trini, mi amiga, estaba triste. Yo traté de calmarla.

Después vimos que un tren entró por el tramo tres. Y el otro tren iba detrás. —No hubo un desastre! —dijo Trini. Los trenes nos llevan de un lugar a otro.

25

Decodable story in Volume 4

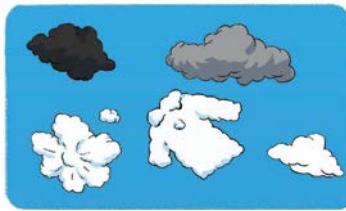
Lección 86



Las nubes

La señora Blanca nos habla sobre las nubes. Las nubes son hechas de agua y son algo necesaria para vivir. Algunas nubes son blancas, grises o negras. Las nubes flotan en el cielo y pueden seguir un rumbo. Podemos ver cualquier forma en las nubes.

42



Una nube puede parecer una flor blanca. Otra nube puede parecer una blusa flotando por el pueblo. Flora dice que el cielo a veces parece un pueblo tan poblado con muchas nubes. Pablo dice que las nubes parecen algodón blando. Ahora sabemos que la neblina es una clase de nube. ¡Es divertido buscar formas en las nubes!

43

Decodable story in Volume 5

Lección 118



El monstruo fatuo

Después de crear su androide, Moira quiere crear un monstruo fatuo. Este monstruo vivirá en el barrio antiguo. Ahí, en el barrio antiguo, hay un individuo. El individuo es un hombre que desea ayudar al monstruo. El monstruo fatuo desea ayudar al androide. Moira, entonces, debe crear un monstruo con el residuo del androide.

66



El individuo desea que el monstruo tenga oídos poderosos. Entonces, el individuo recoge una cuota para comprar los super oídos del monstruo. De ahí en adelante, el monstruo y el individuo ayudarán al androide. ¡El dúo del monstruo y el individuo será un éxito!

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PLACEMENT & PROGRESS ASSESSMENT

Placement Assessment

This test is used to determine the entry lesson for a new student.

Placement Test Part 2—Segunda evaluación

Fecha: _____

1. Silabas:

Coloque el *Folleto de pruebas* en la página 7 frente al alumno. Señale el número 1.
Aquí hay unas silabas. Quiero que toques cada sílaba y que la leas. ¿Estás listo/a? Comienza.
Encierre las respuestas correctas. La respuesta está correcta sólo si el alumno lee la sílaba completa.

| | | |
|-----|-----|-------|
| per | mes | los |
| mar | cas | es |
| vi | fa | he ja |

Respuestas correctas: ____ / 10
(Puntaje de aprobación: ≥ 8)

2. Palabras:

Señale el número 2.
Aquí hay unas palabras. Quiero que toques cada palabra y que la leas. ¿Estás listo/a? Comienza.
Encierre las respuestas correctas. La respuesta está correcta si el alumno lee la palabra por sílabas o si la lee completa.

| | | |
|--------|---------|--------------|
| laguna | bonito | mundo |
| salta | buscar | higos |
| poco | dibujos | mañana campo |

Respuestas correctas: ____ / 10
(Puntaje de aprobación: ≥ 8)

Pare el examen si el alumno no pasa las dos pruebas de esta parte. El alumno va a comenzar en la Lección 25.

Examiner's Test Booklet

Placement Test Part 2—Segunda evaluación

Student Test Booklet

Volume Assessment

This test is administered after students complete the lessons from each volume.

This data is used to evaluate student progress.

Volume 5 Test—Volumen 5

1. Sonidos:

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| uo | oi | gl | cl |
| fr | cr | ay | |
| io | ie | ui | |

2. Silabas:

| | | | |
|-----|------|------|-----|
| sui | pai | hie | mio |
| bay | cris | fres | |
| cle | glas | tru | |

Volume 5 Test—Volumen 5

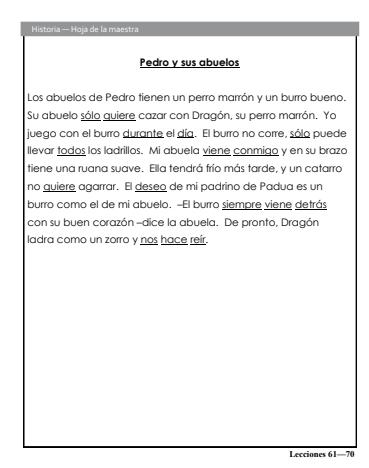
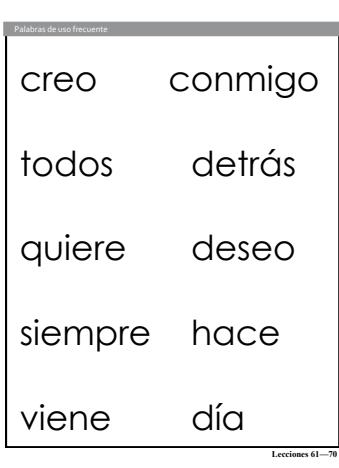
3. Palabras de uso frecuente:

| | | |
|----------|-------|------|
| veía | tenía | sin |
| tuvo | pues | ayer |
| entonces | aquí | |
| desea | ahí | |

4. Palabras:

| | | |
|--------|----------|--------|
| ruido | camiones | hielo |
| carey | crece | fresas |
| clases | arreglo | |
| boina | antiguo | |

FLUENCY AND COMPREHENSION REVIEW & EVALUATION



High-frequency words and fluency passage

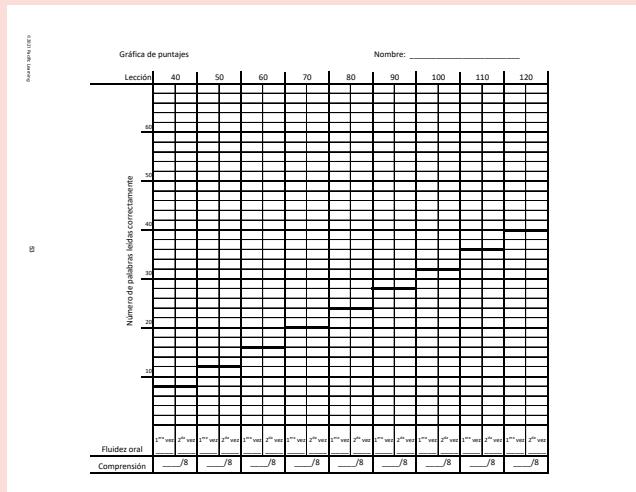
| | |
|--|-------|
| Nombre: _____ | |
| 1. Escribir palabras de uso frecuente | |
| creo conmigo | |
| | |
| todos detrás | |
| | |
| quiere deseo | |
| | |
| siempre hace | |
| | |
| viene día | |
| | |

Lección 61—70

| |
|---|
| Nombre: _____ |
| 4. Leer historia |
| Pedro y sus abuelos |
| Los abuelos de Pedro tienen un perro marrón y un burro bueno. 12 Su abuelo <u>sólo quiere</u> cazar con Dragón, su perro marrón. Yo 23 juego con el burro <u>durante el día</u> . El burro no corre, <u>sólo</u> puede 36 llevar <u>todos</u> los ladillos. Mi abuela <u>viene conmigo</u> y en su brazo 48 tiene una ruana suave. Ella tendrá frío más tarde, y un catarro 60 no <u>quiere</u> agarrar. El <u>deseo</u> de mi padrino de Padua es un 72 burro como el de mi abuelo. —El burro <u>siempre viene detrás</u> 83 con su buen corazón—dice la abuela. De pronto, Dragón 93 ladra como un zorro y <u>nos hace reír</u> . 101 |
| Completa las oraciones: |
| 1. Los abuelos de Pedro tienen un perro _____ y un burro _____. |
| A. suave B. sólo C. cazar |
| _____ /2 |
| 2. Yo juego con el _____ durante el día. |
| A. perro B. burro C. abuela |
| _____ /2 |
| 3. El deseo de mi _____ de Padua es un burro como el de mi abuelo. |
| A. padrino B. abuela C. abuelo |
| _____ /2 |
| 4. De pronto Dragón ladra como un _____ y nos hace reír. |
| A. perro B. zorro C. Burro |
| _____ /2 |
| Total: _____ /8 |

Lección 61—70

Practice sheet



Graph

Every 10 days, a fluency and comprehension review is conducted. Students first review high-frequency words using a “say it – spell it – say it” routine. Students then read a fluency passage, and the rate is recorded on a graph. After completing the practice sheet, which includes writing high-frequency words and completing comprehension questions, the students practice rereading the fluency passage several times. The students then do a timed reading of the passage, and their second score is also recorded.

The following materials are provided in each kit:

- Teacher manuals (5)
- Companion manuals (5)
- 5 Student Story Books (6 each)
- Letter cards box
- Daily Practice Sheets Resource Guide
- Fluency and Comprehension Review and Evaluation booklet
- Examiner's test booklet (30)
- Student test booklet
- Extension and Reinforcement Activities:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| » Resource Guide | » Game mats (10) |
| » High-Frequency word cards box | » Game spinners (10) |
| » Game board (1) | » Posters (6) |
| » Game cards (volumes 1–5) | » Reward stickers (120) |
| » Game pieces (6) and die | » Award certificates (30) |



SPANISH PHONICS PROGRAMS FOR READING SUCCESS



Programas de fonética en Español para el éxito de la lectura are programs that offer systematic and explicit phonics instruction for students learning to read in Spanish. Students acquire phonological awareness and phonics skills so that they can read and decode words

with increased automaticity and read decodable text with fluency.

These phonics programs lay the necessary foundation so that when students can automatically recognize words, they can devote more attention to increasingly complex language comprehension skills. They become skilled readers when they can fluently coordinate both word recognition and comprehension.



| PROGRAM | DISTINGUISHING FEATURES | PROGRAM SUPPORTS | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|--------------|--------|--------|
| | | Kindergarten | | | First Grade | | | Second Grade | | |
| | | Tier 1 | Tier 2 | Tier 3 | Tier 1 | Tier 2 | Tier 3 | Tier 1 | Tier 2 | Tier 3 |
| El camino al éxito | Students learn to read syllables and words with automaticity, through the use of scaffolding and manipulatives. | • | • | • | | • | • | | | • |
| El próximo paso al éxito | Students learn to read syllables, words, and high-frequency words with automaticity and to read decodable stories with fluency. Students are taught vocabulary and strategies to improve reading comprehension. | | | | • | • | • | • | • | • |

ABOUT THE AUTHORS



Kerry Gavett grew up in Spain, Canada and Greece, and developed a love for Spanish culture and Spanish-speaking people. She especially has a heart for underprivileged students who struggle to learn to read in Spanish. Kerry has over 15 years' experience teaching Spanish reading interventions to small groups of kindergarten through 2nd grade students. To meet the need of struggling readers, she led a team of educators at Metzger Elementary School in Oregon to create a Spanish phonics curriculum for early reading called *El camino al éxito*.

Together with Carmenza Sarvay, Kerry has collaborated to create a Spanish phonics program called *El próximo paso al éxito* which is designed to continue where *El camino al éxito* leaves off. It provides extra support for 1st and 2nd grade students learning to read in Spanish. In her free time, Kerry loves to hike the trails of the Pacific Northwest, to travel to Spain and Greece and to take Flamenco lessons. Kerry holds master's degrees from the University of Kentucky and Corban University.



Carmenza Sarvay was born and raised in Colombia. She lived in Europe for eight years and has lived in the United States for more than 35 years. Carmenza is passionate about languages, teaching, and inter-cultural relations. She is fluent in three languages and proficient in two others. Carmenza is a retired teacher with many years of experience in Elementary school. She taught first grade in Colombia. In Oregon, she has taught Spanish native literacy, English to speakers of other languages, first grade reading in a dual language setting, and first grade. Carmenza's passion for helping Spanish-speaking

students struggling to read, and her frustration with uninspired Spanish reading programs, led her to develop a program that could serve both teachers and the students she cares so much about. Being in nature is one of Carmenza's greatest pleasures, so she is often hiking and walking the beautiful forests in Oregon and the National parks. She also loves to travel the world, dance, read and practice yoga. Carmenza obtained her bachelor's degree in Education with specialization in Languages from Universidad Industrial de Santander in Colombia, and her Bilingual Education, ESOL certification, and master's in education from Portland State University in Oregon.



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