

### Dear Teachers,

The following pages have been designed with you in mind. Flip through this book to find exciting, hands-on ideas for teaching opposites with a pocket chart! (LER 2206)

Pocket Chart Reading – *Opposites* has been developed to provide creative teaching ideas and reproducible activities to support the use of a pocket chart. Suggested activities are designed to attract all types of learners, and can be used for teaching opposites at many levels. They encourage observing, arranging, and manipulating pictures and words to help children understand opposites and build vocabulary skills. In addition, this book contains 210 ready-to-use cards to aid you in teaching opposites. The cards display the pictures and words to be used with each lesson. A Cards-At-A-Glance chart in the back of the book shows the words and pictures printed on each card for easy reference. Also included is a Reading List to help you build a classroom library that will encourage an interest in opposites.

This book quickly becomes a compact storage file! Tear out the sheets of cards along the perforated lines. Laminate the cards for extra durability, cut them, and store them in the pocket provided on the back cover of the book. As you use them, tear out the blackline master pages for photocopying, then use the folder pocket on the inside front cover for storage.

# Pocket Chart Reading

## Opposites

### Introduction Strategies



### Opposite Introduction Strategies

- Begin with a visual demonstration of “same and different.” Show the class tangible examples of object pairs that are the same. For example, show two blue crayons, two pencils sharpened to the same length, pictures of two animals of the same species, or two cans of soda or juice. Next, show examples of things that are different. Show a long pencil and a short pencil, a red crayon and a blue crayon, pictures of a cat and a dog, or a shiny new penny and a dirty old penny. Ask the class to help you look around the classroom for other examples of same and different.
- For a more advanced discussion of same and different, use more advanced visual aids in your demonstration. For example, show an apple and a banana. Ask the class to tell you what is the same about the banana and apple (they are both fruits, both are healthy snacks, both grow on trees). Then ask them to tell you what is different about the apple and banana (they are different colors, one needs to be peeled, one is crunchy and one is soft). Other good examples to use include: two feathers, two boxes of cereal, two pictures of animals (a rabbit and a hamster work well), or two types of balls (like a basketball and a football). Generate a list of similarities and differences on the chalkboard. You could even ask each student to bring from home two things that are the same or two things that are different.
- Hang your pocket chart in an easy-to-see and easily accessible place in your classroom. Place a pair of opposite picture cards at the top of the chart. Ask students, “What do you see on the picture cards? How do the pictures relate to each other?”

# Teaching Notes

The following ideas can be applied to any set of opposites, so you can choose the sets of opposites for each lesson according to the words, topics, and difficulty level of the pictures. The blackline master pages that follow are intended to reinforce opposite skills.



⊙ Place a few simple pairs of opposite picture cards in scrambled order into the pocket chart. Place the corresponding word cards in scrambled order at the bottom of the chart. Ask for volunteers to pair the opposite picture cards correctly. Ask for more volunteers to place the correct words under the pictures. Read the words aloud.

⊙ Place multiple pairs of opposite word cards in the pocket chart, in scrambled order. Ask students to match the opposite word pairs and place them together in the pocket chart. Then ask for volunteers (as individual students or teams) to create an illustration for each pair of opposite words. For example, for the word pair *light* and *dark*, the student or students would create an illustration that depicts the words *light* and *dark*.



⊙ Pair up the opposite picture sets (for example, *boy* and *girl*). Then take one card from each pair, and distribute them among the students, keeping the other card of each pair in your possession. Place these cards in the pocket chart. One at a time, ask the students who are holding picture cards to place each one into the chart next to its opposite card, forming complete opposite pairs. Extend this activity by passing out all of the corresponding word cards, and asking students to place the word cards into the pocket chart as the opposite picture cards are posted.

⊙ Place pairs of opposite pictures in the pocket chart without word cards. Ask students to tell you the pairs of opposite words that match the pictures in the chart. The words students use may differ from the word cards provided in this book. For example, for the pair we have called *tall* and *short*, students may say *big* and *little*, or *tall* and *small*. Use that situation as a catalyst for discussion. Talk about synonyms and antonyms. For example, *small* and *tiny* are synonyms for the word *little*. They are also antonyms for the word *big*.



⊙ Pass out pairs of word cards randomly among the class. Give students 1 minute to circulate, searching for their “opposite partners.” When all partners have found each other, give them 5 minutes to think of an “act” or pantomime they can perform in front of the class, together or individually, to convey their opposites without using words. The class should guess as each pair of students acts out their opposites. If a student guesses a pair of opposite words correctly, he or she places the pair in the pocket chart. Continue until all word pairs are posted in the chart.

⊙ Play “Quick Draw” with opposite words. Divide the class into four teams, and place the teams in separate areas of the classroom. Give each player several sheets of paper and a pencil or pen. Select four pairs of opposite word cards (one pair for each team). Give each team a pair of opposite words, placed face-down. On your signal, each team flips over its word cards and silently looks at the opposite pair. (Teams must be sure not to reveal to the other teams the opposite words on their cards!) Each team member then begins to draw two pictures that explain or show the opposites. Give the teams 2-3 minutes to draw their pictures, and another minute to select one team member’s drawing to show to the other groups. (The drawing that is selected should be the one that most clearly illustrates the opposites.) One at a time, post each team’s drawing in an easy-to-see place in the pocket chart. Ask the other teams to guess what opposite words are being shown in the drawings. Time how long it takes for a team to correctly guess the opposites being shown. The team whose drawing takes the shortest amount of time to be correctly guessed by the other teams gets a point. Continue play by assigning four more pairs of opposite words to the teams.



**Activity 1**

# Opposite Match

Directions: Draw a line that connects two opposite words.



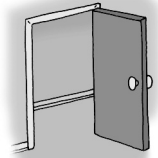
girl

night



small

open



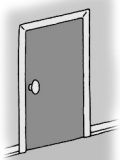
sad

push



day

big



closed

boy



pull

happy



Activity 2

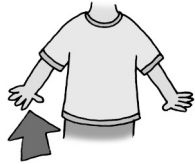
# More Matching

Directions: Draw a line that connects two opposite words.



up

forwards



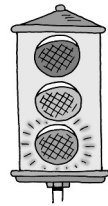
right

fast



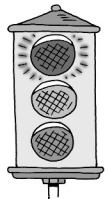
slow

go



thin

fat



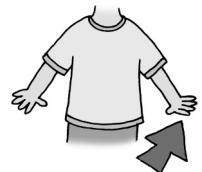
stop

down



backwards

left



**Activity 3**

# Label the Pictures

Directions: Look at each picture. Write an opposite word on the line below each one. Use the Word List to help you with spelling.

**Word List:**

bald  
hairy

asleep  
awake

smile  
frown

over  
under

new  
old

dirty  
clean



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



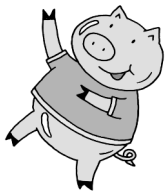
\_\_\_\_\_



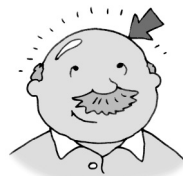
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



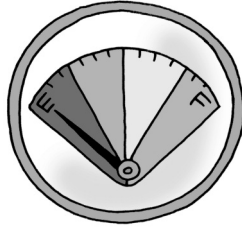
\_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 4**

# Opposite Boxes

Directions: Complete each box by writing an opposite word on the line.  
Use words from the Word List to help you.

on  
\_\_\_\_\_



broken  
\_\_\_\_\_

shiny  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Word List**  
\_\_\_\_\_

- over
- full
- far
- fixed
- day
- off
- awake
- walk
- dull
- forwards

run  
\_\_\_\_\_

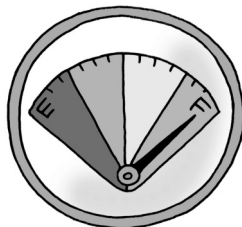
near  
\_\_\_\_\_

empty  
\_\_\_\_\_

asleep  
\_\_\_\_\_

under  
\_\_\_\_\_

backwards  
\_\_\_\_\_



night  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 5**

# Opposite Fill-In

Directions: On the line next to each word, write its opposite.



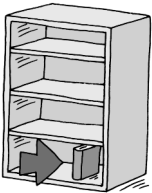
old

\_\_\_\_\_



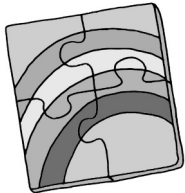
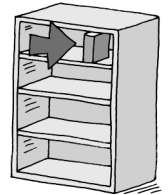
hot

\_\_\_\_\_



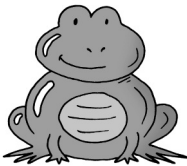
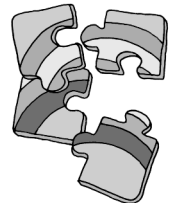
low

\_\_\_\_\_



together

\_\_\_\_\_



smooth

\_\_\_\_\_



over

\_\_\_\_\_





**Activity 6**

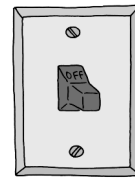
# Finish the Opposites

Directions: Read each sentence. Choose an opposite word from the Word List to fill in each blank.

**Word List**

far, short, soft, loud, on, plain, neat, off, fat

1. The opposite of on is \_\_\_\_\_.



2. The opposite of near is \_\_\_\_\_.



3. The opposite of quiet is \_\_\_\_\_.



4. The opposite of a messy room is a \_\_\_\_\_ room.



5. The opposite of a long snake is a \_\_\_\_\_ snake.



6. The opposite of a fancy outfit is a \_\_\_\_\_ outfit.





**Activity 7**

# Opposite Riddles

Directions: Read the riddle clue, and write the opposite word in the blank to complete the sentence.

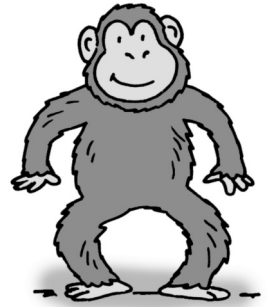
1. A bowling ball is heavy. A feather is \_\_\_\_\_.



2. Sleep on a soft bed, not on the \_\_\_\_\_ floor.

3. The ocean is deep. A puddle is \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 2, 4, 6 and 8 are even numbers. 1, 3, 5, and 7 are \_\_\_\_\_ numbers.

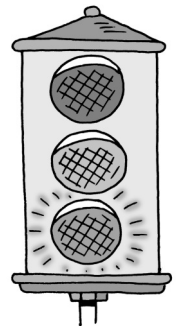


5. You sit in a chair. You \_\_\_\_\_ on your feet.

6. You stay home from school when you're sick.

You go to school when you're \_\_\_\_\_.

7. You stop at a red light. You \_\_\_\_\_ at a green light.



8. I smile when I'm happy. I frown when I'm \_\_\_\_\_.

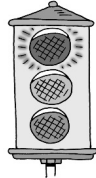


Activity 8

# Opposite Match-up



wet



stop



slow



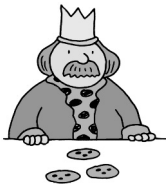
thin



rip



hungry



few



bottom



sick



awake



throw



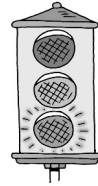
smelly

## Activity 9

Directions: Cut apart your sheet of opposite word cards. Find a partner with different cards, and combine your cards with theirs. Place them face-down on a flat surface, and mix them up. Take turns flipping over two word cards (one at a time) and checking if they are opposites. If they are, you keep the pair. If they're not, you return the cards to their places in the square, and your partner takes a turn. The player with the most pairs of opposite cards at the end of the game wins!



dry



go



fast



fat



mend



full



many



top



healthy



asleep



catch



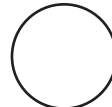
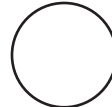
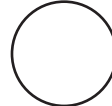
fragrant

**Activity 10**

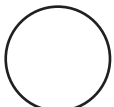
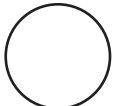
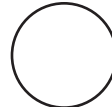
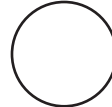
# Circle Fill

Directions: Fill in the circles to complete each opposite pair.

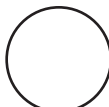
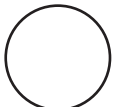
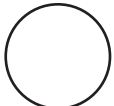
s u b t r a c t



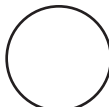
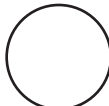
s u n n y



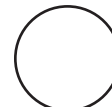
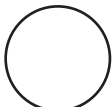
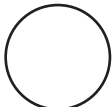
t h r o w



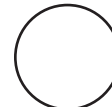
h u n g r y



h o t



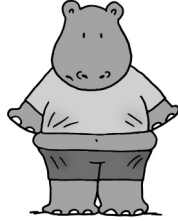
b o t t o m



**Activity 11**

# Blank Fill-In

Directions: Write the correct opposite word under each picture.



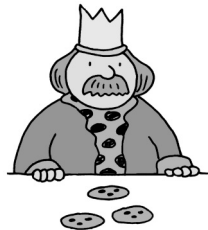
loose



fragrant



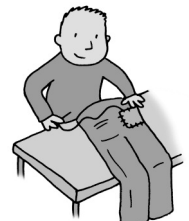
front



many



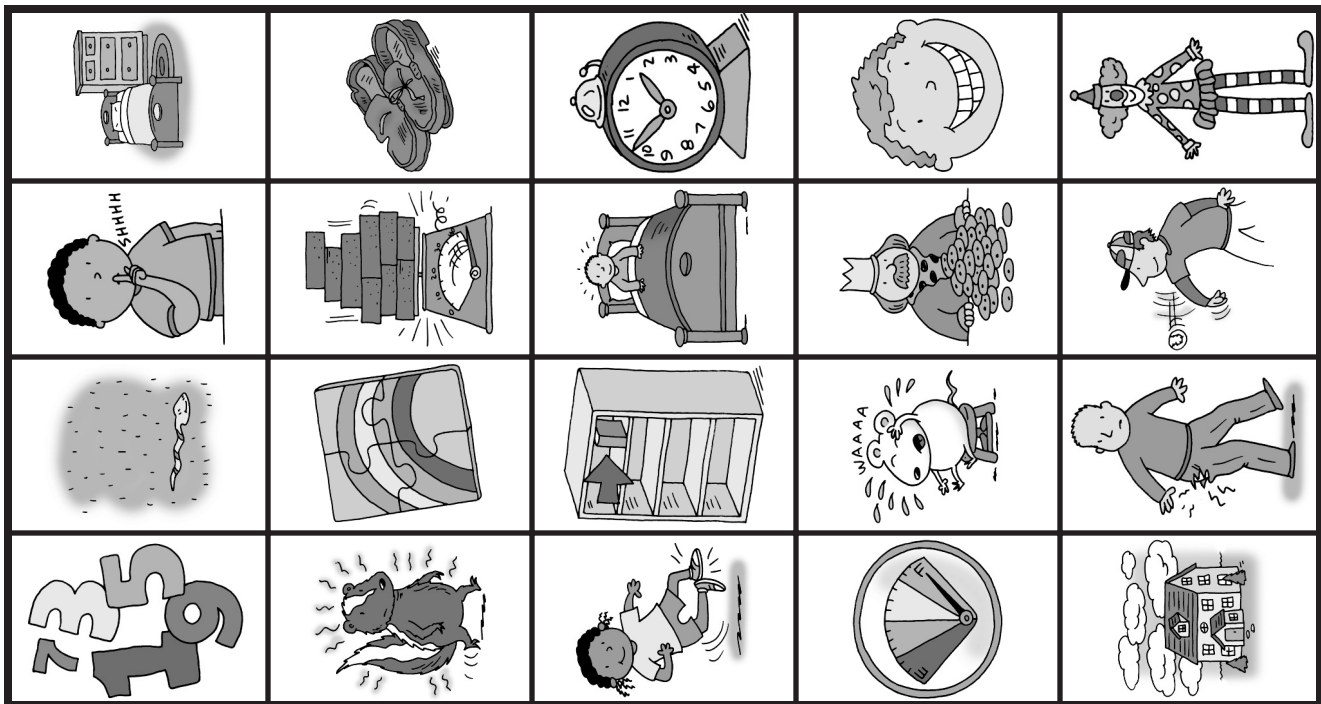
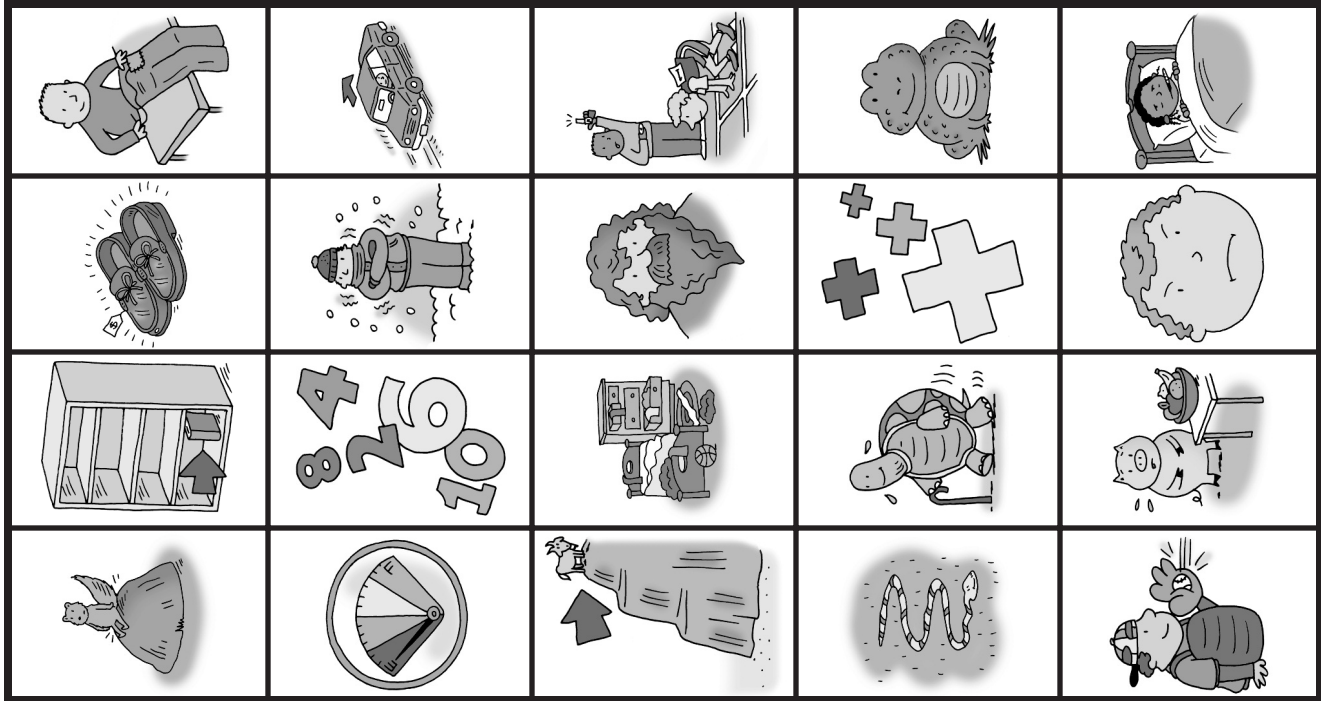
healthy



mend

Activity 12

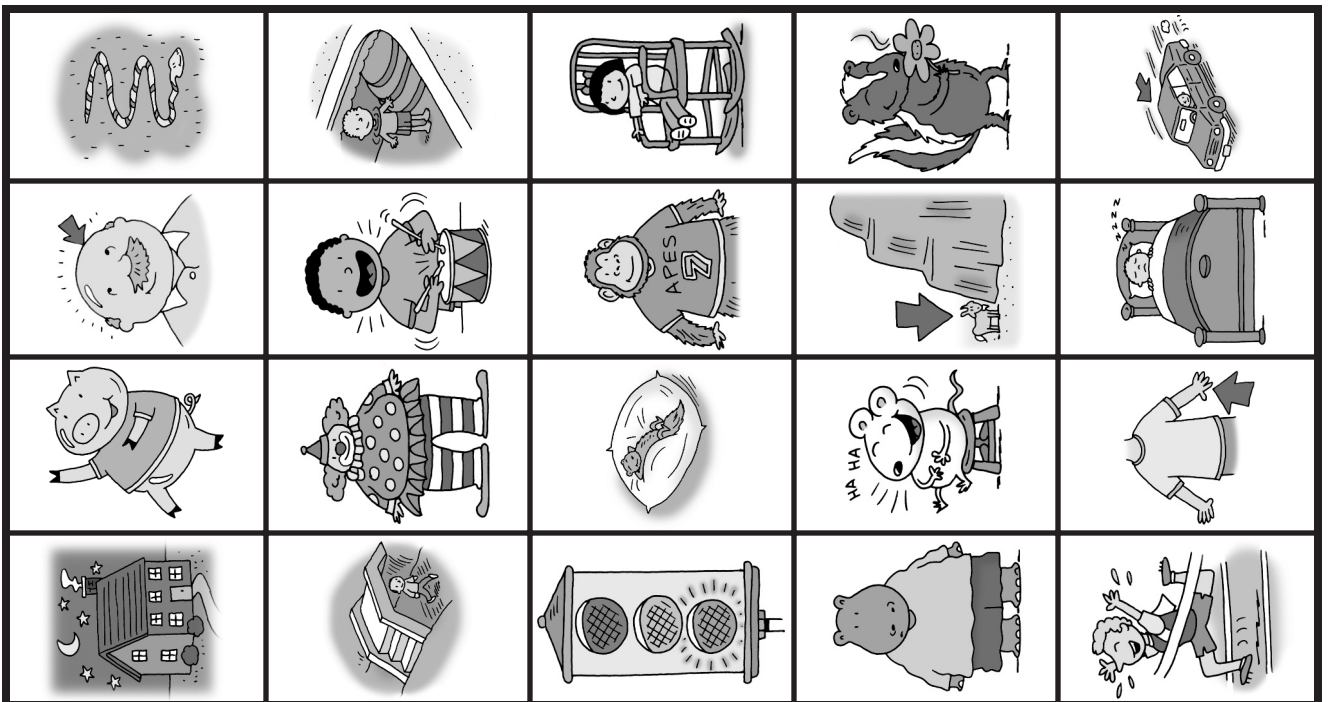
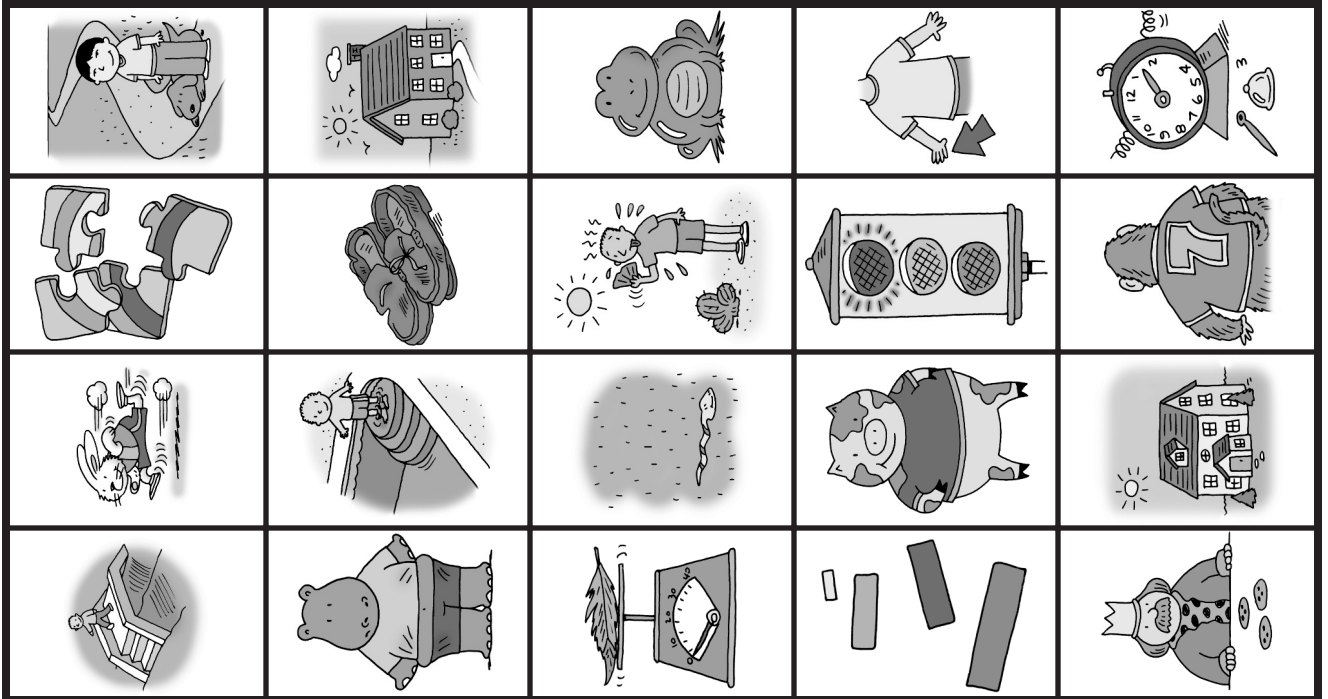
# Opposite Bingo





## Activity 12

Directions: Photocopy and cut out the bingo cards so each player has one card. Place all opposite word cards in a pile. Choose one word card at a time, and announce the word. Students use markers to cover the words pictured on their bingo card. The first player to cover all pictures in a row vertically, horizontally, or diagonally is the winner. When a player yells "BINGO," invite him or her to share the words he or she has covered. Vary the game by cutting out the individual word squares on the bingo cards. Allow students to arrange them in a square shape to make a different bingo card each time.





# Cards-At-A-Glance

Cards are shown as front-to-back pairs.

## Reading List

Active Minds: Opposites  
Random House, NY: 1990

My First Look at Opposites  
Richard Scarry  
Random House, NY: 1995

Shapes and Opposites  
Richard Scarry  
Random House, NY: 1995

The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse  
Janet Stevens  
Holiday House, NY: 1987

Push, Pull, Empty, Full  
Tana Hoban  
Macmillan, NY: 1972

Over, Under & Full  
Tana Hoban  
Macmillan, NY: 1973

Hot, Cold, Shy, Bold  
Pamela Harris  
Kids Can Press Ltd., Toronto: 1995

Antonyms  
Joan Hanson  
Lerner Publications Company,  
MN: 1979

More Antonyms  
Joan Hanson  
Lerner Publications Company,  
MN: 1979

Still More Antonyms  
Joan Hanson  
Lerner Publications Company,  
MN: 1979

Left & Right  
Joanne Oppenheim  
Gulliver Books, HBJ Publishers:  
NY, 1989

girl			shiny	asleep			bottom	Team 1	Team 2
boy			off	awake			catch	wet	big
big			on	smile			throw	dry	sad
small			far	frown			healthy	boy	happy
sad			near	over			cry	girl	night
happy			dull	under			fragrant	thin	tight
night			broken	new			smelly	fat	loose
day			plain	old			finish	bald	front
closed			fancy	dirty			start	hairy	back
open			walk	clean			laugh	asleep	subtract
push			run	old			add	awake	add
pull			fixed	young			cloudy	smile	cloudy
up			empty	hot			sunny	frown	sunny
down			stand	cold			front	right	finish
left			sit	low			back	left	start
right			dry	high			subtract	forwards	laugh
forwards			wet	together			even	backwards	cry
backwards			full	apart			tight	stop	fragrant
stop			hungry	smooth			loose	go	smelly
go			mend	bumpy			quiet	slow	catch
slow			rip	hard			neat	fast	throw
fast			many	soft			messy	small	healthy
thin			few	heavy			short	day	sick
fat			full	light			long	closed	top
bald			sick	deep			loud	open	bottom
hairy			top	shallow			odd	push	many