Grades 1-2

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ISBN 1-55035-350-0 Copyright 1995 Revised October 2006

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Published in the United States by: On the Mark Press 3909 Witmer Road PMB 175 Niagara Falls, New York 14305 www.onthemarkpress.com

Published in Canada by: \$&\$ Learning Materials 15 Dairy Avenue Napanee, Ontario K7R 1M4 www.sslearning.com Look For

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Teacher - Student Prompts

The following teacher guide is meant to be used with individual or small group word building sessions and may be mounted on tag board and laminated for classroom use.

1.	Focus on the <u>word family</u> represented on the slide card or puzzle piece Say:
	"What <u>letters</u> make the (word family) sound?"
	"What <u>sound</u> does (letters) make?"
	Encourage the student to blend the letters so that they sound right.
2.	Focus on the initial consonant, consonant blend or digraph on the slide or puzzle piece. Say:
	"What <u>letter</u> is this?"
	"What <u>sound</u> does (letter) make?"
3.	Ask the student to place both the puzzle pieces side by side. If using a slide card, model how it works. Say:
	"Make me a word with the (word family) sound."
	"What <u>word</u> have you made?"
	Ask the student to run a finger underneath the word to assist him/her to sequence the letters/sounds correctly.
	Say:
	"Can you say it slowly?"
	"Can you say it <u>fast</u> ?"

4.	To review, say:
	"In the word (the student has made) what <u>letters</u> make the (word family) sound?"
	"What sound does (letters in the word family) make?"
	"What <u>letter</u> makes the (initial consonat, blend or digraph) sound?
	"What <u>sound</u> does (letter) make?"
	"What is the whole word?"
	Have the student print the word on the recording sheet using the manipulative as a guide.
5.	To build the remaining words, have the student put the next beginning letter/s in place and then ask him or her to say the previous (familiar) word, then to repeat it, but substituting the new initial consonant, blend or digraph. For example:
	"Say the word "bake". Now say the word again but instead of "b" say "m"."
6.	You may wish to continue further by asking the student:
	"Can you write me the word (one of the words that he or she has built)?"
	Continue for each of the words. You may wish to use a chalkboard or have the student use colored markers for this exercise.

Phonics Overview

The following phonics principles are incorporated into the activities in this unit:

Single Vowel Letters

The vowel letters are used to record a vowel sound. The vowel letters are \underline{a} , \underline{e} , \underline{i} , \underline{o} , \underline{u} and sometimes \underline{y} . All the other letters in the alphabet are consonants. For example:

- <u>a</u> as in <u>at</u>
- <u>e</u> as in <u>egg</u>
- *i* as in *it*
- o as in ox
- <u>u</u> as in <u>up</u>

Long Vowel Sounds

The five long vowel sounds are articulated the same as their letter names:

- \<u>a</u>\ as in <u>cake</u>
- \<u>e</u>\ as in <u>feet</u>
- \<u>i</u>\ as in <u>nice</u>
- \o\ as in <u>coat</u>
- \<u>u</u>\ as in <u>blue</u>

The long vowel sounds occur in the initial, medial and final positions of words or syllables.

The long $\u\$ sound is a combination of the consonant $\y\$ and the vowel sound $\u\$. The long $\u\$ sounds are \y heard in new and the \x sound heard in blue. These sounds can be spelled \u e, \u or \u v.

Short Vowel Sounds

The five short vowel sounds are:

- \a\ as in cat
- \<u>e</u>\ as in <u>get</u>
- \i\ as in bit
- \a\ as in hot
- \u\ as in nut

The short vowel sounds occur in initial and medial positions in words or syllables, but seldom in the final position.

The short "u" sound is often referred to as the schwa sound, which is written as an inside down e.

The short sound of \e\ can be spelled three ways. For example: <u>set</u>, <u>head</u>, <u>said</u>.

Teaching Tip: Have students practice forming their mouths correctly to make each vowel sound. A mirror is useful in tutoring sessions.

Dipthongs

A vowel dipthong is voiced by moving from one vowel position to another within a single enunciation. For example:

- \<u>oi</u>\ as in <u>noise</u>
- \<u>oy</u>\ as in <u>toy</u>
- \<u>au</u>\ as in <u>haunt</u>
- \<u>aw</u>\ as in <u>saw</u>
- \ou\ as in house
- \ow\ as in cow

The sound \oi\ can be spelled as \oy\ or \oi\ as in <u>toy</u> and <u>coin</u>. The \ou\ sound can be spelled \ow\ or \ou\ as in <u>how</u> and <u>sound</u>.